

UNIT

Celebrations

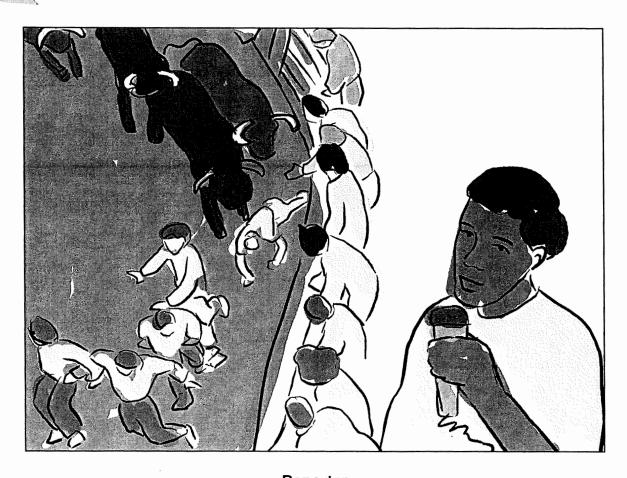


PART 1: THE RUNNING OF THE BULLS

Language Point

Talking about the Past

Before You Start



Reporter

This is the Channel 6 News, reporting from Pamplona, Spain. This week is the Fiesta of San Fermin in Pamplona, when the famous Running of the Bulls event takes place. Every morning during the Fiesta, all types of people run in front of the bulls as they are on their way to the bullring. This morning, I **interviewed** several people who took part in the run. The question that I **asked** was: how **did** it **feel** to run with the bulls? This is what they **told** me:



Torin

I **loved** it. It was so exciting. While I was running, the crowd was screaming all around me. I enjoy doing dangerous things.



Marco

I was frightened. To be honest, I didn't really want to join the run. I felt like I had to, because I came all the way to Pamplona for the Fiesta. I used to do dangerous things all the time, many years ago, but I don't like to anymore. This was definitely my last run with the bulls.



Salo

When I was younger, I **could** run for hours and not get tired. I **felt** the same way during the run. Even though it **was** a dangerous thing to do, it really **made** me feel alive.



Gerald

While I was running, I fell on the ground and couldn't get up. Luckily, I was helped to my feet by some of the people in the crowd and I watched the end of the run from the street. Even though I wasn't able to finish the run, I still enjoyed the excitement.

A Are these sentences true or false?

- <u>t</u> The Running of the Bulls takes place in Pamplona, Spain.
- 2. ___ Marco loved running with the bulls.
- 3. ___ Salo could run for hours when he was younger.
- 4. ___ Gerald felt excited during the run.
- 5. ___ Marco used to do dangerous things.
- 6. ___ Gerald fell during the run.

B Who do you think said the following things? Match the statements in A to the people in B.

Α	В
 b During the run, I felt like I was young again. Were you frightened during the run? I had a good time watching the run. I didn't enjoy the Running of the Bulls. This was one of the most exciting days of my life! 	a. Marco b. Salo c. Torin d. the reporter e. Gerald

Some Grammar

Talking about the Past

	Form	Usage	Comments
Past Simple	They <i>ran</i> with the bulls in Pamplona. regular verbs: add –ed irregular verbs: see table at the back of the book.	to talk about things that happened at a definite time in the past	time expressions: yesterday, the day before, last week, last month, two years ago
Past Progressive	 While he was running with the bulls, the crowd was screaming. While I was watching the run, one of the runners fell. The bulls were running down the street. 	for an activity that was in progress at a specific time in the past or when two actions occur at the same time for an action that was interrupted by another action in the past for background descriptions	We sometimes use when and while in clauses with the Past Progressive.
Past Passive	Luckily I was helped to my feet by some people in the crowd.	to focus on the action and not on the person who did it	Note: The third form of many irregular verbs is listed on page 167.
was able to	When I was younger, I was able to win races easily. Now I only win once in a while.	to talk about something we had the ability to do in the past	Was/ Were able to is the past form of is/are able to and can.
used to	I <i>used to</i> enjoy doing dangerous things, but now I prefer to be safe.	to talk about things that we usually did in the past but don't do anymore	
could	Last year, I <i>could</i> run for miles every day. Now, I'm lucky if I can run a mile.	to talk about things that we were capable of doing in the past	Could is the past form of can.
had to	I'm sorry I couldn't meet you at the hotel yesterday. I <i>had to</i> watch the end of the Running of the Bulls!	to talk about things that we had an obligation to do in the past	Had to is the past form of have to/has to. It is also used as the past form of must, to show obligation.



Some Practice

A Complete the sentences by underlining the correct form of the verb.

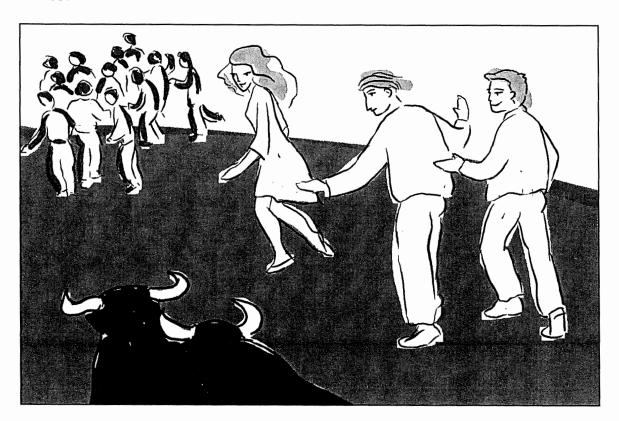
- 1. While my friends (ran, were running) with the bulls, I (was watching, could watch) from the street.
- 2. He (stayed, was able to stay) home during the Running of the Bulls, because he (used to be, was) ill.
- 3. A friend of mine (hurt, was hurt) during the run, so he (had to, could) go to the doctor.
- 4. I (used to, had to) enjoy watching the Running of the Bulls, but now it bothers me to see people get hurt.
- 5. Several people (were interviewed, were interviewing) by the reporter after the run.
- 6. Thousands of people (visited, were visiting) Pamplona last year to see the Running of the Bulls.
- 7. I'm thrilled that I (was able to, used to) watch the Running of the Bulls in person yesterday. Last year I couldn't travel to Pamplona, so I (could, had to) watch it on television.
- 8. The reporter (watched, was watched) the Running of the Bulls from her balcony. After the run (was, used to be) over, she (was speaking, spoke) to some of the runners.
- 9. The Running of the Bulls (could be, was) very short. It only (could last, lasted) for about three minutes.
- 10. The bulls (ran, used to run) much faster than the men. They (had to, were able to) pass the men easily.

Quartet 3

B Check (✓) the sentence that means the same thing as each statement.

1.	One of the bulls was hurt during the run.
	 a The bull hurt someone. b The bull didn't get hurt. c Something hurt the bull.
2.	The bulls could run faster than any of the men.
	a The men were able to run faster than the bulls.b The bulls were able to run faster than the men.c The bulls were not able to run.
3.	While the bulls were entering the bullring, the runners were jumping out of the way.
	a First the bulls entered the bullring, then the runners jumped out of the way.
	b First the runners jumped out of the way, then the bulls entered the
	bullring. c The runners jumped out of the way as the bulls entered the bullring.
4.	While the crowd was cheering, the bulls started to run.
	 a The bulls started to run, then the crowd started cheering. b The crowd started cheering, then the bulls started to run. c The bulls started to run before the crowd started to cheer.
5.	He was able to run much faster last year. Now he isn't in shape.
	a He could run faster last year.b He can run faster this year.c He can't run.
6.	I used to enjoy the Running of the Bulls.
	 a I enjoy the Running of the Bulls. b I enjoyed the Running of the Bulls in the past, but now I do not. c I didn't enjoy the Running of the Bulls in the past, but now I do.

C Complete the conversation with the correct past form of the verbs.



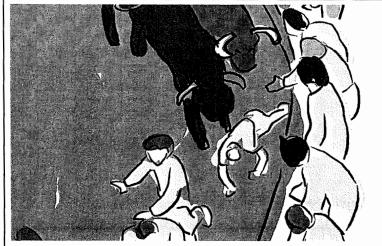
Monica:	Torin, (1) <u>were</u> you in the run last year?
Torin:	Yes, and the year before as well.
Monica:	(2) (do) you enjoy it?
Torin:	It (3) (be) fantastic. I (4) (feel) so alive when I was running. I didn't even know how fast I (5) (can run) until I started coming to Pamplona during the Fiesta.
Monica:	(6) (hear) that someone (7) (be hurt) last year. Is that true?
Torin:	Well, at least one person gets hurt every year. Last year, a friend of mine (8) (break) his leg. But that's the risk of running with the bulls.
Monica:	You know I really don't need to prove anything to anyone. I'd rather watch the run on television. Good luck, Torin!

	of the	the prompts below. Then report your answers to the rest e class. ble: enjoy dangerous sports Did you use to enjoy dangerous sports when you were young?
	2. tr 3. b 4. w 5. s	un/fast avel more e frightened of animals rork all the time tudy a lot leep a lot
Ε		one of the openings and complete the story, using your nation. Share your story with the other students in the
	W	was a hot July afternoon in Pamplona, during the Fiesta of San Fermin. I vas standing with a crowd of people, and we were all waiting for the start of the Running of the Bulls. Suddenly

Something to Read

Some Words

bullring event horn injure participate protest spectator trample





Tourists Injured by Bulls of Pamplona

Two tourists were trampled yesterday during the main event of the Fiesta of San Fermin in Pamplona, Spain: Melvin Jackson was participating in the famous Running of the Bulls event and Kenneth Astor was a spectator. The well-known Running of the Bulls takes place from July 7-14 every year. Each morning, thousands of spectators watch a group of people run in front of the

bulls to lead them into the **bullring**.

Kenneth Astor was watching the run when he got in the way of a bull. The bull carried him down the street on its horns and then dropped and **trampled** him. Kenneth broke his arm and several ribs. American tourist Melvin Jackson was running when he fell in front of one of the bulls. The bull trampled him and **injured** his leg.

"It was a crazy thing to do," said Melvin, "but I had to do it. I used to run in races all of the time when I was younger. I wanted to tell my friends that I ran with the bulls."

Several animal rights groups **protested** against the event this week. They said the event is cruel to animals, and asked people not to attend next year.

Some Practice

A Are these sentences true or false?

1.	\underline{t} The Running of the Bulls is part of the Fiesta of San Fermin.
2.	Three tourists were trampled during the Running of the Bulls event
3.	Melvin Jackson was a spectator.
4.	Kenneth Astor broke his arm and several ribs.
5.	Animal rights groups don't like the Running of the Bulls event.
6.	Kenneth Astor used to run when he was younger

B Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the Running of the Bulls?
- 2. When does the Running of the Bulls take place?
- 3. How was Melvin Jackson injured?
- 4. How was Kenneth Astor injured?
- 5. Why did Melvin participate in the Running of the Bulls event?
- 6. Where might you see a text like this?

C Match the words in A to the definitions in B.

Α	В
1b_ bullring 2 event 3 horn 4 to injure 5 to participate 6 to protest 7 spectator 8 to trample	 a. to hurt b. the arena where bullfights are held c. to say that you disagree with something d. to take part in an event e. someone who watches an event f. to run over someone or something with your feet g. a hard pointed part that grows out of the heads of many animals (bulls, for example) h. something important that happens

Language Function Opinions, Agreeing and Disagreeing

GIVING OPINIONS

I think / believe / feel (that)... you In my opinion... As far as I'm concerned... To my mind...

AGREEING

Strong Agreement

I (totally) agree with you. I couldn't agree more.

Strong Disagreement

I (totally) disagree with... You must be joking! (informal) No chance!/ Nonsense! (informal)

Weak Agreement

You might be right... I suppose so...

Weak/ Tactful Disagreement

That's an intesting point, but... I don't quite agree with you. I'm afraid I don't see it that way.

What Do You Think?

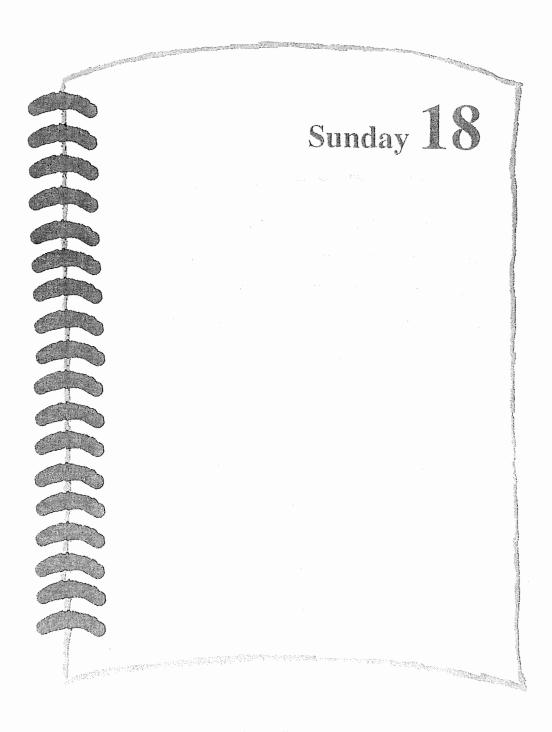
A Discuss these two questions with a small group of students. How many people agree with you?

- 1. In your opinion, why do people participate in the Running of the Bulls? Why do people watch the event?
- 2. Would you enjoy running with the bulls? Why or why not?

- **B** Pick one of the statements. With a partner, discuss at least three reasons why you EITHER disagree OR agree. Compare your answers with other students in the class. Use expressions from the language function box on page 12.
 - 1. The Running of the Bulls is a dangerous event.
 - 2. People who participate in the Running of the Bulls are brave.
 - 3. People do dangerous things because they need excitement.
 - 4. The Running of the Bulls is cruel to animals.
- C Write a paragraph giving your opinion about one of the statements in exercise B.

On Your Own

You were a spectator at the Running of the Bulls event where the two tourists were injured. Write an entry in your travel diary explaining what happened.



PART 2: WE'RE GOING TO SALZBURG!

Language Point

Talking about the Future

Before You Start



Sally: I am finally doing it! I'm flying to Salzburg in a few days to see the

Salzburg Festival. My plane leaves at 8:00 pm next Monday night. I

might even see Placido Domingo in person!

Dinah: That's great, Sally. I didn't know that you were a fan of opera music.

Are you going to buy tickets for some of the classical music concerts

as well?

Sally: I may try a few classical concerts while I'm there. There's a Mozart

concert on the program that looks fantastic. You **should** come to

Salzburg with me. I know you have some vacation time.

Dinah: I can take some time off work next week if I want to, but I'd rather

spend my vacation on the beach. Thanks for the offer, though.

Sally: There are some great jazz concerts on the schedule for next week. I

know how much you like jazz.

Dinah: That's true, but I still can't come. I don't really have the money to

travel right now.

Sally: Didn't you know? I won two free tickets to the festival in a contest.

Everything is organized and paid for – the airfare, the hotel, the meals,

and the concerts.

Dinah: Oh. Well... it's just that I'm very busy right now...

Sally: Maybe next time. Hey Dinah, look at this. It says here that the famous

rock band, "The Flying Peppers," is playing at the Salzburg auditorium

next week! That's during the festival.

Dinah: "The Flying Peppers"! That's my kind of music. I think I'll come with

you after all!

A Make the following sentences true.

Example: Sally is flying to Pamplona next Friday afternoon. Sally is flying to Salzburg next Monday night.

- 1. Sally is only going to buy tickets for the opera in Salzburg.
- 2. Dinah can't take any time off work.
- 3. "The Flying Peppers" is the name of a famous opera.
- 4. Dinah would rather spend her vacation in Salzburg than on the beach.
- Dinah won free tickets to Salzburg.

B Answer the questions.

- 1. Why is Sally flying to Salzburg on Monday?
- 2. What types of music can people hear in Salzburg next week?
- 3. Is Dinah going to fly to Salzburg? Why or why not?

Some Grammar

Talking about the Future

	Form	Usage	Comments
Present Simple	My plane <i>leaves</i> at 7:00 am <i>tomorrow.</i>	to talk about fixed schedules in the future	When we talk about the future, we use time expressions such as tomorrow, tonight, later, soon, the day after tomorrow, in a few days, in 20 years, next June, next week (year, month), next summer.
Present Progressive	We're meeting at the concert at 3:00 pm tomorrow. Do you want to join us?	to talk about definite plans for the future	See comments for Present Simple above.
be going to	I'm going to travel to Austria to attend the Salzburg Festival.	ttend the something that is	
will	 Is that the phone? <i>I'll answer</i> it. It might be Sara, calling to tell us if she got the concert tickets. <i>I'll buy</i> the concert tickets if you pay for dinner. 	for decisions made at the moment of speaking for offers and choices	
can	I <i>can introduce</i> you to the musicians <i>tomorrow night</i> . They're friends of mine.	to talk about something that we are able to do in the future	See comments for Present Simple above.



	Form	Usage	Comments	
should	You should go to at least one opera at the festival next week.	to give advice about the future	See comments for Present Simple above.	
may	I <i>may go</i> to the outdoor jazz concert <i>tonight</i> , if it doesn't rain.	to talk about things that are possible in the future	See comments for Present Simple above.	
might	I <i>might go</i> to the Mozart concert <i>later today,</i> if I'm not too tired.	to talk about things that are possible in the future	See comments for Present Simple above.	

Some Practice

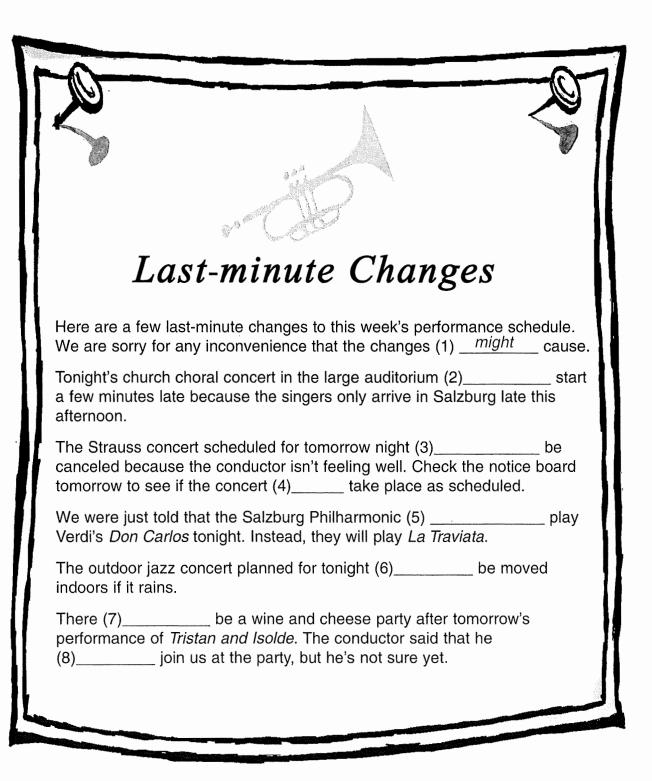
A Underline the correct form.

- 1. The jazz concert (starts, will start) at 8:00 pm tonight. Do you want to go?
- 2. Placido Domingo (is singing, can sing) at the opera house next Monday night. The show starts at 8:00 pm.
- 3. It (may, will) rain tonight during the outdoor concert. The sky looks a little cloudy.
- 4. I don't have enough money for the concert.
 - -That's OK. (I am going to, I'll) buy your ticket.
- 5. We (can, are going to) travel around Europe after the festival. We plan to visit as many countries as possible.
- 6. You really (are going to, should) go to the jazz concert tonight. It's supposed to be fantastic.
- 7. I (might, can) go and see "The Flying Peppers" tonight. It depends on whether we can get tickets.
- 8. The pianist (isn't playing, doesn't play) at the auditorium tonight, so he (can, can't) give us a private concert.

B Check (✓) the sentence that means the same thing as each statement.

1.	He is playing piano with the Vienna Philharmonic tonight.
	 a He'll definitely play piano with the Vienna Philharmonic tonight. b He might play piano with the Vienna Philharmonic tonight. c He won't play piano with the Vienna Philharmonic tonight.
2.	He can sing that part in next month's opera.
	a He isn't able to sing that part in next month's opera.b He's able to sing that part in next month's opera.c He's going to sing that part at sometime in the future.
3.	I may go to the Salzburg Festival this year.
	 a It is a good idea to go to the Salzburg Festival this year. b I'll possibly go to the Salzburg Festival this year. c I won't go to the Salzburg Festival this year.
4.	We should buy tickets to the Mozart concert, or they'll be sold out.
	 a We intend to buy tickets to the Mozart concert. b It's a good idea to buy tickets to the Mozart concert. c We can't buy tickets to the Mozart concert, because the tickets are sold out.
5.	I'm going to hear Placido Domingo sing tonight.
	 a I have definite plans to hear Placido Domingo sing tonight. b I might hear Placido Domingo sing tonight. c I'm able to hear Placido Domingo sing tonight.

Complete the notice below by filling in either **be going to** or **might**.





D Together with your partner, use your imagination to write a question/questions for each of the following answers. Use the future forms of *can, may, should, will, be going to,* or *might,* or the Present Progressive / Present Simple.

Example: Yes. I'll see you there! (a concert)

Are you going to go to the concert with us? OR

Can you go to the concert with us this evening?

- 1. At 8:00 pm this evening. (train to Vienna)
- 2. No. I don't like jazz. (the concert)
- 3. Only comfortable clothes. (Austria)
- 4. Three on Monday night. (classical concerts)
- 5. Sure. When do you want to move it? (piano)
- 6. Of course you can come with us. (the opera, Don Giovanni)
- E Complete the passage below with the correct future form. Use Present Progressive, *should*, *may*, *might*, or *be going to*. In some cases, there may be more than one right answer.

Jazz spotlight at the festival this year: Wallis Fitzgerald!

If you love jazz, you (1)should definitely plan this year's festival. He (2)stadium every day next week. He (3)well-known songs, as well as a few new ones. If we (4) even be a few surprises!	perform at the outdoor play most of his old,
If you plan to see Wallis live, you (5)advance. His performances (6)	

Oliver and his father are in Salzburg. Oliver's father is there on business, and Oliver is there for the festival. They want to go to a concert together next week. With a partner, role-play a conversation between Oliver and his father where they decide which concert to see. Use the information and the schedules to help you.

Oliver

Oliver is a night person. He wakes up at 1:00 pm and goes to sleep at 3:00 am. He likes jazz and classical music, but he hates opera. Oliver has the concert schedule for the Salzburg festival.

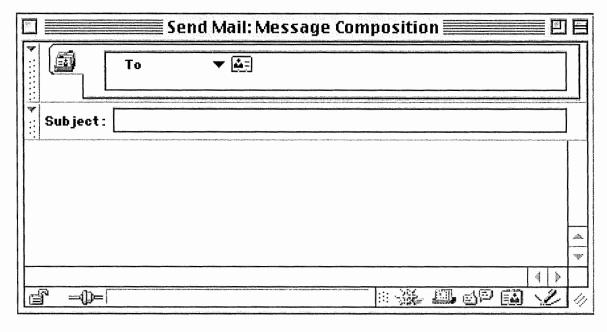
Oliver's father

Oliver's father is a morning person. He wakes up at 6:00 am and goes to bed at 10:00 pm. He likes opera and jazz. He doesn't like classical music. His business schedule is on page 23.

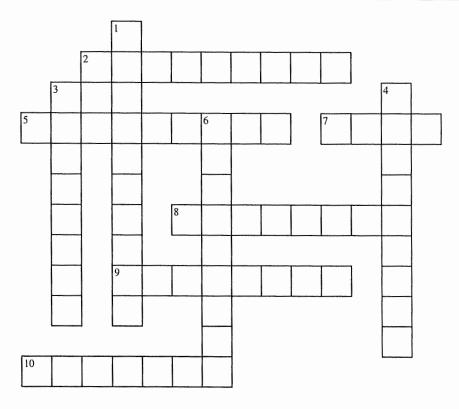
Festival Program Welcome to Salzburg!				
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
9:00 am - 10:00 am		Live jazz: Wake up with Wallis!	Mozart in the morning	Jazz in the park: Wallis and company
12:00 pm - 2:00 pm	The Salzburg Orchestra: Strauss			
3:00 pm - 4:30 pm		The Vienna Symphony Orchestra	Jazz in the park: Wallis and company	
6:00 pm - 9:00 pm	The Opera House presents: Don Giovanni	The Vienna Philharmonic: Bach		The Opera House presents: <i>Don Giovanni</i>
10:00 pm - 11:30 pm	An evening of jazz: Wallis Fitzgerald	An evening of jazz: Wallis Fitzgerald	The Opera House presents: Tristan and Isolde	Philharmonic:

Nov 18 WEEKLY PLANNER						
8:00 am - 10:00 am	Monday prepare for meeting	Tuesday	Wednesday prepare for meeting	Thursday		
11:00 am - 1:00 pm	lunch business meeting	sales presentation	lunch business meeting	lunch with Victor		
3:00 pm - 5:00 pm				sign contract with Vienna Systems Ltd.		
6:00 pm - 8:00 pm	marketing seminar	marketing seminar	dinner with Sales Coordinator			
9:00 pm - 10:00 pm	review notes for presentation tomorrow		meet with Director of Vienna Systems Ltd.			

G You are at the Salzburg festival. Look at the concert program in exercise F and decide which concerts you want to see. Write an e-mail to a friend telling him or her what you are going to do at the festival.



Some Fun



A Fill in the missing words and then complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

2.	<u>Traveling</u> to different countries by plane is exciting.
5.	Running with the bulls can be very d
7.	I was t that Wallis Fitzgerald was playing tonight.
8.	When people are given w, they are told of dangers.
9.	Sometimes dangerous activities are also very e
10.	All the details of the celebration were carefully p and
	organized.
Dow	'n
1.	Afraid means to be f
3.	The big celebration in Rio de Janeiro is called the
	The big delebration in his de Janeiro is called the
4.	Mozart's music is known as c music.

On Your Own

Write about a celebration in your culture. Your report should answer some of the following questions:

When does the celebration take place? Where does it take place? What is done during the celebration? What is the purpose of the celebration?

What Did You Learn?

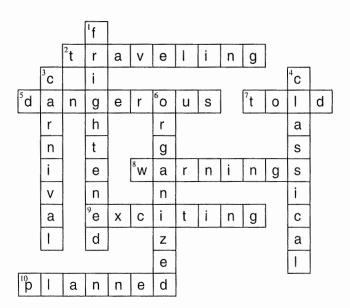
Facts:		
		_
Nords:		
Word	Meaning	

Language points:

Language point	Examples
Talking about the Past:	
Past Simple	
Past Progressive	
was able to	
used to	
could	
had to	

Language point	Examples
Talking about the Future:	
Present Simple	
Present Progressive	
can	
will	
be going to	
might	

Crossword Answers



UNIT

2

The Chinese in the U.S.



PART 1: ABOUT THE HISTORY OF CHINATOWN

Language Point

Present Perfect with for, since and other time expressions

Before You Start

The biggest Chinatown in the United States is in San Francisco. It has been the center of Chinese social and cultural life since 1850 when it was established. The tourist Chinatown has existed for about one hundred years and is actually a site that was "invented" and created by the tourists.

In the beginning, when the Chinese people came to America, they had no legal rights and lived in bad conditions. **Since** 1960, things **have changed**. Activists fought for rights and respect for their people and against poverty. San Francisco's Chinatown **has become** more prosperous over the last forty years and **has improved** a lot.

This year, moviemaker Yan Lee, who was born in California's Chinatown, made a documentary movie about the history of Chinatown. Since it came out, people haven't stopped talking about it.

They realize that the Chinese have suffered for years without complaining.



A Answer the questions.

- 1. Where did the center of Chinese culture in America begin?
- 2. When was it established?
- 3. What type of conditions did the Chinese live in when they first came to San Francisco?
- 4. What is the condition of Chinatown now? How do you know? Underline the sentence in the text that gives you the answer.
- 5. What is Yan Lee's movie about?
- 6. Why is it an important movie?

B Make the following sentences true.

Example:

The Chinatown in New York is the biggest one in the United States. The Chinatown in San Francisco is the biggest one in the United States.

- 1. The tourist site of Chinatown has existed since the day the city was established.
- 2. Chinese people have always had legal rights.
- 3. The Chinese people in Chinatown never needed to fight for their rights.
- 4. The movie about Chinatown hasn't influenced anyone.
- 5. The movie doesn't really describe life in Chinatown.
- 6. The creator of the movie doesn't know the subject very well.

C Fill in the blanks with one of the words in the box.

activists established	improve poverty	prosperous respect	rights suffered
an in a sea a sa			
	o's Chinatown was _	established	_about 150 years ago

3.	There was a lot of and sickness. But the people didn't complain.
4.	A few years ago, the situation began to
5.	Many Chinese began to work for changes.
6.	They demanded their and the chance for a better life.
7.	Today, Chinatown is much more
8.	People there feel that they are getting the that they deserve and they know now that it is important to be heard.

Some Grammar

Present Perfect: have/has + Past Participle

They	have/haven't	spoken	Chinese	for many years.
She	has/hasn't celebrated		Chinese New Year	since she was a child.
	Has he	spoken	to you	in the past few days?
	Have you	lived	here	all your life?
How long	have you		known	Lee?
How long	has she		lived	here?

	Short Forms
I/You/We/They have just left.	I've / You've / We've / They've just left.
He / She / It has arrived.	He's / She's / It's arrived.

Note: The contraction of: **he's**, **she's**, and **it's**, should not be confused with he is = **he's** or she is = **she's** or it is = **it's**

• We use the Present Perfect with *for* and *since* when we want to describe something that started in the past and is still true or relevant in the present. We often say how long a situation has been true (with *for* and *since*).

Example: They'**ve worked** in the same job for 16 years **since** they left high school.

- We use for to describe the length of time the action has taken.
 Example: Cindy has lived in the same house for twenty years. She's still living there now.
- We use since to indicate when the action began in the past.
 Example: He's been here since 5:00 am. He arrived at 5:00 am and is still here.
- We also use expressions such as: in the last year, over the past twenty years, all day/week/month.

Example: He's worked hard all week/month/year.

• We often use *how long* to ask questions about the Present Perfect with *for* and *since* and other time expressions.

Examples: How long have they had this tradition?

For centuries.

Since the beginning of the century.



Some Practice

A Yan Lee, the creator of the movie *The Secret City of San Francisco*, describes the movie in *Famous People* magazine. Underline the sentences that are in the Present Perfect.

I was born. For years I've felt that the story of the city should be told and have tried to find someone to help sponsor the movie. Last year I got the money to make the movie. I am so happy that I could finally do something for my people

and I hope now that they, as well as others, will understand the history of this place. Since the movie was shown, I've received thousands of letters. More and more people are interested in the life of the Chinese living in the U.S."

B Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.

Example:

years / for / I / lived / have / Chinatown / in / 20. I have lived in Chinatown for 20 years.

- 1. you / many / have / How / letters / received?
- 2. China / haven't / We / from / heard / family / our / in the past year / in
- the beginning / since / their / for / have / The Chinese / fought / legal rights / of the century
- 4. Chinatown / in / long / How / Lyn / lived / has?
- 5. centuries / for / kept / traditions / old / Chinese / have / their / The

C Make sentences using the items in the box. Use the Present Perfect. Add your own words

Example: I've lived in this city for many years.

1	live	for many years.
My closest friend	work	since last year.
My family	travel	over the past few years.
The police	arrest	since the robbery.
I	not see	since Monday.

D Yan Lee is being interviewed for *Famous People* magazine. Complete the missing part of the conversation using the Present Perfect.

Interviewer:	How long have you lived in Chinatown?
Ms. Lee:	(1) I've lived in Chinatown since I was a child.
Interviewer:	How long have you wanted to make this movie?
Ms. Lee	(2)
Interviewer:	How have you felt since you finished the movie?
Ms. Lee:	(3)
Interviewer:	One last question. What kind of responses have you received since the movie came out?
Ms. Lee	(4)

E Student A is interviewing student B. Student A creates his/her own questions using the cues in the questionnaire. Then the students change roles, compare their answers, and report to the class.

Example: How long have you known Rick? *I've known him for years.*

	less than a year	more than a year	more than five years
1. lived in the same house			
2. lived in the same neighborhood			
3. lived in the same city/country			
4. had the same job			
5. had a car / bike / motorcycle / other			
6. known your best friend			

Something to Read

Some Words

architecture community

culture destination in spite of introduce

Chinatown Daily Historical and Cultural Tour



Our tour company has been around for over 100 years and is the best!!

Our tour **introduces** you to the most famous Chinatown in the world! San Francisco's Chinatown has been the largest Chinese **community** outside Asia for more than a hundred years. Since 1850 it's been the home of people from Southeast Asia, China, and Taiwan. Over the years, it has developed its own schools, hospitals, nightclubs, and even a Chinese telephone company called the *China 5*.

Since the beginning of the century,
Chinatown has become the second most
popular **destination** for visitors to San
Francisco (after the Golden Gate Bridge).
Our tour starts from Portsmouth Square.
This Square has been the meeting place for
the Chinese since the town was founded in
1850. There you can see the older
generation of Chinese playing cards and
Chinese chess.

We then move on to the Chinese Culture Center and the Chinese Historical Society of America. Over the past few years, both places have exhibited a large collection of pictures which show Chinese-American culture. We enjoy taking our tourists there and are proud to show them our culture.

The next building to see is the Bank of Canton. It's very important to see this building because it's the only one here that was built according to traditional Chinese architecture. It has survived for more than 100 years in spite of the earthquake and fire of 1906.

When we reach Grant Avenue, we will give you time to walk around this colorful and exciting shopping area. You'll enjoy visiting the herbal shops, food markets, excellent jewelry stores, restaurants, and tea shops. We will meet again on Ross Alley to see the Golden Gate Cookie Factory. This factory has existed since the first days of Chinatown and hasn't changed very much since then. It is one of the highlights of our visit.



Some Practice

A Answer the questions.

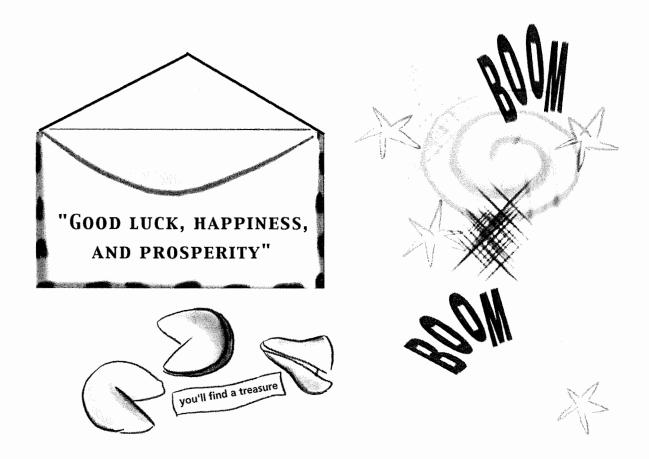
- 1. What kind of a text is this?
- 2. If you had to choose only one place to go to on this tour, where would you go? Why?
- **B** Divide the information in the brochure into two lists: facts about the history of the Chinese in Chinatown and sites to see in Chinatown. Fill in the table.

The History of the Chinese in Chinatown	Sites to see in Chinatown
Chinatown in San Francisco is the largest Chinese community outside Asia.	Chinese Cultural Center

C Fill in missing words from the box to see what information the tour guide gives her group.

community	destination	introduce	3
"Good morning to you	all and welcome to the 0	Chinatown Historic	al and Cultural
tour. My name is Amy a	and I would like to (1)	introduce you to	some Chinese
history and (2)	Before you st	art the tour, just a	few words. Our
first (3)	is the Bank of Canton.	This bank is famou	us for its original
Chinese (4)	and because	it is one of the on	ly buildings
which survived the ear	thquake and fire in 1906	3. We will then mov	ve on to see the
markets and see how t	the Chinese (5)	liv	ves and works in
Chinatown. We will end	d the tour with a visit to	two museums. We	hope you enjoy
the tour and thank you	for choosing Chinatown	Daily Historical To	ours."
-	private guide and y she generally likes t	-	
Example: Do you like No, I don't.	to visit museums?		

Something More to Read



Some Words

decorations firecrackers

monster protect

scare away swallow

How Chinese New Year Began: A Chinese Legend

There was once a very large **monster** named Nian. He had a very big mouth and he used to **swallow** people in one bite. He would start to eat people at the beginning of spring. People were very frightened.

One day, an old man came and told the people that he could help them. The old man was really a god. He went to Nian and said, "You're very strong. Why have you wasted your time eating little people? You can eat some very big animals."

Nian listened to the old man, and he decided to eat large animals instead of people. The old man got on Nian's back and rode away, but before he left he told the people to buy red paper and put red **decorations** on their windows and doors. He told them to paint the doors and windows of their houses red. He told the people that Nian, the monster, was afraid of the color red. He also said that Nian was afraid of light and noise.

Since that time, Chinese people have always decorated their houses with red. They've always used **firecrackers** to make a lot of noise, and they've kept lights on all night on New Year's Eve to **scare away** Nian. The red decorations, fire crackers, and light have **protected** people against Nian the monster, and bad luck.

A Are the following sentences true or false?

- 1. ___f_ The old man told the monster to eat people.
- 2. ____ The people were frightened of the monster.
- 3. ____ The monster was frightened of the color red.
- 4. ____ People put red paper on their furniture to scare away Nian.

B Answer the questions.

- 1. Why were people afraid of Nian?
- 2. Who saved the people from Nian?
- What was Nian afraid of?
- 4. What do people do to scare away Nian?

C Which of the following is the main idea of the story? Explain your answer.

- 1. People fear monsters in every culture.
- 2. The Chinese were afraid of Nian and the old man helped them.
- 3. Why the Chinese use decorations and firecrackers on New Year's Eve.
- 4. The Chinese New Year celebrates the victory over Nian.

D Complete the passage using the words from the box.

decorations	monster	swallow
firecrackers	protect	scare away
		nster_ named Nian. Everyone was
		people in one bite. An
		people by talking to the monster.
		ead of people. Now every year on
New Year's Eve, Chir	nese people light (4)	and put colored
(5)	on their doors and wir	ndows. They believe that this will
(6)	Nian.	



On Your Own

A Use the facts below to make a brochure for the Pacific Heritage Museum.

The Bank of Canton of California

- The architecture of the building is as interesting as the displays inside the museum.
- The building used to be the U.S. mint (= the place where money is printed) during the 1870s.
- It later became the Treasury Building.
- In 1970 it became the Bank of Canton of California.
- It was the only building to survive the earthquake in 1906.
- It became a museum in 1984.
- · It has eight important displays documenting the history of the building.
- It displays architectural plans, photos, coins, artwork, and furniture.

B Write a report about a popular celebration in your culture. Answer the following questions in your report.

- 1. When is the celebration?
- 2. How long has the celebration existed?
- 3. Why does the celebration take place?
- 4. How do people prepare for the celebration?
- 5. What do people do to celebrate?



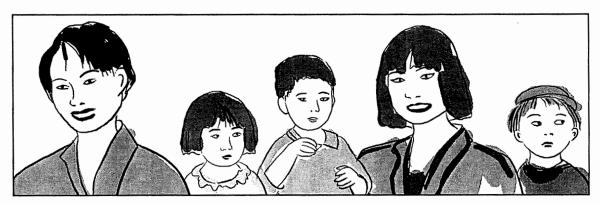
PART 2: WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN DOING?

Language Point

Present Perfect Progressive

Before You Start

Getting ready for the Chinese New Year



Lee and Amy are on the phone. Read about these people and find out what **they've been doing** to get ready for the Chinese New Year.

Lee: Hi! What have you been up to? I haven't heard from you since eight

o'clock this morning. What have you been doing all day?

Amy: I've been cleaning the house and I've nearly finished.

Lee: I haven't done that yet. What about the food? Have you been cooking

all day too?

Amy: Actually my kids are doing that. For the last two hours they've been

preparing the sweet cakes and dumplings. It's my mother's traditional

recipe and it's a lot of work.

Lee: What's that noise?

Amy: Oh, those are the coins in the red envelopes. I've been saving them

for the past year to give to my friends for good luck.

Lee: Well it looks like you're nearly ready for the festival.

Amy: Not really, I don't have the firecrackers or decorations.

Lee: Don't you remember? You asked me to buy the firecrackers and

decorations. That's what I've been doing since this morning.

Answer the questions.

- 1. Where is Amy?
- 2. Are both women busy?
- 3. What has Amy been doing since eight o'clock in the morning?
- 4. What have Amy's children been making?
- 5. What has Lee been doing all day?

Some Grammar

Present Perfect Progressive

They	have/haven't	been watching	TV	since lunchtime.
She	has/hasn't	been listening	to that tape	for the last two hours.
	Has he	been living	there	since 1966?
	Have you	been waiting	for me	all day?
How long	have you	been sitting	there?	
How long	has she	been washing	the car?	

	Short Forms
I/You/We/They have been	I've/You've/We've/They've been
He/She/It has been	She's/He's/It's been

Note: the contraction of **he's**, **she's**, **it's**, should not be confused with he is = **he's** or she is = **she's** or it is = **it's**

We use the Present Perfect Progressive to show a connection between the
past and the present. When we use the Present Perfect Progressive we do
not say exactly when the past action happened.

Example: I've been shopping all day.

- We use the Present Perfect Progressive for actions that started in the past and continue into the present. They may still be going on in the present.
 Example: I've been cooking for hours.
- We use the Present Perfect Progressive for very recent activities which have just finished and still influence the present.
 Example: Lee has been standing on her feet all day (and her feet are hurting).
- We use the Present Perfect Progressive when it is clear that the action is continuous.

Examples:

They've been cooking since lunchtime. (Present Perfect Progressive because the action is continuous.)

They' **ve made** sixteen sandwiches since lunchtime. (Present Perfect because the action is complete.)

Some verbs are not used in the progressive tenses. These verbs describe
a state or situation, not an action. They are used in the Present Simple even
if they describe a situation that is true at the moment of speaking or of
writing.

Some examples:

Verbs of thought: believe, agree, understand, know, realize, wonder

Verbs of feeling: want, wish, like, love, hate, prefer, feel

Verbs of perception: smell, taste, sound, see, hear

Verbs of possession: have, own, belong

Others: cost, weigh, seem, appear, need, be

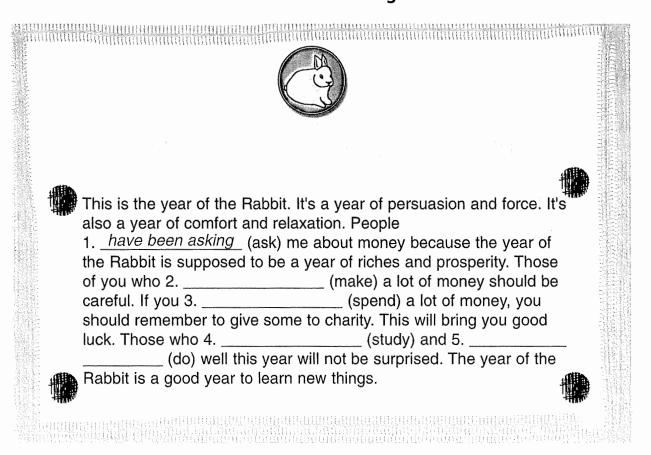
Example: I've loved chocolate since I was a child.

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5		U		e		-a	L	, I (G
Ž,		**************************************								

A Fill in the missing information about the conversation in *Before You Start*.

	has been doing	Hasn't done yet
Amy	has been cleaning all day.	
Lee		

B Lee and Amy are reading an astrology column in the newspaper. It describes the year of the Rabbit. Complete the text using the correct form of the Present Perfect Progressive.



C Lee is talking about her mother. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the Present Perfect Progressive using the verbs in the box.

dream record	take talk	tell think	
In the last few years, my moth China when she was a child. a lot about her childhood. I er happening to her. She says th childhood at night.	Since the autunjoy her stories	mn, she (2) , but I don't un	derstand what is
I asked her if she had any picthat and decided that I wante (4) my mother's storito. Maybe I'll write a book.	d pictures to sh pictures where	now my childre ver I go. I (5) _	n. So, since then, I
Something else has also hap China to visit places which m me. She speaks Chinese ver fun.	y mother ment	ioned. Maybe I	'll ask her to go with
Move around the classr doing the things describ		d someone	who has been
Example: Have you been livi	ng in the same	house since y	ou were born?
Find someone who:			
has been living in the same h	ouse/city all th	eir life.	
has been working in the same	e place for ove	r five years.	
has been working out for at le	east six months	3.	
has been studying English for	r at least a yea	r.	
has been dreaming of going of	on a long trip a	round the world	d.

E Complete the telephone conversation between Sue and Jing with the correct form of the Present Perfect Progressive.

Hi! It's good to see you. What have you been doing all these years?
1
How is your sister?
She's fine. 2 (live / Taiwan / for 15 years)
Really! Have you gone to Taiwan to visit her yet?
3 (think about)
And what about you? Are you still painting?
4 (paint and write) What about you? What have you been doing with yourself?
5 (teach / art) since you last saw me.
Congratulations! You're a real success! And where does your son live?
6, (live / my house) but he's going to move soon.
That sounds terrific! I have to go now. Let's meet soon.
OK. That sounds good. How about next week?



F In pairs, write a conversation using the prompts below. You can use the conversation on page 47 to help you.

Lin meets Mei*

Lin and Mei greet each other. They haven't met for a long time and are surprised and pleased to see each other.

Lin asks Mei about the last few years.

Mei answers and gives details.

Lin asks Mei about her present situation.

Mei answers and asks similar questions.

Lin answers and says that she has to leave for an appointment.

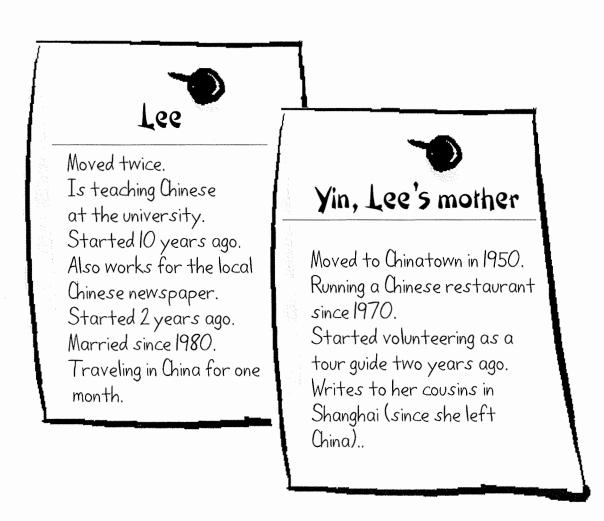
Mei says that she regrets this.

Lin and Mei arrange to meet again soon and say goodbye.

*Lin and Mei are Chinese names for girls. You may use boys names, such as Li, Hu, Jing-Quo and Yong.

G Use the Present Perfect Simple or Progressive with *since* and *for* to talk about Lee and Yin.

Example: Lee has been teaching Chinese for 10 years.



H In groups of three, write your own note describing facts about your life that started in the past and are related to the present. Give it to the person sitting near you. Each of you then reports to the third person in the group.

Some Fun

A Game

- 1. Divide your group into two teams.
- 2. Team A decides on an activity you've been doing, e.g. swimming, eating, using a computer.
- 3. Team B asks yes/no questions to guess the activity, e.g., Have you been playing a game? Have you been running?
- 4. If team B guesses the activity, they get one point. If they can't guess the activity, team A gets the one point.
- 5. Next, team B decides on an activity and team A asks questions.
- 6. The first team to get five points is the winner.

Cros	ssword puzzle		1	 [2				,	1			
Chine	ese New Year		3							5		4	_
Acros	SS									3			
3.	We use these to send letters in the post.												
5.	You put this in your tea to make it sweet.	7											
7.	The Chinese use these to celebrate. They make noise and			manunum.d		8]				,		
9.	light. f Another word for rich or successful is	9											
10.	p Another word for cheerfulness is h						_						
	·	10											
Down	1												
1.	Another word for festival	is c											
2.	R is the color o			 									
4.	This year is the Year of t	he R		 (Hin	t: It	is a	sma	ll fur	ry ar	imal	.)		
5.	Another word for frighten			,					•				
6.	If you give money to cha			l be									

On Your Own

A You are looking for a job and want to prepare for a job interview. Think of things you've been doing all/most of your life that are important in a job interview. Write them down.

Example: I've been studying English for five years.

B Write a letter to a friend and tell him/her what you've been doing for the last few months since you saw him/her.

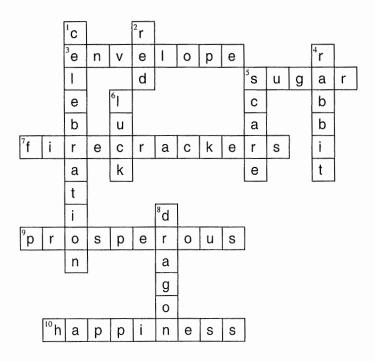
Facts: Words: Word Meaning



Language points:

Language point	Example
Present Perfect	
Present Perfect Progressive	

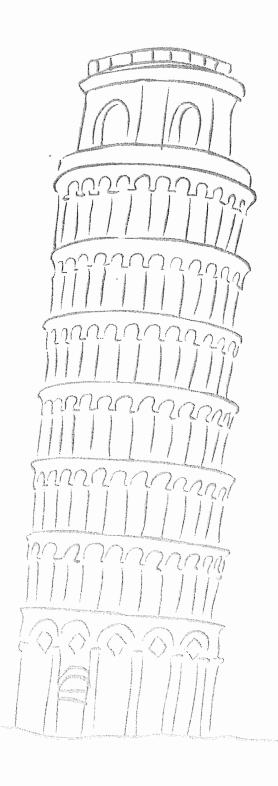
Crossword Answers



UNIT

3

Unusual Buildings of the World



PART 1: THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA AND ANGKOR WAT

Language Point

Present Perfect with time expressions: ever, never, just, recently, lately, already

Before You Start

The Pisa News

Save the Leaning Tower!

Pisa, Italy

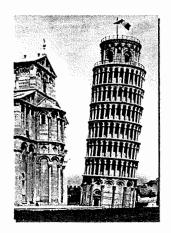
Experts have recently begun a new campaign to save our leaning tower. The ground under the tower has always been unstable, and this has caused the tower to lean to one side. Lately, some architects and engineers have decided to repair the lean by taking out some of the soil.

A famous architect has already warned the team that the walls of

the tower may break if they do too much work on it. He explained that the tower isn't very strong. However, they will continue to try to straighten the tower.

The tower has been leaning since it was built in 1173. In 1990, the tower was closed to tourists because the lean was already 16 feet (4.9 meters). Since then, architects have already made some successful repairs. But if we want to save the tower, we must continue to correct the lean.

If you want to support the campaign to save our tower, please send a donation to the "Save Pisa" fund care of *The Pisa News*, 45 Malta Street, Pisa, Italy.



A Are these sentences true or false?

1.	f The Leaning Tower of Pisa has already fallen over once.
2.	There have already been a few successful repairs.
3.	Experts have recently begun a new campaign to save the tower.
4.	The tower has become unstable only recently.
5.	Experts have recently decided to take away some of the soil under the tower.
6.	The architects and engineers need money to do the repairs.

B Answer the questions.

- 1. What are experts planning to do to save the Leaning Tower of Pisa?
- 2. What is the danger of this plan?
- 3. When did the Leaning Tower start leaning?

Some Grammar

Present Perfect

	Experts	have already begun	to save the tower.	-
	The tower	has always been	unstable.	
	The Leaning of Tower Pisa	hasn't fallen		yet.
Have	you	sent	a donation to the "Save Pisa" fund	yet?
Hasn't	the Leaning Tower	been painted		recently?
What have	they	decided	to do about the lean?	

	Short Forms
I/You/We/They have just left.	I've/You've/We've/They've just left.
He/She/It has finished already.	She's/He's/It's finished already.

Note: the contraction of: **he's**, **she's**, **it's**, should not be confused with he is = **he's** or she is = **she's** or it is = **it's**

- We use the Present Perfect to show a connection between the past and the present.
- We use the Present Perfect when we are referring to a past action which
 took place in a period of time "up to now." The following indefinite time
 adverbs can be used with the Present Perfect:
 lately, just, ever(never), recently, yet (not yet), already, always, often,
 sometimes, rarely, hardly ever, since, for, all day/week/month, ever since.
- Yet is only used in negative sentences and questions.

Examples:

Have they repaired the tower yet? Yes, they've already repaired the tower. No, they haven't repaired it yet.



Some Practice

A Complete the sentences by circling the correct time expressions.

More about the Leaning Tower of Pisa

- 1. Architects have (never, just, yet) begun a new project to repair the Leaning Tower of Pisa.
- 2. The Leaning Tower of Pisa has (always, never, yet) been straight. It has leaned since the day it was built.
- 3. Critics have (yet, always, never) warned that it's dangerous to work on the tower. They give the same warning every time architects try to repair it.
- 4. The citizens of Pisa have (never, always, just) been proud of their tower. They have treasured it since 1173.
- 5. Have you heard the news? The Commission for Saving the Leaning Tower of Pisa has (just, never, always) said that the project needs more money.
- 6. The *Pisa News* has (always, recently, never) begun a campaign to help repair the tower. They started collecting money last week.
- 7. Has the government approved the new project (ever, always, yet)?
- 8. The tower has begun to lean more than usual (just, recently, always). There has been a lot of rain in the last few weeks and the ground under the tower has become unstable.

B Choose the sentence that means the same thing as the opening phrase.

- 1. An Italian author has recently written a book about the history of the Leaning Tower of Pisa.
 - a. The book is finished
 - b. The book is not written yet.
- 2. The government has just announced that the architects will begin to work on the tower tomorrow.
 - a. The government is about to make an announcement.
 - b. The government made an announcement.



- 3. A rich citizen has recently made a big donation to the "Save Pisa" fund.
 - a. A rich citizen doesn't want to give money to the "Save Pisa" fund.
 - b. A rich citizen gave money to the "Save Pisa" fund.
- 4. The architect has just met with the head of the building committee.
 - a. The architect wants to meet with the head of the building committee soon.
 - b. The architect and the head of the building committee met.
- 5. We have already visited the Leaning Tower of Pisa.
 - a. We want to visit the tower.
 - b. We saw the tower.
- 6. Architects haven't finished the repairs yet.
 - a. They repaired the tower.
 - b. They still have to finish the repairs.

C Complete the interview by writing the reporter's questions.

Reporter:	I'm reporting from the Leaning Tower of Pisa and I am interviewing one of the architects who is working on the project. Thank you for speaking to me today, sir.
Architect:	You're welcome. I think it's important to tell everyone about the work that we are doing here.
Reporter:	I agree. (1) Has the team begun to work on the tower yet?
Architect:	Yes, we have already begun to work on the tower. We started working last month and have been working every day since then.
Reporter:	(2)yet?
Architect:	Yes, we've just started to dig under the tower.
Reporter:	(3) yet?
Architect:	Yes, there has already been an improvement in the situation. We hope we'll be able to continue the project.
Reporter:	(4)yet?
Architect:	Yes. I've recently spoken to several members of the government

D Underline the time expressions other than **yet** in the interview above.

One of the architects working on the new building has recently disappeared with the plans for the building. The police have just searched his room to try to discover what happened. They found these objects. Discuss the objects with a partner and make a list of clues.

Example: The architect has recently bought a plane ticket.



F Write a police report explaining what you think happened to the architect who disappeared with the plans.

Police Report

irst name:
ast name:
mportant facts about the architect:
·
our opinion:



Something to Read

Some Words				
				1000
attack	missionaries	sculpture	uncover	A SECTION OF STREET
carvings	moat	serpent		FALSE
fattic_				2,000
fertility	restore	symbol		1,40,50
				1 AV6656 Telephone (1995)

An Archeologist at Angkor Wat

Diary Entry July 28

I arrived at the city of Angkor Wat this morning. It is 191 miles (307 kilometers) to the northwest of Cambodia's capital, Phnom Penh. I've already met the other members of the team. We discussed our plans **to restore** the temples. Fortunately, the temples aren't in bad condition despite the civil war that ended in 1998, and the direct **attack** on the temples in 1975.

There are many temples in this area, but the main temple, also called Angkor Wat, is especially beautiful. It looks like a pyramid with a **moat** around it. Next to the entrance, there are giant **serpent**-like structures which are **symbols** of **fertility**.

The main temple has several smaller buildings and five large towers. The walls are carved with scenes from Hindu mythology. The temple was built in honor of the Hindu god Vishnu, and most of the **carvings** have pictures of this god. The temple is truly a wonder of architecture.

The history of the temple, Angkor Wat, is just as interesting as the architecture. King Suryavarman built the temple in the middle of the 12th century in honor of the Hindu religion. He also planned and developed the city of Angkor Wat. The temple itself took about 30 years to build. Over the next 200 years, the city of Angkor Wat got much bigger and many more temples were built there. Finally, in 1389 AD, a group of people from Thailand attacked Angkor Wat and took over the city. After that, everyone gradually left the city. By 1431 AD, Angkor Wat was completely empty.

French **missionaries** in Cambodia found the temples in 1860, and started to restore them. The stone **sculptures** and the carvings on the walls have already told archeologists a lot about the history of Cambodia. I'm hoping that our current project will help us **uncover** more of the mysteries of Angkor Wat.

Some Practice

A Answer the questions.

- 1. Where is Angkor Wat?
- 2. Why is the archeologist at Angkor Wat?
- 3. Describe the main temple in the area.
- 4. Who built the temple and why?
- 5. What did the stone sculptures and the carvings on the walls of the temples tell archeologists?

B Are these sentences true or false?

1.	The archeologist has already restored the temples at Angkor Wat.
2.	The archeologist has already met the members of his team.
3.	The stone sculptures and the carvings on the wall have already told
	archeologists a lot about the history of Cambodia.

4. ___ Angkor Wat was built in honor of the Buddhist religion.

5. ___ The attack in the area seriously damaged Angkor Wat.

C Match the words in A with the definitions in B.

Α	В
1b_ an attack 2 carvings 3 fertility 4 missionaries 5 a moat 6 to restore 7 a sculpture 8 a serpent 9 a symbol 10 uncover	 a. works of art made by cutting stone or wood. b. an attempt to hurt someone or a group of people physically. c. a snake d. a person, animal, or object shaped out of wood, clay, or metal. e. something which represents something else. f. to repair something and make it look new again. g. people who are sent to a foreign country to teach their religion. h. to find out, or to take a covering off something. i. a man-made body of water that surrounds a building. j. the ability to have children



A Answer the questions.

- 1. Why do you think that the main temple at Angkor Wat is considered an unusual building?
- 2. Based on the description of Angkor Wat, what could you say about the people who built this temple? What types of things were important to them?
- 3. Why do you think that archeologists are interested in Angkor Wat?
- B The archeologist lost his journal in the temple. To help him remember what he wrote, write at least one fact for each heading. You may reread the text on page 62.

the main temple	Angkor Wat is the main temple, but there are many smaller ones.
the carvings	
the moat	
King Suryavarman	
giant serpent-like structures	
French missionaries	
the Hindu god Vishnu	
the stone sculptures and the wall carvings	
the archeologists' current project	

C With a partner, role play a conversation between the archeologist and a reporter. Use the information in exercise B on page 64 to form questions and answers.

Example:

Reporter:

Which is the main temple in the area?

Archeologist: The main temple is Angkor Wat, but there are a number of smaller

temples as well.



Write a report about a building that you consider unusual. Describe how the building looks and write a little bit about its history. Explain why you think the building should be included in the "Unusual Buildings Hall of Fame."



PART 2: THE AMSTERDAM ARENA

Language Point

Present Perfect vs. Past Simple

Before You Start

THE AMSTERDAM STAR

The New Amsterdam Arena!

Amsterdam, Holland

The citizens of Amsterdam have always been big soccer fans. Since the opening of the new arena in 1996, they have enjoyed the matches even more. The new Amsterdam Arena is a soccer lover's dream, as well as being a fantastic entertainment center.

Architects **designed** the arena for soccer lovers in our city. The old DeMeer Stadium **was** too small to hold Amsterdam's soccer fans and the Olympic Stadium **didn't have** enough entertainment.

The builders **traveled** all over the world to visit sports stadiums everywhere before they planned the arena. They **designed** it to be both a 50,000-seat soccer stadium as well as an all-day entertainment center.



They **built** two levels that include shopping centers, movie theaters, restaurants, and two day-care centers. They **constructed** the large roof which can be opened and closed in less than 15 minutes. The weather is always perfect in the arena.

The only problem left is the demand for seats. This year again, we **have received** too many requests for season tickets. We may have to build a larger arena...

A Are these sentences true or false?

1.	t_ The builders traveled Amsterdam Arena.	ed to arenas all over the world before building the
2.	2DeMeer Stadium wa Amsterdam.	as too big for the number of soccer fans in
3.	8 Architects designed all-day entertainme	the arena to be both a soccer stadium and an at center.
4.	There have always	been empty seats in the new arena.
5.	The roof of the arer	na can open or close in 15 minutes.

B Answer the questions.

- 1. Why did the people of Amsterdam need a new arena?
- 2. What is special about the arena?
- 3. What is the problem with the new arena?

Some Grammar

Present Perfect vs. Past Simple

 We use the Present Perfect with time expressions that do not talk about a specific time. We use the Past Simple with time expressions that define a specific time.

Non specific (with Present Perfect): for, since, lately, recently, just, not yet, ever, already.

Specific (with Past Simple): yesterday, a week ago, last week, last month, in 1960, when I was a child.

Examples: I'm so happy. *I have just watched* the soccer match at the arena. I was so happy *yesterday*. I *watched* the soccer match at the arena.



Some Practice

A Complete the sentences by underlining the correct verb.

More about the Amsterdam Arena

- 1. The Amsterdam Arena (opened, has opened) in June 1996.
- 2. Thousands of people (have already visited, already visited) the Amsterdam Arena.
- 3. Even though it's still early in the season, we (already opened, have already opened) the roof several times.
- 4. In 1996, the city of Amsterdam (spent, has spent) 202 million Dutch guilders to build the Amsterdam Arena.
- 5. Many soccer teams (have already played, played) in the Amsterdam Arena.
- 6. Several rock bands (played, have played) at the arena last year.

B Choose the sentence that means the same thing as the opening phrase.

- 1. I saw a fantastic jazz band at the arena last week.
 - a. The concert is over.
 - b. The concert isn't finished yet.
- 2. We've already bought tickets for tonight's soccer match.
 - a. We need to buy tickets for the match tonight.
 - b. We have tickets for the match tonight.
- 3. I've always liked soccer.
 - a. I don't like it anymore.
 - b. I still like it now.
- 4. Soccer teams played in the Olympic Stadium before the arena was built.
 - a. They don't play in the Olympic Stadium now.
 - b. They still play in the Olympic Stadium.

- 5. They've opened the roof today!
 - a. The roof is open.
 - b. They are opening the roof now.
- 6. Architects built the arena in the southeast of Amsterdam.
 - a. They finished building the arena.
 - b. They are still building the arena.
- 7. The arena has always sold thousands of tickets for each soccer match.
 - a. They still sell thousands of tickets for each soccer match.
 - b. They don't sell thousands of tickets for each soccer match anymore.

C Complete the letter below with the Past Simple or the Present Perfect.

To the manager of the Amsterdam Arena,

to DeMeer Stadium a few times last year	ready go) to several matches so far this very impressed with the facilities. I a big soccer fan. I 4 (go) r, and I 5 (not be) arena. The last time I 6 (go)
I have several questions, and I would ap	preciate answers as soon as possible.
8 (you, enumber of people who want season ticked	
When you built the arena, why 9glass wall on the second level?	(you, decide) to build a
Why 10young people yet?	(you, not start) any sports programs for
Why 11 (two matches? The weather was very mil	•
	Yours truly, An Interested Citizen



D	Complete the response to the letter in exercise C using the Present Perfect or the Past Simple. Use the cues to answer the
	"interested citizen's" questions.

Dear "Interested Citizen",

Thank you for your letter about our new arena. We (1) have worked (work) very hard to give Amsterdam a stadium that we can be proud of. Below are the answers to the questions that you (2) (ask) in your letter.

the large number of	people who want season tickets yet.
•	vall because we (4)ccer fans from getting hurt.
We (5) peoples' sports pro	gram yet.
, ,	(break) a few weeks ago, and we (have) to repair it. It will be open the next time the

Yours,
The manager of the Amsterdam Arena.

(not decide) what to do about

E Interview a partner. Use the cues below and the Present Perfect. Your partner can answer using both the Present Perfect and the Past Simple.

Example: Have/be/Holland

We (3)

Have you ever been to Holland?

Yes, I've been to Holland. I was there last year.

- What/countries/visit?
- 2. Which/interesting buildings/read about?
- 3. Which/interesting buildings/see?
- 4. What/tallest building/seen?
- 5. Have/see/Amsterdam Arena?
- 6. Have/be/soccer match?



F Work with a partner. Interview each other using the questionnaire and then use the scoring key to add up your scores.

Are you a Sports Lover?

		True	False
1.	I've been to at least one sporting event		
	this year.		
2.	I've often thought about a career in sports.		
3.	I've played sports all my life.		
4.	I've missed at least one date this year		
	because I was watching a sports event.		
5.	I've read many books about sports.		
6.	I've spent a lot of money on sports		
	equipment.		
7.	I've asked at least one famous sports		
	personality for his/her signature.		
8.	I've watched the Olympics more than		
	twice in my life.		
9.	I've had at least one sports injury.		
10.	I've bought more than ten sports		
	magazines this year.		

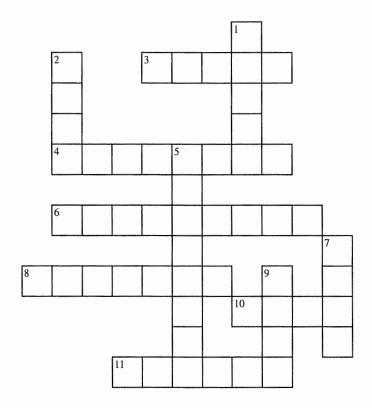
Scoring key:

Give yourself one point for every "true" answer and zero for every "false" answer.

- O-4 You aren't much of a sports lover. There are many other things that you like more.
- 5-7 You like sports, but you have other hobbies as well.
- 8-10 You are a true sports lover. You spend a lot of time thinking about, playing, and/or watching sports.
- **G** Write your own questionnaire called "How much of a traveler are you?" Use the Present Perfect in your questions. Invent your own scoring key and then interview a partner.

Some Fun

A Crossword puzzle



Have you ever ...?

Across

4.	The opposite of taken is g The opposite of boring is e	
	Something that is wonderful or special is f	bor
	If you have been to your grandmother's house, you have v	her
	Where have you b ?	
11.	Have you ever r a horse?	
Dow	wn	
1.	Another word for started is b	
2.	Have you d your homework yet?	
	When you have gone somewhere, you have t	
7.	Mom isn't home. She has g to work.	
9.	Have you ever s a soccer match?	

B Look at the list and check (✓) the unusual buildings that you have heard of. Add any other buildings you have visited or heard of which you consider unusual.

EUF	ROPE
	The Parthenon (Athens, Greece) The Colosseum (Rome, Italy) Chartres Cathedral (France)
ASI	A
	The Red Fort (Delhi, India) The Blue Mosque (Istanbul, Turkey)
AFF	RICA
	Temple of Karnak (Luxor, Egypt) Lalibela Rock Churches (Ethiopia)
NO	RTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
	RTH & CENTRAL AMERICA Museo Nacional de Anthropología (Mexico City) Hearst Castle (California, U.S.A) Kennedy Space Center (Florida)
	Museo Nacional de Anthropología (Mexico City) Hearst Castle (California, U.S.A)
	Museo Nacional de Anthropología (Mexico City) Hearst Castle (California, U.S.A) Kennedy Space Center (Florida)
so	Museo Nacional de Anthropología (Mexico City) Hearst Castle (California, U.S.A) Kennedy Space Center (Florida) UTH AMERICA Teatro Colón (Buenos Aires, Argentina)



On Your Own

Write about the most exciting sporting event you have ever seen. Did you watch the event on television or in an arena? What type of event was it, and what made it exciting?

What Did You Learn? Facts:

Words:

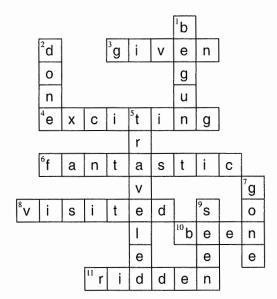
Word	Meaning

Language points:

Language point	Example
Present Perfect with ever	
Present Perfect with never	
Present Perfect with just	
Present Perfect with recently	
Present Perfect with lately	
Present Perfect with already	
Present Perfect vs. Past Simple	



Crossword Answers



UNIT

4

The Seven Built Wonders of the Ancient World

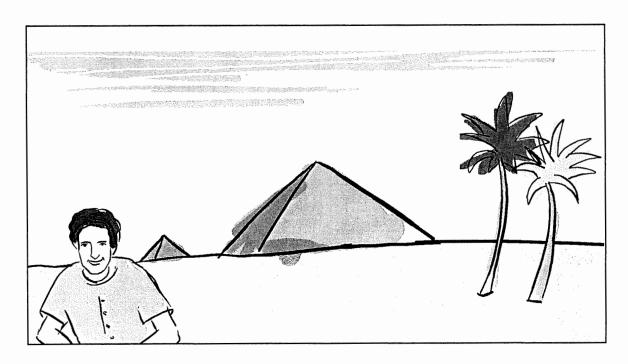


PART 1: A GREAT PYRAMID, A HANGING GARDEN, AND A GIANT LIGHTHOUSE

Language Point

Past Perfect

Before You Start



The Great Pyramid of Khufu at Giza, Egypt

Tour Guide:

The Great Pyramid of Khufu, built around 2560 BC, is the oldest of the Seven Ancient Wonders, and the only one that's still in one piece. Years before he **died**, the Egyptian Pharaoh, Khufu, **had asked** for a huge tomb as his burial place. Historians believe that the tomb was built over a twenty-year period and that a giant ramp was used to put the bricks in place. Are there any questions?

Molly:

Before I decided to come to Egypt, I had already read a lot about

the Great Pyramid but I hadn't realized how big it was. Is it true

that it's filled with secret passages?

Tour guide:

Good question. Kings were often buried with gold and treasures,

and because of this, secret passages were built to confuse

thieves.

Wallis:

Has anyone ever found treasure in the Great Pyramid?

Tour guide:

Many people have looked for treasure in the Great Pyramid, but nobody has ever found anything. It's now believed that thieves **had** already **stolen** everything valuable by the time archeologists

opened the tomb.

Wallis:

What's that door over there for?

Tour guide:

What door? There's no door over there, just a wall.

Molly:

He's right. You see, along the wall you can see the outline of an

entrance.

Tour guide:

You're right! I think you may have found a new secret passage...

A Are these sentences true or false?

1.	<u>t</u>	The	Great	Pyramid	is th	ne	oldest	of	the	Seven	Ancient	Wonders
----	----------	-----	-------	---------	-------	----	--------	----	-----	-------	---------	---------

- 2. ___ Archeologists found gold and treasure in the Great Pyramid.
- 3. ___ The Great Pyramid was a tomb for the Egyptian Pharaoh Khufu.
- 4. ___ A giant ramp was used to build the Great Pyramid.
- 5. ___ The Great Pyramid took 100 years to build.
- 6. ____ The Great Pyramid is the only ancient wonder that is still standing.

B Answer the questions.

- 1. Why did the Egyptians build the Great Pyramid?
- 2. Why are there secret passages in the Great Pyramid?
- 3. What do archeologists believe happened to the treasure in the Great Pyramid?

Some Grammar

Past Perfect

Before he died,	he had asked for a huge tomb as his burial place.
When archeologists first entered the Great Pyramid,	they saw that other people had already been there.
Until I saw the Great Pyramid,	I hadn't realized how big it was.
The tour guide hadn't seen the door	until Wallis showed it to him.
Had you heard of the Great Pyramid	before you visited Egypt?
Had you seen any of the ancient wonders	before you visited the Great Pyramid?

• We use the Past Perfect to show that an action in the past happened before another action in the past.

Example: By the time I arrived at the airport, my plane had already left.

Past Perfect	Past Simple	
first action	second action	
my plane had already left	I arrived at the airport	

• We often use time words such as *until, by the time*, and *when* in sentences with the Past Perfect.

Example: Before the Pharaoh died, the Egyptians had built his tomb.

Some Practice

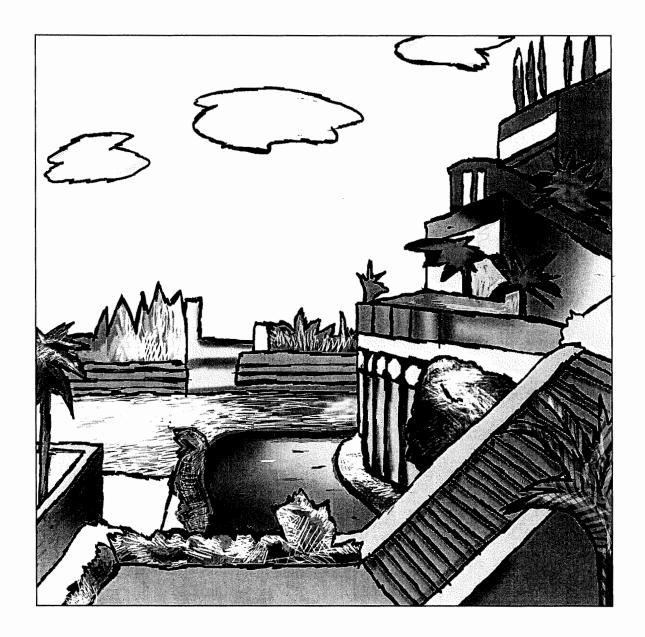
В

Α	Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb. U	Jse
	either Past Simple or Past Perfect.	

1.	When the Greek traveler Herodotus <u>went</u> (go) to Egypt, Egyptian
	guides told him that slaves <u>had built</u> (build) the Great Pyramid.
2.	The guides (say) that giant machines (lift)
	the stones into place.
3.	Later on, scientists (figure out) that the
	Egyptians (not use) slaves or machines to
	build the Great Pyramid.
4.	Historians (write) that the Egyptians
	probably (use) a giant ramp to build the Pyramid.
5.	Many thieves (think) that the Egyptians
	(hide) Khufu's gold and treasure in the Great
	Pyramid.
6.	The thieves (search) the Pyramid before
	archeologists (discover) it. They
	(decide) that the thieves (find)
	whatever treasure was hidden in the Pyramid.
Wh	ich event happened first? Check (🗸) the sentence that means
	same thing as each statement.
1.	, 5,1
	Pyramid.
	a The Egyptians built the Great Pyramid first and then the Pharaoh
	died.
	b The Pharaoh died and then the Egyptians built the Great Pyramid.
_	
2.	The Egyptians had buried their past kings in giant tombs for years before
	they built King Khufu's Pyramid.
	aThe Egyptians built King Khufu's pyramid and then they buried their
	past kings in giant tombs.
	b The Egyptians buried their past kings in giant tombs and then they
	built King Khufu's Pyramid.

3.	By the time I left the Great Pyramid, I had already finished my entire roll of film.
	a First I left the Great Pyramid and then I finished my roll of film.b First I finished my roll of film and then I left the Great Pyramid.
4.	By the time I was 25, I had already visited five of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.
	a I turned 25 and then I visited five of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.
	b I visited five of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World and then I turned 25.
5.	The tour guide hadn't visited the Great Pyramid until he started working as a travel agent.
	aThe tour guide started working as a travel agent and then he saw
	the Great Pyramid. b The tour guide saw the Great Pyramid and then he started working as a travel agent.
6.	Before I visited Egypt, I had seen pictures of the Great Pyramid.
	a I visited Egypt and then I saw pictures of the Great Pyramid.b I saw pictures of the Great Pyramid and then I visited Egypt.
	nplete the following passage, using the Past Simple and the terfect.
	The Hanging Gardens of Babylon
1 2.	uchadnezzar ruled Babylon from 605-562 BC. Years before, the kingdom had reached (reach) its peak under his father, King Naboplashar, who (rule) from 625-605 BC. When Nebuchadnezzar took reference here as a fields of her homeland. To make her home her beautiful gardens.





D Answer the questions about The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

- 1. Why did Nebuchadnezzar build the Hanging Gardens of Babylon?
- 2. Where had Amyitis lived before she moved to Babylon?
- 3. How did Amyitis feel when she arrived in Babylon?
- 4. What had Amyitis been used to in her homeland?
- 5. Many people say that the Hanging Gardens of Babylon never really existed. What do you think?

E Read the timeline and write at least four sentences below.

3100-2950 BC	 The Egyptian state came into being. The Egyptians wrote the first hieroglyphic writing.
2950-2575 BC	 The Egyptians built the first pyramid - the Step pyramid. The Egyptians built the great city of Memphis.
2575-2150 BC	The Egyptians built the Great Pyramids at Dahshur and Giza.
2125-1975 BC	Egypt broke up into two smaller states.
1975-1640 BC	Mentuhotep reunites Egypt.
1539-1075 BC	 A woman, the Pharaoh Hatshepsut, ruled Egypt for 22 years. Ramsses II ruled Egypt for 67 years.
715-332 BC	Persians conquer Egypt. (525 BC)
332 BC- 395 AD	 Alexander the Great occupies Egypt. Ptolemy, Alexander's general, becomes king of Egypt. The Rosetta Stone is carved. (196 BC) Cleopatra VII rules Egypt. (51-30 BC) Egypt becomes a province of the Roman Empire. (30 BC)
 1	the Egyptians built the first pyramid, they had ten the first hieroglyphic writing.
_	

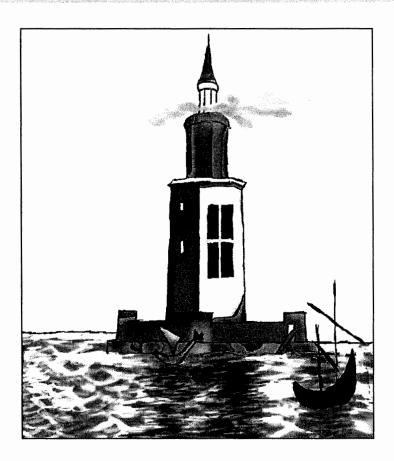
F Think of a historical event or a period in history that influenced you when you heard or learned about it. Tell your partner how it affected you, using the Past Perfect.

Example: I hadn't realized how beautiful the Great Pyramid was until I saw it in person.



Something to Read

Some Words				
collanco	dovolon	mystorious	ckyceronor	
collapse	develop	mysterious	skyscraper	
damage	harbor	repair		
destroy	lighthouse	rumor		
	•			



The Lighthouse of Alexandria

Near the famous city of Alexandria in Egypt, there's a small, **mysterious** island called Pharos. Centuries ago, one of the ancient wonders of the world was built there and towered high above the harbor: The **Lighthouse** of Alexandria.

The Lighthouse of Alexandria no longer exists, but it was one of the last ancient wonders to be **destroyed**. We know that it was completed in 290 BC, several decades after the death of Alexander the Great. In 332 BC, when Ptolemy Soter was the ruler of Egypt, Alexandria had already **developed** into an international city. It had a busy and active **harbor**, and a lighthouse was needed to guide ships

through the dark. Many people call the lighthouse "the world's first **skyscraper**" because it was the tallest building in the world next to the Great Pyramid.

How was the lighthouse destroyed? Most historians believe that it **collapsed** in 1326 AD after an earthquake. Reports also suggest that two earlier earthquakes had already **damaged** the lighthouse. The building wasn't **repaired** following the first two earthquakes, so it was very fragile. Thus, it was easily destroyed by a third disaster.

Although this is the official story, many people believe that in 850 AD, the Emperor of Constantinople spread a **rumor** that there was a treasure under the lighthouse. When the current ruler of Alexandria heard the rumor, he destroyed the lighthouse and searched for the treasure. He never found it, and the lighthouse was lost forever.

Some Practice

A Are these sentences true or false?

1.	<u>t</u>	The Lighthouse of Alexandria was completed in 290 BC.
2.		The Lighthouse of Alexandria was the first of the Seven Ancient Wonders to be destroyed.
3.		Many people call the Lighthouse of Alexandria the first skyscraper.
4.		Alexander the Great built the Lighthouse of Alexandria.
5.		The Lighthouse of Alexandria was on the island of Pharos.
6.		The Lighthouse of Alexandria was destroyed in a fire.

B Answer the questions.

- 1. Where was the Lighthouse of Alexandria built?
- 2. Why did Alexandria need a lighthouse?
- 3. Why was the Lighthouse of Alexandria referred to as the first skyscraper?
- 4. How do most historians think the Lighthouse of Alexandria was destroyed?
- 5. How do other people think that the lighthouse was destroyed?



C Match the words in A with the definitions in B.

A	В
1d to collapse 2 to damage 3 to destroy 4 to develop 5 harbor 6 lighthouse 7 mysterious 8 to repair 9 rumor 10 skyscraper	 a. a tower with a flashing light that guides ships b. to grow c. to hurt d. to fall apart e. not easily understood f. a very tall building g. the place where ships land h. to ruin completely i. a piece of information that people repeat to each other which is usually not true j. to fix something

What Do You Think?

A Answer the questions.

- 1. In your opinion, what makes a building a "wonder of the world"?
- 2. Why do you think the Lighthouse of Alexandria is one of the Seven Ancient Wonders?
- 3. In *The Lighthouse of Alexandria*, there were two explanations for the destruction of the lighthouse. Which one do you believe? Why?

B One of the three stories below is false. With a partner, read the stories and decide which you think is the false one. Ask other people in the classroom what they answered. *

1. A man named Sostrates designed the lighthouse. When the lighthouse was completed, Sostrates wanted to put his name on the building. King Ptolemy wanted only his name on the building. To fool the King, Sostrates carved his own name onto the building and covered it with plaster. He then carved Ptolemy's name into the plaster. Over the years, the plaster disappeared and only Sostrates' name remained.

- 2. Cleopatra lived a short distance from the lighthouse. Every morning, she took her bath in the water nearby. For this reason, a statue was built in her honor and was placed next to the harbor. Recently, archeologists found the statue far beneath the water. They translated a faded message on its front. It said, "We honor she who bathes in the glow of the lighthouse."
- 3. The Egyptian government recently gave famous clothing designer Pierre Cardin permission to rebuild the Alexandria Lighthouse. The Council of Europe and UNESCO fully support the project. The new lighthouse will be a modern version of the old one: multicolored, covered in mirrored glass, and earthquake-proof.
- C Choose a building that you like. It can be a famous building, or one that is not well-known. Write a paragraph to explain why this building should be a Wonder of the World.

* The answer is number 2

On Your Own

Write a conversation between a tour guide and a traveler about the Lighthouse of Alexandria. Use the information in *Something* to Read on page 86 to help you, and the conversation in *Before* You Start on page 78 as a model.

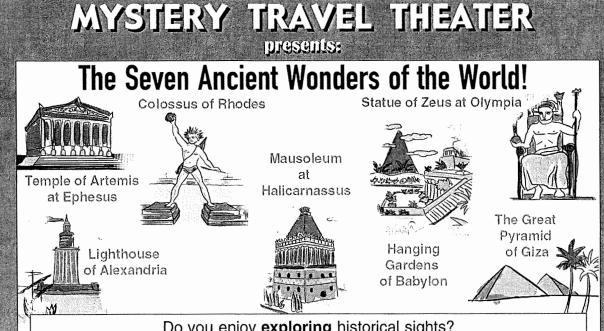
PART 2: THE SEVEN WONDERS ON THE BIG SCREEN

Language Point

Gerunds

Before You Start

A Read the texts and answer the questions that follow.



Do you enjoy **exploring** historical sights? **Traveling** around the world? **Learning** about ancient mysteries?

Do you want to see the Great Pyramid of Giza, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, and other exciting mysteries up close?

Visit our giant screen, three-dimensional tour of the sights that shook the ancient world!

Viewing the ancient wonders with us is the thrill of a lifetime!

If you want to read about the Seven Wonders before **joining** our tour, visit us on the Internet:

www.ggroupplc.com/mysterytheater



Melissa: Seeing the Seven Wonders on a giant screen was exciting. My favorite was the Colossus of Rhodes. I can't believe the Statue of Liberty was modeled after it! I also loved the Statue of Zeus at Olympia. I didn't realize that the Greeks held the Olympic Games in honor of Zeus.

Caley: I didn't either. When I have time, I plan to read more about the famous fire that destroyed the statue.

Melissa: What was your favorite wonder?

Caley: Well, you know how much I love **learning** about great architecture. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus was my favorite, because of its beautiful construction. You know, I read somewhere that people who went to worship the goddess left gold, ivory, and other wonderful treasures at the temple.

Melissa: Really? I wonder if there is any treasure still buried there. Maybe we should go to Turkey on our next vacation.

Are these sentences true or false?

1.	t_ Mystery Travel Theater has a giant screen.
2.	Melissa's favorite wonder was the Temple of Artemis.
3.	The Greeks held the Olympic Games in honor of Zeus.
4.	People who went to visit the Statue of Zeus at Olympia left gold and
	other treasures.
5.	Caley loves architecture.
6.	Melissa wants to go to Turkey.



Some Grammar

Gerunds

Visiting ancient sites is interesting.	Gerund as subject
Call me before going to the theater.	Gerund after preposition
I love visiting ancient sites.	Gerund after verb

- A gerund is a noun which is formed by adding -ing to the end of a verb.
- Gerunds can be used as the subject of a sentence.
 Example: Viewing the Ancient Wonders with us is the thrill of a lifetime!
- Gerunds can be used after prepositions such as before, after, without, and by.

Examples:

You can read about the Seven Wonders *before joining* our tour. I learned a lot about ancient history *by watching* the movie.

Gerunds can be used after certain verbs. Other verbs must be followed by infinitives. There are certain verbs that can be used with both gerunds and infinitives.

Examples:

I *enjoy exploring* historical sights.

I can afford to have a long vacation this year.

I love *traveling*. = I love *to travel*.

List of verbs used with gerunds (verb+ing)

Example: John *admitted taking* the money.

admit avoid consider delay deny dislike enjoy	finish imagine keep (on) mention mind miss postpone	practice put (off) recommend regret suggest
---	---	---

List of verbs used with the infinitive (to + base form of verb)

Example: He can't afford to take a vacation this year.

afford agree appear arrange decide expect fail forget	happen hope learn manage mean = intend offer pay plan	pretend promise refuse regret seem threaten want wish
---	---	---

List of verbs used before gerunds or infinitives (with no difference in meaning)

Examples: He began studying at 8:00 pm.

He began to study at 8:00 pm.

attempt begin can't stand continue hate	like love neglect prefer remember	stand start stop try
---	---	-------------------------------

Some Practice

.08	
Д	Underline the gerund in each sentence. Then mark whether it is used after a preposition (P), after a verb (V), or as the subject of the sentence (S).
	1 Caley likes watching historical movies.
	2 Melissa suggested visiting Turkey for our next vacation.
	3 You can't leave Egypt without seeing the Great Pyramid.
	4 Traveling to Turkey was exciting.
	5 I'd like to read about the Great Pyramid before going to Egypt.
	6 When I was younger, I imagined traveling around the world.
	7 I considered going to the Mystery Travel Theater last night, but I changed my mind.
	8 Reading about the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World was interesting.
В	Complete the sentences using either a gerund or an infinitive. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia
	The ancient Greeks enjoyed 1. <u>competing</u> (compete) in the Olympic Games and they decided to transform their Olympic Stadium by 2 (build) a temple there in honor of the god Zeus.
	After the temple was completed, they regretted 3 (build) such a small, unexciting monument. They wanted 4 (create) a huge temple in honor of their god.
	When the Olympic Games became more popular, the Greeks decided 5 (build) a giant statue of Zeus in the temple. The sculptor decided 6 (make) the statue so large that its head almost touched the ceiling.
	For years after, people enjoyed 7 (visit) this site. In 462 AD, the statue was destroyed in a huge fire. Nobody wanted 8 (rebuild) it, so today the site of the temple is nothing but rocks.

C Rewrite the following sentences using a gerund and the word in parentheses ().

Example: We designed the temple carefully and then we built it (after). We built the temple after designing it carefully.

- 1. You should read about the Temple of Artemis and then visit Turkey. (before)
- 2. We watched the movie and then we talked about the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. (after)
- 3. You learn a lot about ancient history when you travel. (by)
- 4. The Greeks designed the statue of Zeus but they didn't consider its size. (without)
- 5. I was able to travel all over the world because I saved money all year. (by)
- 6. We went to Cairo but we didn't visit the Great Pyramid at Giza. (without)
- 7. I looked at the Mystery Theater Internet site and then I saw the movie. (before)
- 8. I learned about the statue of Zeus at Olympia when I read a book about Greek history. (by)

D Complete the sentences to make them true for you. Compare your answers with a partner.

- Traveling is ...
- 2. Visiting ancient sites...
- 3. I love taking pictures of...
- 4. Flying on an airplane is...
- 5. I love learning about...
- 6. Before going on vacation, I ...

E Before reading the story below, write down any eight gerunds. Then insert them into the blanks in the story and read the results to your partner.

The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

353 BC, Halicarnassus

Dearest Medalia,

I am writing to tell you the	e sad news: my dearest husband Mausolus
has died. I don't need to	explain to you, my friend, how much I miss
1	him every day and
2 his	sweet voice. 3.
without him is difficult, bu	t 4 won't help me.
l must start 5	the rest of my life. After carefully
6	the situation, I'm going to call it a
Mausoleum, after my dea	ar husband. I've decided to build a giant
burial place in his honor.	I'm going to call it a Mausoleum, after my
dear husband. I've asked	I several of the best artists and architects in
Greece to begin 7	the monument right
away. When the design is	s complete, workers will start
8	the Mausoleum on the hill overlooking
the city. It's going to be b	eautiful. My Mausolus would be so pleased.

Your dearest friend,

Artemisia



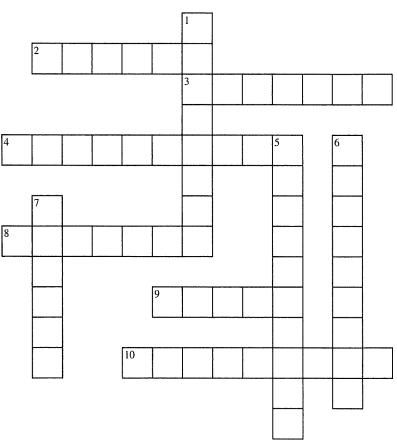
- **F** Go back to The *Mausoleum at Halicarnassus* in exercise E and complete the passage with gerunds of your choice.
- **G** Who am I? Next to each statement, write the name of one of the Seven Ancient Wonders.

 - 2. If you enjoy looking for treasure, come and walk through my secret passages.
 - 3. The best artists in Greece began designing me after King Mausolus died.
 - 4. After praying to the goddess, people left ivory and other treasures inside me.
 - 5. Until I was destroyed in a fire, I was sitting in the Olympic Stadium in Greece._____
 - 6. Hanging around is what I did best. I enjoyed making Babylon a beautiful place._____
 - 7. Standing in the New York harbor is a statue that looks like me.



Some Fun

A Fill in the missing words and then complete the crossword puzzle.



Acro	oss
2.	One of the wonders of the world was a s of Zeus.
3.	People go to Egypt to see the Great P
4.	The island of Pharos is a small, m island.
8.	The lighthouse was d even before this earthquake.
9.	There was a r about a treasure under the lighthouse.
10.	The lighthouse c after the earthquake.
Dow	
1.	Since it wasn't r after the first two earthquakes, it was easily destroyed by the third earthquake.
5.	A very tall building is called a s
6.	By 332 BC Alexandria had already d into an international city.
7.	The lighthouse stood in the Alexandria h
	98 Quartet 3

B Look at the list and check (✓) the "wonders" you have visited. Add any other places you have visited which you consider "wonders".

EUROPE	
The Parthenon (Athens, Greece) The Kremlin (Moscow, Russia)	
	
	
ASIA The Corect Mall (Chine)	
The Great Wall (China) Taj Mahal (Agra, India)	
	
A EDICA	
AFRICA Suez Canal (Egypt)	
Aswan High Dam (Egypt)	
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	
Church of our Lady of Guadalupe (Mexico City)	
Panama Canal (Panama)	
Mount Rushmore (South Dakota, U.S.) Golden Gate Bridge (California)	
SOUTH AMERICA	
Valley of the Statues (San Agustin, Colombia)	
The Inca Trails (Bolivia)	
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA Easter Island	
Easter Island Rotorua (New Zealand)	



Pick one of the wonders that you have seen, and write a paragraph about it. If you haven't seen any of the wonders listed in *Some Fun*, decide which one you would most like to see and get information about it. You should answer some of the following questions in your report:

Where is the wonder located?
When was it built?
Why was it built?
Did it have a practical use?
How did you feel when you saw the wonder?
Why do you think it is considered a "wonder"?



What Did You Learn? Facts: Words: Word Meaning Language points: Language point Example Past Perfect: positive form Past Perfect: negative form Past Perfect: question form Gerunds as subject



Gerunds after prepositions

Gerunds after

verbs

Crossword Answers

