



หนังสือเรียน รายวิชาพื้นฐาน ภาษาอังกฤษ
Luke Prodromou with Audrey Cowan and Richard Elliott

FLASH on English

LOWER INTERMEDIATE
STUDENT'S BOOK

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 5

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ภาษาต่างประเทศ

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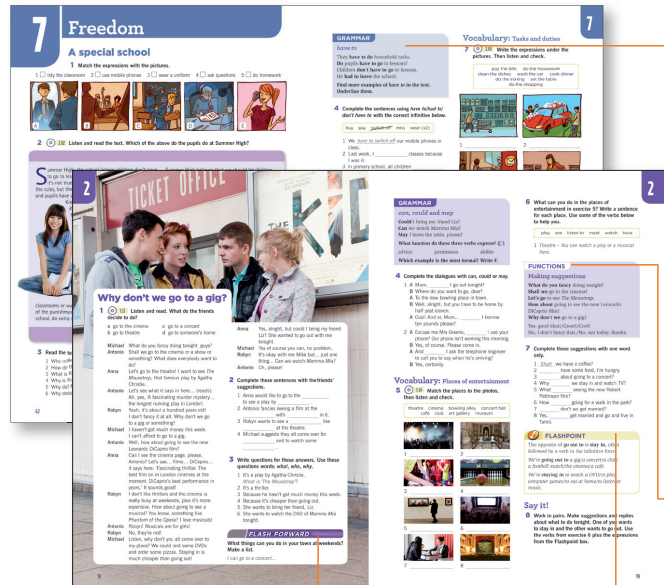
สงวนลิขสิทธิ์ตามพระราชบัญญัติ ลิขสิทธิ์เป็นของบริษัท สำนักพิมพ์เอมพันธ์ จำกัด



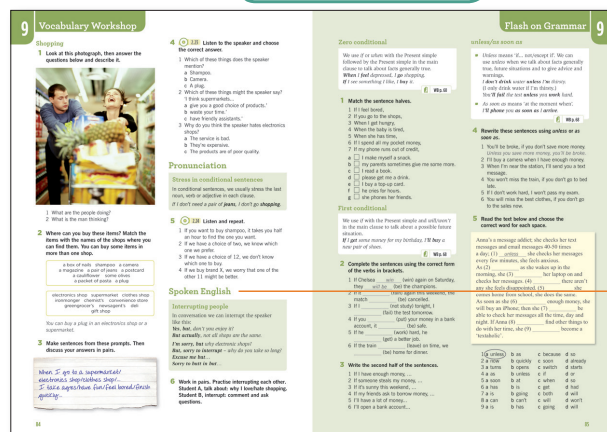
Welcome to Flash on English

Flash on English is your new English language course. On these two pages you will find some information to help you learn to use your textbook.

Flash on English contains 10 units, organised in this way:



Flash Forward activities keep fast finishers busy.



WB p. 8 refers to the correspondent exercises in the **Workbook**

Double linguistic input

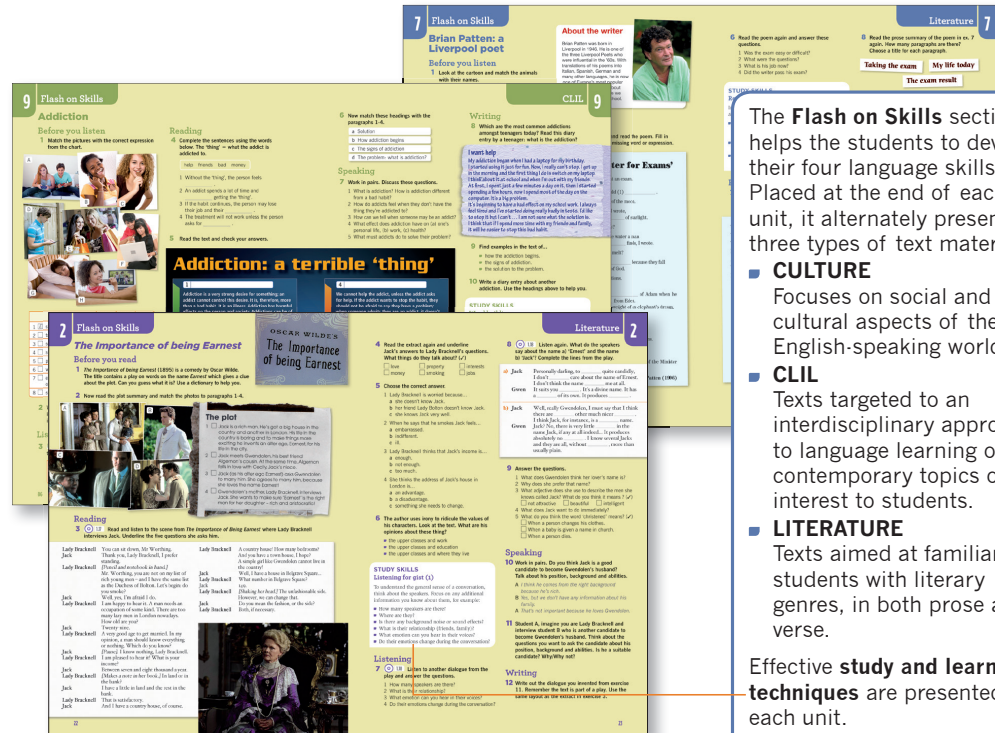
- Each unit opens with a **first presentation text** which can be in various formats (article, email, report).
- The **second presentation text** is in the form of a dialogue with a photostory. This follows the daily life of a group of London teenagers who are dealing with their day-to-day problems and aspirations for the future.

- Examples of grammatical structures and functions are presented in the **Grammar** and the **Functions** boxes, in a concise and clear form to allow the student full autonomy in carrying out the activities.
- The **Flashpoint** box highlights particular language structures that are commonly used.

The **Vocabulary Workshop** page helps to expand and consolidate the lexis from each unit.

- The **Spoken English** section familiarises students with colloquial expressions used by native speakers.

The **Flash on Grammar** page is dedicated to presenting the grammar structures.

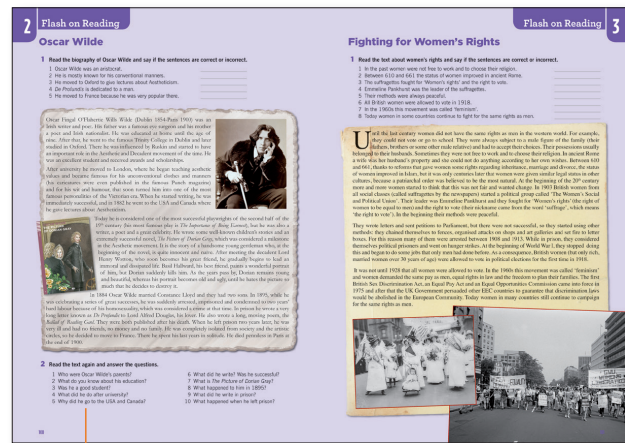


The **Flash on Skills** section helps the students to develop their four language skills. Placed at the end of each unit, it alternately presents three types of text material.

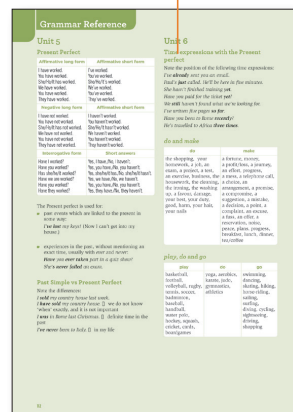
- CULTURE**
Focuses on social and cultural aspects of the English-speaking world.
- CLIL**
Texts targeted to an interdisciplinary approach to language learning on contemporary topics of interest to students.
- LITERATURE**
Texts aimed at familiarising students with literary genres, in both prose and verse.

Effective **study and learning techniques** are presented in each unit.

The main grammar items are presented schematically in the **Grammar Reference** at the end of the book, with information about grammar rules and extensive examples.



The **Flash on Reading** section contains reading passages with motivating, real-world content covering culture, history and social issues. Thematically linked to the units, **Flash on Reading** aims at developing students' reading and vocabulary skills and practising reading comprehension techniques. It can be used as extra reading material in the classroom or at home for self-study.



Contents

Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary	Functions
1 Is Everybody Happy? p. 8	Comparatives Superlative of adjectives as + adjective + as and less	Shops Places in the town and in the country Prepositions of place	Making comparisons Talking about location
2 That's Entertainment! p. 16	Wh- words as subject or object can, could and may Suggestions	Types of films Places of entertainment Study Skills Word building, nouns	Asking for and giving opinions Making suggestions
Flashback 1-2 p. 24			
3 Dreams Can Come True... p. 26	Present continuous for future plans be going to for future intentions	Prepositions of movement School subjects Study Skills Categorising words	Talking about plans and arrangements Talking about intentions
4 Back to the Future p. 34	will for future predictions be going to for future predictions	Technology The weather	Expressing personal opinions about the future Talking about the weather
Flashback 3-4 p. 42			
5 Mind and Body p. 44	Present perfect Present perfect vs Past simple	Parts of the body Health problems Idiomatic expressions with have	Giving advice Talking about life experience
6 The Secrets of Success! p. 52	Present perfect with just, already, (not) ... yet Present perfect with time expressions	Sports and games Expressions with do and make	Talking about recent events Talking about achievements and results
Flashback 5-6 p. 60			

Pronunciation/ Spoken English	Skills	Flash on Reading
Compound nouns	CLIL – The smallest states Reading Articles about small countries Listening Two teenagers talking about their countries Writing A text about a foreign country Speaking Ask and answer questions about foreign countries Study Skills Reading for specific information	The Big Apple p. 98
Linking Use of vague expressions	Literature – The Importance of being Earnest Reading A scene from the book Listening A scene from the play Speaking A conversation about the play Writing A dialogue of a play Study Skills Listening for gist (1)	Oscar Wilde p. 100
/ɪ/ and /i:/	Culture – Education matters Reading An article about Education in the UK Speaking A discussion about school timetables Listening A British boy talking about home – schooling Writing A paragraph about the education system Study Skills Listening for gist (2)	Fighting for Women's Rights p.101
/ʌ/ and /æ/ Use of hyperbole	CLIL – Energy and our future Reading An article about different types of energy Speaking A memory test Listening A discussion about nuclear energy Writing A report about energy types Study Skills Predicting meaning	Recycle, reduce, reuse p. 102
Contractions with the Present perfect	Literature – ‘Pike’ Reading A poem Listening A radio programme Speaking A discussion about a poem Writing A short poem Study Skills Creating visual images	Fast foods, old habits p. 104
-gh Use of actually	Culture – Sport for all! Reading An article about the Olympics Listening A person talking about extreme sports Writing A paragraph about a sport Speaking Ask and answer questions about sports Study Skills Writing a factual paragraph	Dreams come true p. 105

Contents

Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary	Functions
7 Freedom p. 62	<i>have to should must Past of should</i>	Tasks and duties Phrases with <i>have</i> and <i>take</i>	Expressing obligation and lack of obligation Complaining and making excuses
8 Relationships p. 70	<i>may, might, could, must Modal verbs in the past</i>	Relationships <i>get</i>	Expressing possibility and guessing
Flashback 7-8 p. 78			
9 Passions p. 80	Zero conditional with <i>if/when</i> First conditional <i>unless/as soon as</i>	Money Compound nouns	Talking about the future
10 Love Actually p. 88	Present perfect: <i>for</i> and <i>since</i> Present perfect vs Past simple	The stages of love Feelings Descriptive adjectives	Talking about time – the past and the present Describing people
Flashback 9-10 p. 96			
Flash on Reading p. 98			
Grammar Reference p. 110			
Audioscripts p. 115			

Pronunciation/ Spoken English	Skills	Flash on Reading
Modal verbs Fixed expressions	Literature – Brian Patten: a Liverpool poet Listening A poem Reading A prose summary of a poem Writing A text about personal experience of a difficult exam Speaking A discussion about a difficult exam Study Skills Recording fixed expressions	A very sad phenomenon: child labour p. 106
/ʌ/ and /æ/ Phrasal verbs (<i>up</i>)	Culture – Teen Magazines Reading An article about teen magazines Listening Teenagers talking about their problems Speaking Ask and answer questions about personal reading habits Writing A letter giving advice Study Skills Building vocabulary: mind maps	Marrying Prince Charming p. 107
Stress in conditional sentences Interrupting people	CLIL – Addiction Reading An article about addiction Listening Teenagers talking about bad habits Speaking A discussion about addiction Writing A diary entry Study Skills Word building	Abuse and addiction p. 108
Homographs Vague language	Literature – Pride and Prejudice Reading An extract from the book Listening A dialogue from the book Speaking A discussion about marriage Writing A description of characters from a book or film Study Skills Learning new words	Jane Austen p. 109

Is Everybody Happy?

What is happiness?

1 Before you read complete this sentence in your own words.

Happiness is...

2 1.02 Look at the pictures, listen and read the text. Which country do you think Hapland really is? Why?



ARE LARGE, RICH COUNTRIES LIKE THE USA happier than the rest of the world? Are countries with nice weather and good food, like Italy and Spain, happier?

It seems the answer is 'no'. Research says that little Hapland, with its five-and-a-half million people, is the happiest country in the world. Why?

The weather in Hapland is cold and rainy. Their neighbours, the Norwegians, are richer than they are and their other neighbours, the Swedes, are just as tall and blond and more sporty, but it seems they're not as happy. Tahiti or Bali might be more beautiful than Hapland but the people of Hapland are happier than the people in those exotic places.

So what makes the Haplanders happy? We asked some students at the University of Hapland for their opinions...

'In 1992, we won the European cup! We beat bigger, stronger teams than us; that victory made us very happy. And, you know, they say blond people have more fun than the rest of the world; we have more beautiful blondes than anywhere else. Just joking!'

Fritz

'Hapland is safe. Our capital city, Copenhagen, is less dangerous than New York or London and there isn't much crime here. We have more freedom, we work less – we have six-week holiday every year – and we are not workaholics! We enjoy life.'

Lars

'I think small countries like ours are happier than big countries like the USA. America is rich and powerful but that doesn't make people happy there. In our country, the differences between the rich and the poor are smaller'.

Agneta

'People in southern Europe, you know, Italy and Greece, look happier – maybe they laugh more than we do, but they're not as content as we are. We're not as stressed as they are either – we don't worry about things like losing a job because here we have good social assistance – the state takes care of us.'

Eva



4 Use the prompts to make questions then swap with your partner and write the answers to his/her questions.

- what / weather / like / Hapland
What is the weather like in Hapland?
It's cold and rainy.
- who / Hapland / neighbours?
- where / people / laugh a lot?
- how many weeks / holiday / have / Hapland?
- why / the Haplanders / happy / 1992?
- what / most Haplanders / look like?

FLASH FORWARD

Describe Hapland and Haplanders. Use the words below.

tall large rich cold healthy
dangerous strong safe blond

*Hapland is not a large country.
Most Haplanders are tall and blond.*

3 Complete these statements with words from the text.

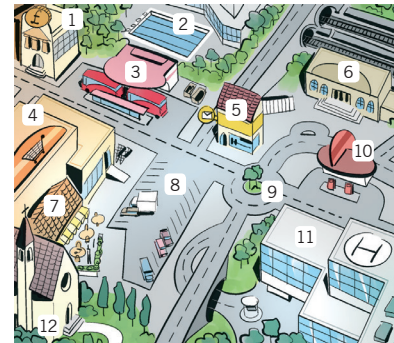
- Hapland has a population of _____ people.
- Like the Swedes, the Haplanders are _____ and blond.
- Tahiti and Bali are _____ islands.
- The streets of New York are _____.
- Haplanders have good _____.
- In 1992, the Hapland football team _____ the European Cup.

Vocabulary: Places in the town and in the country

5 Look at the two pictures and write the numbers.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> bus stop | <input type="checkbox"/> church | <input type="checkbox"/> roundabout | <input type="checkbox"/> car park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> swimming pool | <input type="checkbox"/> bank | <input type="checkbox"/> post office | <input type="checkbox"/> hospital |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shopping centre | <input type="checkbox"/> restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> petrol station | <input type="checkbox"/> station |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> farm | <input type="checkbox"/> hedge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> wood | <input type="checkbox"/> field |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> river |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mountain | <input type="checkbox"/> lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hill | |



6 1.03 Now listen, check your answers and repeat the words.

7 Which of the things in the pictures do you pass on your way to school?

- A I pass a church, two bus stops and a hotel on my way to school. What about you, Luca?
- B I pass a station, a swimming pool and a petrol station.

GRAMMAR

Comparatives

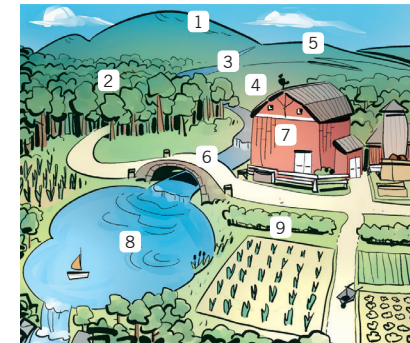
Their neighbours are **richer than** they are.
Tahiti and Bali are **more beautiful than** Hapland.
People in southern Europe look **happier**.

They're not **as content as** us.
We're not **as stressed as** they are.
Copenhagen is **less dangerous than** New York.

Find more comparisons in the text. Underline them.

8 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- English is (easy) than mathematics.
- Life in the country is (healthy) than life in the city.
- The south of Spain is (beautiful) than the north.
- Poor people are (happy) than rich people.
- Girls are (clever) than boys.
- Big cities are (dangerous) than small towns.



9 Do you agree with the statements in exercise 8? Say what you think.

English isn't easier than maths – it's more difficult!

10 Transform these sentences comparing things. Use **not as + adjective + as**.

- The country is safer than the city.
The city isn't as safe as the country.
- People in rich countries are healthier than people in poor countries.
- Scotland is more beautiful than England.
- Dogs are cleverer than cats.
- Trains are more expensive than buses.
- You are faster than me when you do your homework.

Say it!

11 Which do you think is better, the city or the country? Work in pairs and compare them. Use the adjectives below or add some of your own ideas.

rich poor interesting healthy boring
dirty clean exciting relaxing stressful
safe dangerous beautiful ugly nice

- A I think life in the city is more interesting than life in the country.
- B Yes, but the air is dirtier than in the country.
- A I also think life in the city is more exciting.
- B Maybe, but life is less stressful in the country.



It's the coolest city in Europe!

1 1.04 Listen and read. How does Anna feel today? Why?

- Robyn Hi, Anna, how are you? You seem a bit down.
- Anna I'm waiting for the results of the interview at the LAC and I'm a bit nervous.
- Robyn Come and sit next to me. Let's have a chat.
- Michael If you don't get into the LAC, why not have a gap year between finishing school and starting work?
- Anna A gap year? But where?
- Michael Well, how about... in Berlin? You've got the guide book already!
- Anna Yeah, I want to visit my friend there. They say it's the coolest city in Europe.
- Robyn Well the music scene is wicked. It's the best place in Europe for electronic music and there are loads of cafés, clubs, bars...
- Anna Mmm. Is it bigger than London, Michael?
- Michael No, it's smaller than London – it's got about 3.5 million people – but there's more exciting cultural stuff happening there.
- Robyn And the shopping is fantastic! It's got the trendiest shops and boutiques but it's less expensive than London or Paris.
- Anna It sounds great but what about the people? Are they friendly?

- Robyn My cousin lives there. She says everyone is very friendly and they're really into ecology – they recycle everything!
- Michael Yeah, it's the most environmentally-friendly place in Europe – there are bike lanes everywhere! – so that means it's one of the safest, least polluted cities.
- Anna But the weather isn't very good, is it?
- Michael Yeah, that's true. It's definitely colder than London. In winter it's freezing. It's one of the coldest places in Europe.
- Anna Brr! I don't know guys...

2 What do Michael and Robyn say about these things in Berlin?

music	
culture	
shopping	
ecology	
weather	

FLASH FORWARD

Write 3-4 sentences comparing your hometown and another city that you know.

São Paulo is smaller than Shanghai; but it's bigger than New York!

GRAMMAR

Superlative of adjectives

Berlin is **the coolest** city in Europe.
It's **the best** place in Europe for electronic music.
It's **the most environmentally-friendly** place in Europe.

Find more examples of superlatives in the dialogue. Underline them.

3 Complete the following sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

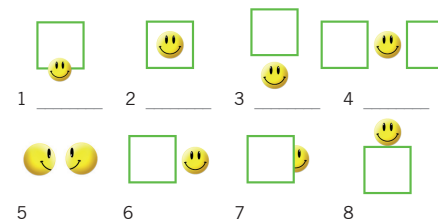
- The _____ (friendly) people in the UK are usually in the North.
- London is the _____ (expensive) city in Britain.
- London has got the _____ (modern) shops in Britain.
- The _____ (cold) place in Britain is the Scottish Highlands.
- Mexico City is one of the _____ (dangerous) cities in the world.
- Bristol is one of the _____ (cool) and trendiest cities in England.

4 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 3 to make them true for your country.

Vocabulary: Prepositions of place

5 1.05 Write the prepositions under the pictures, then listen and check your answers.

next to in front of opposite between in on behind under



6 Look back at the picture of the town on page 9 and underline the correct prepositions in these sentences.

- The post office is behind/opposite/under the petrol station.
- The restaurant is in front of/in/behind the church.
- The hospital is opposite/behind/in the petrol station.
- The bank is behind/next to/between the bus stop.
- The station is between/behind/under the petrol station.
- The swimming pool is behind/between/opposite the bus stop.

FUNCTIONS

Talking about location

Where's the church?
It's **next to** the car park.

Is there a shopping centre in Brook Street?
No, but there's one **opposite** the bank in George Street.

Say it!

7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about where these places are in your town.

the biggest church the most expensive clothes shop
the best place to play football
the restaurant with the best pizza the oldest building

8 Look at the map of central London. Take it in turns to ask and answer where these places are. Use prepositions of place.

- A Where's Westminster Abbey?
B It's **behind** Big Ben.

1 Vocabulary Workshop

Shops

- 1 1.06 Look at the picture and say where you can buy these things. Then listen and check.

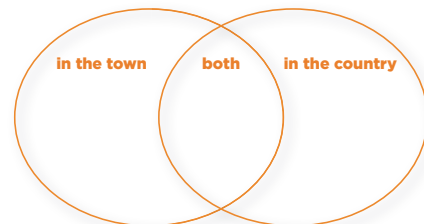
books jewels
medicines paint
computer skirt
bread steaks

You can buy books in a bookshop.

Places in the town and in the country

- 2 Write the words in the correct groups. Which places can you find in both the town and the country?

bus stop river church station mountain
car park field swimming pool wood
bank bridge post office hedge
hospital farm lake shopping centre hill
restaurant petrol station roundabout



- 3 Add the names of other places you know to the three groups.

Prepositions of place

- 4 Complete the sentences about your English class with the names of the students.

In my English class I sit next to _____.
In front of me there's _____ and
behind me is _____. Near the door
is _____'s desk and opposite the
teacher's desk there are _____'s
and _____'s desks. My best friend
in the class sits between _____ and
_____.

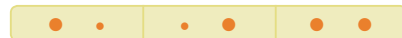


Pronunciation: Compound nouns

Compound nouns consist of two nouns that are put together to form a new word. We write the new ones as two separate words (e.g. *memory stick*), but we write the older ones as one word (e.g. *blackboard*).

- 5 1.07 Listen to these compound nouns and choose the stress pattern you hear. (✓)

bus stop post office car park bookshop



- 6 Say these compound nouns and mark the stress on them.

earring cell phone laptop
bathroom armchair hairbrush

- 7 1.08 Listen and check your answers, then repeat the words.

- 8 Choose the correct answer to complete the rule about the pronunciation of compound nouns.

In compound nouns the stress usually falls on the first word/on both words.

Comparatives and superlatives

	Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
Short	cold	colder	the coldest
Short ending in -e	nice	nicer	the nicest
Short ending in vowel + consonant	big	bigger	the biggest
Two syllables ending in -y	friendly	friendlier	the friendliest
Long	fascinating	more fascinating	the most fascinating
Irregular	good bad far	better worse farther/further	best worst the farthest/furthest

- We use a comparative adjective to compare two people, things or concepts. We use *than* between the two elements we are comparing.
Ed is a better driver than Henry.
- We use a superlative adjective to compare and contrast one element with the rest of the group it belongs to. After the superlative we use:
- *in* when the comparison is with a place or a group of people
London is the busiest city in Europe.
He's the cleverest student in the class.
- *of* when the comparison is with similar elements or with a period of time
He is the youngest of the three brothers.
It was the most beautiful experience of my life.

WB p. 4

- 1 Write the comparative and the superlative form of these adjectives.

1 tall 4 poor 7 difficult 10 brave
2 short 5 beautiful 8 intelligent 11 pretty
3 strong 6 interesting 9 large 12 ugly

1 tall – taller – tallest

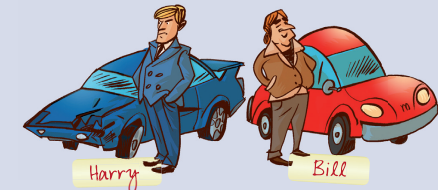
- 2 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1 Tigers run _____ than dogs. (fast)
2 His watch is _____ than yours. (cheap)
3 Is Australia _____ than Germany in summer? (cold)
4 Derek's science exam was _____ than his maths exam. (difficult)
5 I think geography is _____ than history. (interesting)
6 This clown is _____ than that clown. (funny)

Flash on Grammar

1

- 3 Underline the correct word in each sentence.



- 1 Harry is richer/more rich than Bill.
2 Harry is handsomest/more handsome than Bill.
3 Bill is a better driver than/as Harry.
4 Harry's car is most/more expensive than Bill's.
5 Harry wears more trendy clothes than/that Bill.

- 4 Write questions with the superlative.

- 1 which / rich / country / world?
Which is the richest country in the world?
2 which / short / day / year?
3 who / handsome / man / world?
4 which / high / mountain / world?
5 who / rich / man / world?
6 which / sad / experience / your life?

- 5 Write an answer to the questions in exercise 4.

I think Luxembourg is the richest country in the world!

as + adjective + as and less

- To compare two elements that are equal we use *as + adjective + as*.
The film is as exciting as the book.
- To compare two elements we can use *less + adjective + than* or we can also use *not as + adjective + as* with a similar meaning.
Cricket is less popular than football.
Cricket is not as popular as football.

WB p. 5

- 6 Compare the north and south of your country, using the prompts.

- 1 countryside / green
2 weather / cold
3 weather / rainy
4 life / expensive
5 cities / dangerous

1 Flash on Skills

The smallest states

Before you read

- 1 Look at the map. Can you identify the three places marked with flags? Which are their neighbouring countries?

Reading

- 2 Now read the text and match the flags to the countries in exercise 1.



Vatican City

With an area of just 0.44 km² and a population of 829 people, Vatican City is the smallest independent country in Europe, smaller than other sovereign states like San Marino, Liechtenstein, Andorra and Monaco. The state is on Vatican Hill in the central part of Rome, a few hundred metres from the river Tiber. In 1859 the papal states covered an area of 44,030 km² but now there is only the tiny Vatican. During the period of Italian unification most of them became part of Italy, but the Lateran Treaty of 1929, between the Vatican and the kingdom of Italy, established the autonomy of the 'Holy See' or Vatican City. The Italian police force doesn't operate inside the Vatican, the Pope's private police force – 'The Swiss Guard' – protects him and the Vatican. The Vatican has also got its own yellow and white flag.

San Marino

San Marino (also called the Most Serene Republic of San Marino), on the north-east coast of Italy, is an independent republic between the regions of Emilia Romagna and The Marche. It is the third smallest country in Europe (only the Vatican City and Monaco are smaller) and has a smaller population than Monaco but a larger population than Vatican City. San Marino is the oldest republic in the world (it dates from 301 AD) and it has the oldest constitution (from 1600). The area is mountainous and the republic's highest mountain Monte Titano is a dramatic 749 metres above sea level. Tourism is San Marino's biggest industry, with more than 3 million visitors every year. It has its own blue and white flag.

Monaco

Monaco is a small monarchy in southern Europe, on the Cote d'Azur in France. The royal family, the Grimaldi, originally came from Genoa. Its nearest neighbour is France and it is about 16 km from Italy. It has an area of less than 2 km² and a population of about 33,000. It takes less than an hour to walk from one end of the country to the other! Monaco is the world's smallest French-speaking country but there are also many English and Italian speakers there. It is famous for its Formula 1 Grand Prix, one of the oldest car races in the world, its large marina, its casinos and hotels and its glamorous royal family. Monaco has a red and white flag.

CLIL

1

- 3 Read the text again and write the name of the country next to the sentences.

- 1 It's the smallest country in Europe. _____
- 2 It has got a larger population than Vatican City but a smaller population than Monaco. _____
- 3 Its highest mountain is Monte Titano. _____
- 4 It hosts a famous sports event each year. _____
- 5 It is inside another capital city. _____
- 6 It has got its own police force. _____
- 7 The people there speak French, Italian and English. _____
- 8 It is the oldest republic in the world. _____

STUDY SKILLS

Reading for specific information

When you are reading to find out specific information like numbers or names, there are some techniques which can help you identify the information you need.

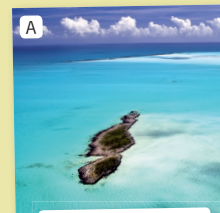
- Underline the numbers or names in the questions to focus on them clearly.
- Look for clues about the type of information you are looking for: are they written like dates, prices or percentages? Have they got capital letters like proper names?
- Think of other vocabulary that could be associated with the words. For example, if they look like prices, associated words could be 'money', 'cost', 'pay', 'spend', etc.

- 4 Find these numbers in the text. What do they refer to?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a 33,000 _____ | d 1600 _____ |
| b 1929 _____ | e 749 _____ |
| c 0.44 _____ | |

Listening

- 5 Listen to two teenagers talking about their countries. Write the speakers' names under the photos.

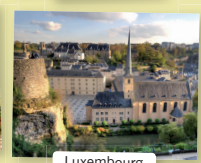


- 6 Listen again and complete the chart. (✓) (Some may be about both places).

	The Bahamas	Canada
1 It's a very quiet place.		
2 The people are friendly.		
3 It doesn't often rain there.		
4 It's a rich country.		
5 It's one of the richest countries in the world.		
6 It's one of the world's happiest countries.		
7 It's cheaper than the USA.		
8 It's a safe country.		

Writing

- 7 Choose one of the countries below and find out some information about it. Make notes under the headings below. Use your notes to write a short fact file about the country. Use the texts in exercise 2 as models.



- the location
- the country's neighbours
- its population
- the language(s) they speak there
- why it is famous

Speaking

- 8 Work in pairs. Prepare some questions to ask your partner to find out about the country he/she chose in exercise 7. Can you guess which country it is? Now swap roles.