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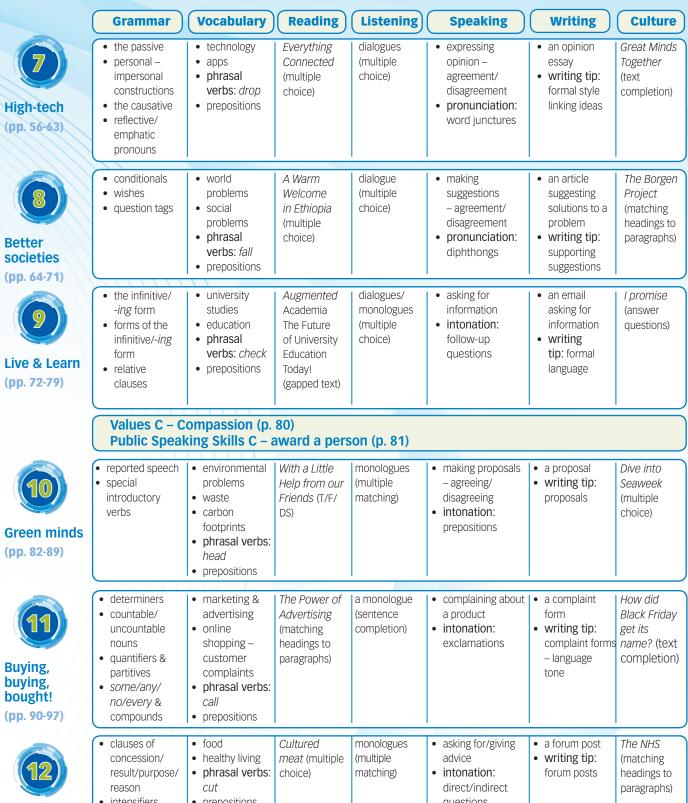
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Vocabulary: geographical features; map symbols; road signs **Grammar:** present simple; present continuous; stative verbs; adverbs of frequency; present perfect; present perfect continuous; have gone (to)/ have been (to)

Everyday English: asking for/giving

directions

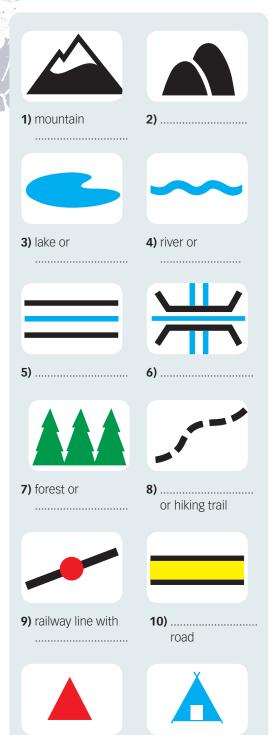
Writing: a flyer

On the map



Vocabulary Map symbols

Complete the map key below. Use: campsite, canal, bridge, footpath, hills, hostel, peak, pond, station, stream, woods, main.





The Appalachian National Scenic Trail, more usually known as the Appalachian Trail or the AT, is one of the oldest hiking trails in the world, and still the longest that is for hikers only. Stretching 2,200 miles (3,500 km) in a roughly north-east to south-west line, it passes through 14 states between Springer Mountain in Georgia and Mount Katahdin in Maine. Despite its length, it is not an extremely difficult walk, as the Appalachians are an old mountain range, low and covered in thick forests. This makes it a popular route, attracting 3-4 million people of all ages and abilities every year. Most people just walk parts of the trail, but some try to complete the entire length in a single hike, and the ones that succeed are called 'through-hikers'.

People have been doing the through-hike ever since Earl Shaffer completed the first one in 1948, but lately it has really been catching on, so that over 5,000 people are doing or planning a through-hike at this moment. Through-hikers generally begin at the south end of the trail in late spring, when the land has dried out a little. They spend the summer walking through mainly hot, humid states to reach Maine in autumn, before winter snow and ice make the final stage impossible. The record for completing the through-hike is a little over 41 days, but most through-hikers go far more slowly, taking 165 days on average. The majority don't reach the end at all, dropping out due to injury, exhaustion or illness. In fact, just 25% eventually **complete** the through-hike.

Hikers that manage to get to the end, however, have racked up some quite incredible statistics. The average though-hiker takes about five million steps, and passes 165,000 of the rectangular white blazes of paint that mark out the Appalachian Trail on trees along the route. They climb the **equivalent** of 16 Mount Everests. They wear out between four and five pairs of hiking boots and lose 30 pounds (13.6 kg) in weight, despite consuming 5,500 calories per day. They spend around \$5,000 on food, stays in hostels and on campsites, and on replacing worn-out equipment.

The only large animals on the trail are deer, moose and black bears, and these mostly avoid people. More dangerous by far are poisonous snakes such as rattlesnakes and copperheads, and more troublesome are biting insects like black flies and mosquitoes. There is also a lot of poison ivy.

Reading

Read the text quickly and underline the features from Ex. 1. How many are mentioned in the text?

11) youth or other

12)





But for most hikers, encounters with nature range from pleasant to **spectacular**: walking through sunbeams in the ancient oak woods of Georgia; watching eagles **soar** above the pines from McAfee Knob on Catawba Mountain, Virginia; standing at the peak of Clingmans Dome, the highest on the trail, with 100 miles of Tennessee in every direction.

Reaching the end of the Appalachian trail gives the throughhiker a feeling of personal satisfaction and **achievement** that is hard to match. Some through-hikers, though, call that last mile the saddest mile on the Appalachian Trail, since they know their **epic** journey is coming to an end, and photographs never truly **capture** its magic.

Check these words

mountain range, humid, on average, majority, drop out, eventually, rack up, blaze, moose, encounter, sunbeam

- Read the article again and for questions 1-5, choose the best answer, A, B, C or D. Then explain the words/phrases in bold.
- 1 The Appalachian Trail is popular because of its

A length.

c geography.

B difficulty.

- **D** age.
- **2** What is true about through-hikers on the Appalachian Trail?
 - A There are few alive today.
 - **B** None are as fast as Earl Shaffer was.
 - **C** Most take the north-south route.
 - **D** There are more of them than ever.
- 3 The Appalachian Trail has
 - A no extreme danger from large animals.
 - **B** many poisonous animals to avoid.
 - **C** mountains nearly as high as Everest.
 - **D** little organised accommodation.
- 4 What would make another good title for the article?
 - **A** The Fastest Through-Hiker
 - **B** The Oldest Trail of Them All
 - **C** The Challenge of a Lifetime
 - **D** The Appalachian Mountains

Find and complete the words in the text that describe the following. Then use the phrases to make sentences based on the text.

1	range	5	equipment
2	forests	6	snakes
3	stage	7	satisfaction
4	boots	8	journey

- 5 PREPOSITIONS Choose the correct preposition.
 Check in your dictionary.
- 1 You have to walk 8 km a day at/on average.
- 2 The mountains to the north were covered **from/in** snow.
- 3 I hate it when a journey comes to/at an end.
- 4 There was nothing to see in the desert but sand **in/at** every direction.
- 5 People of/at all ages hike the trail.
- 6 WORDS EASILY CONFUSED Fill in: grab, catch, hold, capture. Check in your dictionary.
 - 1 Can you please my camera for a minute?
 - **2** You should the opportunity to hike the Appalachian Trail if you get it.
 - **3** We didn't any fish in the lake.
- 4 It's almost impossible to the magic of the forest with a camera.
- 7 PHRASAL VERBS Fill in the correct particle.

dry out: to lose all water and harden
dry (sb/sth) off: to remove water from sb/sth
dry up: (of lakes, rivers) to become dry by being exposed to
a heat source

- 1 You can dry your hair with this towel.
- **2** Extremely hot weather can cause rivers to dry
- 3 Too much exposure to the sun makes your skin dry

Speaking & Writing

- 8 Listen to and read the text. What makes through-hiking the Appalachian Trail an epic journey?
- 9 Collect information about a hiking trail in your country. Prepare and record a three-minute podcast about it. Include: name, route, geography, wildlife and places of interest along the route. Play your podcast to the class.



Grammar in Use

Annie's Blog

Taking the Appalachian Trail day by day ...



Hello readers,

I'm lying on my bed, while the other hikers are falling asleep one by one. The hostel **is growing** quiet. I'm trying to sleep too, but I'm still awake. So I'm writing this post to you.

Tomorrow is the last day of my epic through-hike north. <u>I've been walking</u> for 151 days and tomorrow **I'm climbing** Mount Katahdin, the mountain that stands at the northern end of the trail. Then it's down to Millinocket, where my coach **leaves** at 7 am to take me back to the town where I **live**.

I think that's one of the saddest sentences I've ever written. It https://nas.just.hit me that it's all nearly over. All the pain, the tiredness, the satisfaction, the joy. The little things that **drive** me mad every day. Like the way my left bootlace – and only the left one – **is** always **coming** undone somewhere along the trail. Then there are the countless insect bites. But, the beautiful landscapes made it all worthwhile.

There have been important experiences which <u>have changed</u> the way I see the world. My first day on the trail, full of hope, wearing new boots. The owner of a hostel telling me to keep going when I was about to give up. Hearing another hiker saying, 'I've never felt so alive!' and thinking, 'I know.'

The crazy thing is I'm already thinking about which hike to go on next! I'm looking at brochures about the other two big US trails now: the Continental Divide Trail and the Pacific Coast Trail. They both look great! Any thoughts?

Post a Comment

Present simple – Present continuous – Stative verbs ▶pp. GR1-2

- 1 a) Identify the tenses in bold in the text. Match them to the uses.
 - a repeated action a timetable (future meaning)
 - a changing situation a permanent state
 - a fixed future arrangement
 - an action happening now an annoyance
 - b) Find examples of stative verbs. How does the meaning change in the continuous form?

2 Choose the correct tense. Which are stative verbs?

- 1 Jerry works/is working in the forest today.
- **2** My brothers **have/are having** some boots we can borrow.
- 3 This flower doesn't smell/isn't smelling very nice.
- **4** Why **do you look/are you looking** at the map? Are you lost?
- 5 We don't have to rush. The train **doesn't leave/isn't leaving** until 7 pm.
- 6 Where do you go/are you going hiking every weekend?
- Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous. Give reasons.

1	The campsite shop
	(not/open) on Monday evenings.
2	More and more people
	(enjoy) outdoor holidays these days.
3	(the train/
	depart) at 11 am?
4	It(rain) a lot in Ireland.
5	Sea levels (rise) due to
	climate change.
6	Bob (sunbathe) by
	the river at the moment.
7	(it/often/snow)
	in Scotland at this time of year?
8	The swallows (fly) south
	now that the weather is cooler.
9	(you/go) hiking
	this afternoon?
10	My brother (always/
	take) my camera without asking It's so annoving!

- Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous. Give reasons. Explain what each verb means.

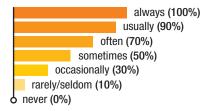
check if it needs more salt.



5 SPEAKING Talk about what you do/ don't do in the mornings, what you are doing now and what you are/aren't doing this weekend.

Adverbs of frequency p. GR1

Mhat do you do when you visit a new place? Use the phrases and the adverbs of frequency to tell the class, as in the example.



- use a map (app) research the place on the Internet
- upload photos on social media buy souvenirs
- talk to locals keep a travel diary sample local food
- check in online take a selfie send postcards

I always use a map app to explore the area.

Present perfect – Present perfect continuous ▶pp. GR2-3

- 7 Identify the underlined tenses in the text on p. 6. Match them to the uses.
 - a recently completed action an experience or change an action that started in the past and continues up to the present with emphasis on duration
- Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the present perfect continuous, then choose the correct adverb.
- 3 (you/visit) the White Cliffs of Dover once/yet? They're spectacular!
- 4 Dolphins (swim) by the boat all morning/just and I've taken lots of pics!

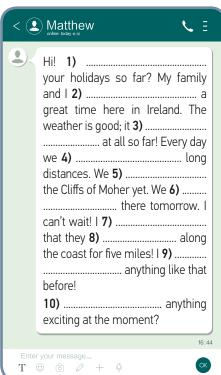
(travel) on a plane.

- **7** They (plan) to see the Black Forest for/since years.
- documentary about Springer Mountain **yet/still**?

- Fill in: have/has been to/in, have/has gone to.
- 1 Carol Italy on a walking tour for a week.
- 2 I the New Forest twice this year.
- **4** My sister and her husbandtheir cottage for the summer.
- 10 SPEAKING Four friends are on a hike. Say what they have been doing this morning, as in the example.
 - they/walk (since 8 am) Dan/complain (for an hour)
 - Sue/eat three energy bars (since morning) Peta's feet/hurt (for days) Mandy/take 30 photos (so far)

They have been walking since 8 am.

- 11 Complete the message using the verbs in the list in the correct present tense.
 - you/do you/enjoy go have hike
 - not rain read not see stretch not visit





WRITING Imagine you have received the text message in Ex. 11. Write a message with your news. Write where you are, what you are doing and what your plans are.



Skills in Action

Vocabulary

Road signs

a) Complete the gaps. Use: crossroads, end, lights, junction, lane, pedestrian, roundabout, speed, way.







2 stop and give











crossing

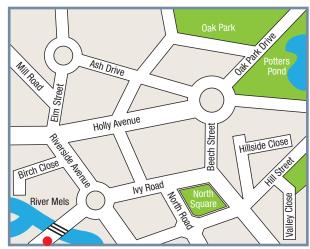


7





Look at the map. Tell your partner where you might see the road signs from Ex. 1a, as in the example.



You might see a cycle lane sign by Oak Park. There's probably a cycle lane there.

Listening

- Listen to the dialogue and decide if the statements 1-6 are T (True) or F (False).
 - 1 The man lives in London.
- 2 The woman asks for directions to Regent's Park.
- **3** The bus takes longer than the underground.
- 4 The nearest underground station to London Zoo is Notting Hill Gate.
- 5 At Oxford Circus, change onto the blue line to get to London Zoo.
- 6 The woman decides to take the bus to the zoo.

Everyday English

Asking for & Giving directions

- a) Read the dialogue. Where is the driver on the map in Ex. 1b and where is she going?
 - b) Read the dialogue and fill in the missing words. Listen and check.
 - **A:** Excuse me ... Is Potters Pond far 1) here? I was following the map on my phone, but my phone died.
 - **B:** It's not very far! Let's see ... Once you cross the bridge here in front of you, you come to a roundabout. Go straight 2) onto Ivy Road.
 - **A:** OK, got it. Then what?
 - B: Keep going straight 3) until you reach a junction. That's Beech Street.
 - **A:** And do I turn left or right there?
 - B: Take a left 4) Beech Street and you soon come to another roundabout. Take the third exit that's Oak Park Drive. The park's **5)** your left.
 - A: So ... that's straight on at the first roundabout, left at the junction and third exit 6) the second roundabout. How long does that take?
 - **B:** It's a five-minute drive. Maybe a little more.
 - A: Thank you so much for your help!
 - B: Sure, no problem!
- Act out dialogues similar to the one in Ex. 3, using the language in the box, the red dot as a starting point and these destinations: Valley Close, Mill Road.

Asking for directions **Giving directions** Excuse me. How do I • Go up/down/along ... get to ...?/What's the • Turn left/right onto .../Take the first/second right/left. best way to (get to) ...?/ Could you tell me Keep going straight on until ... where the ... is? • Go straight across the ... Is it far from here?/How • It's five minutes by car/a fivelong does it take? minute drive.

Intonation: discourse markers

- a) Listen and repeat. Which expresses determination, arrangement, confirmation, uncertainty?
- **1 Right!** Let's walk home.
- **3 Well**, hope that helps!
- **2 So**, see you later then.
- **4 OK**, I'll be there.
- b) Use the words in bold in sentences of your own.

Reading & Writing

6 Read the flyer and fill in the gaps with words derived from the words in brackets.



Location

We're right in the heart of the city, around the corner from all the 1) (see) and just a short stroll from one of the most 2) (beauty) rivers in Europe.

Free facilities

Rooms

Shared rooms are either six-bed or eight-bed, and all beds are bunk beds. Men and women sleep 5) (separate) and there is one bathroom per shared room. Three family rooms are available, which have their own bathroom but no cooking facilities.

How to find us

50% off your first night with this flyer!

7 Read the Writing Tip below. Find examples of the underlined features in the flyer in Ex. 6.



Writing flyers

A flyer is a short piece of advertising material which someone hands out to passers-by in the street. It is generally handed out near the place advertised and often contains <u>directions</u> to explain how to get to it. It contains a brief <u>description</u> of what the place offers, and it might have a special offer on it.

As a kind of advertisement, a flyer should use inviting language to sell the place it wants you to visit. Read the text again and find descriptive words or phrases that were used instead of the words below.

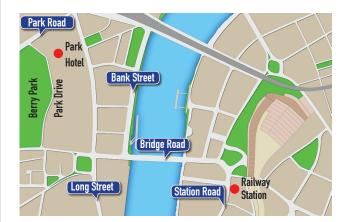
1	tall	4	nicest
2	slow	5	warm
3	big	6	close to

- O Complete the table with the prompts.
 - single rooms with a view gym in the town centre
 - restaurant double rooms with large balconies
 - near the river at the junction
 - rooftop swimming pool twin rooms

location	facilities	rooms

Writing (a flyer)

Use your notes from Ex. 9 and the map below to create a flyer (120-180 words) for the Park Hotel. Think of a special offer and follow the plan.



Plan

The Park Hotel

Location

Facilities

Rooms Directions

Special offer

VALUES

Direction

Direction is so much more important

than speed.

Anonymous







Tourists, travellers and visitors to London are getting **choosy** about what they see and how they see it, so here's a list of our top ways to see fabulous London via the mighty Thames for people who think they've seen it all.

A At top speed

Why see it all at a crawl when you can board a speedboat and take in the lot in 90 minutes? The number of companies who are offering this **thrilling** experience has been steadily growing, and they take passengers past Tower Bridge and the Tower of London in one direction, then down to Greenwich and the Thames Barrier in the other.

B At your leisure

Why not go to the other extreme and book a ticket on one of the long lazy afternoon cruises that head west along the Thames? Starting at Westminster Bridge, these gentle **outings** take you past Battersea Park and the power station there, past Kew Gardens and into the English countryside. Some even reach as far as Hampton Court Palace, and there's usually afternoon tea offered on board. You're sure to see ducks and swans and, if you're lucky, a kingfisher or two.

C By night

Every city looks magical at night and London is no exception. There are a large number of nighttime tours that sail up and down the river, some offering a five-course meal, others a buffet and a guide giving a running **commentary**. All of them offer the unbeatable **cityscape** of London, lit up for your pleasure. Particularly splendid are the London Eye, Tower Bridge and the Palace of Westminster, as well as the lovely street lights along the South Bank.

D By land and water

There are a number of **amphibious** tours, where vehicles designed for travel by road and water take their passengers on an unforgettable ride. After they have done the usual bus tour route past all the famous landmarks, they **splash** into the Thames for a look at the sights from the water. These trips tend to be a little expensive, but seeing as it's two tours for the price of one, it's worth it!

Listening & Reading

- 1 Listen to and read the text. In which tours can you have food and beverages?
- Read the text again. For each question, choose the correct tour (A-D). Explain the words in bold.

Which tour

1	costs a lot of money?	
2	allows you to spot wildlife?	
3	is getting more popular?	
4	gives passengers information about the city?	
5	goes furthest east?	
6	goes furthest west?	
7	goes partly along roads?	
8	sometimes involves a large dinner?	

Check these words

crawl, steadily, gentle, on board, kingfisher, splendid, route

Speaking & Writing

- Which of the tours would you like to go on? Why? Tell your partner.
- Third out about ways visitors can see the capital city of your country or another country. Each person in the group should write a section for a webpage entitled 'Top ... tours'. Create an introduction together, then find pictures and present your sections to the class. The class can vote on which tour they would take.



Vocabulary

1	Fill in: campsite, trail, routes, final, mountain,
ı	railway, hiking, peak, lights, limit.

1	There's a bear on the hiking!
2	The traffic are turning red.
3	The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest.
4	He stayed at a for the night.
5	They have raised the speed to 70 mph.
6	The Andes range runs along the west coast of South America.
7	Thisline goes all the way to the coast.
8	The stage of the hike was the hardest.
9	These boots are expensive but comfortable.

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

Choose the correct word.

..... for UK hikers.

- 1 We are now entering a **high/thick/entire** forest.
- 2 You must always use the pedestrian **crossing/ pavement/roundabout**.

10 The Pennine Way is one of the most popular

- 3 You don't get opportunities like this often, so catch/ hold/grab it!
- **4** There's a round **pond/canal/river** with ducks in the middle of the village.
- **5** You have to give **road/lane/way** at this junction.

 $(5 \times 3 = 15)$

		_					
3	Fill	in:	up,	on,	off,	to,	in

- 1 The lakes in Uyuni dried many years ago.
- **2** When a journey comes an end, I feel sad.
- **3** The mountain was covered snow.
- **4** Dry your wet shoes by the fire.
- **5** The guide earns \$10,000 a year average.

 $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

Grammar

Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

1	Why	(you/taste) the soup?
2	Miley	(not/like) Texas
	during the summer.	
3	Jimof me!	(always/make) fun
4	I can't call Mike, because my (not/work) at the moment.	phone
5	Liam usuallycountry he wants to visit.	(research) the
	·	$(5 \times 4 = 20)$

5 Choose the correct tense.

- 1 Kevin has already uploaded/has already been uploading his photos on his profile.
- 2 Stella is tired because she has walked/has been walking all morning.
- **3** Dora is out. She **has gone/has been** to the lake to feed the ducks.
- **4 Have you been seeing/Have you seen** the new traffic lights on Maple Street?
- 5 Chris has done/has been doing extreme sports for three years.

 $(5 \times 3 = 15)$

Everyday English

6 Match the sentences.

- 1 Turn left at the junction.2 How far is it from here?
- 3 Do I take a left or right there?
- 4 Thank you so much.
- **5** What's the best way to get to Central Park?
- **a** It's a ten-minute walk.
- **b** OK, got it. Then what?
- **c** Sure. No problem.
- **d** Go to the end of the road and turn right.
- **e** Go straight on.

 $(5 \times 4 = 20)$ Total 100

Competences



Lexical Competence

understand words/ phrases related to:

- geographical features
- map symbols
- road signs

Reading Competence

 understand texts related to geographical features (read for key information – multiple choice; multiple matching)

Listening Competence

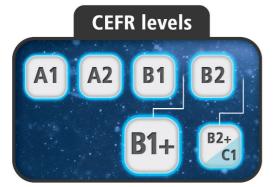
 listen to and understand dialogues asking for/giving directions (listen for specific information – T/F statements)

Speaking Competence

- ask for & give directions **Writing Competence**
- prepare a podcast
- write a flyer
- write a webpage section



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Components

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- Teacher's Book
- Workbook with digi app
- Grammar Book with digi app
- Class CDs
- IWB
- Tests CD-ROM







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with sections developing students'
public speaking, critical thinking,
digital literacy
and collaboration skills.

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