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Third Edition **Solutions**

Pre-Intermediate

Student's Book

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4

Our planet

Unit map

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4A

Vocabulary

Weather

I can describe the weather.

1 Do the weather quiz in pairs. Then check your answers at the bottom of the page.

Weather QUIZ

1 What shape is a **raindrop** before it starts falling?

a



b



c



2 What makes the sound of **thunder**?

a a cloud

b rain

c lightning

3 You see lightning and then hear thunder six seconds later. How far away is the **storm**?

a 2 km

b 3 km

c 6 km

4 You only get **foggy** weather when

a the air is cold.

b it is **rainy**.

c you are near the ocean.

5 You only get **hail** when

a it is **windy**.

b there are **storm clouds**.

c there is no **sunshine**.

6 In what direction does an 'east **wind**' blow?

a towards the east →

b towards the west ←

7 What is the maximum time a **snowflake** takes to reach the ground?

a a minute

b five minutes

c twenty minutes

d an hour

8 When you are facing a rainbow, the **sun** is always

a in front of you.

b behind you.

c to one side.

Answers: 1a 2c 3a 4a 5b 6b 7d 8b

- 2 **VOCABULARY** Complete the table with the highlighted words from the quiz in exercise 1. What do you notice about the way the adjectives are formed?

| Weather | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Noun | Adjective | Verb | Related words and phrases |
| 1 | cloudy | | rain clouds 2 |
| fog | 3 | | |
| frost | frosty | | frostbite |
| 4 | | hail | hail storm |
| ice | icy | | |
| 5 | | | flash of lightning |
| mist | misty | | |
| 6 | 7 | rain | 8 |
| shower | showery | | rain shower |
| snow | snowy | snow | 9 |
| 10 | stormy | | thunderstorm |
| 11 | sunny | (the sun) shines | 12 |
| 13 | thundery | to thunder | clap / crash of thunder |
| 14 | 15 | (the wind) blows | |

- 3 **SPEAKING** In pairs, ask and answer the questions (1–4) below. Use words and phrases from exercise 2 and the words below.

Describing temperature

It's minus ten. It's 35 degrees (Celsius). It's below zero. It's freezing / cold / cool / mild / warm / hot / sweltering.

- What is the weather like today?
 - What is it usually like in December?
 - What is it usually like in August?
 - Do you prefer rainy, snowy or icy weather? Why?
- 4 **1.34** Listen to five weather reports (1–5). Match three of them with the photos (A–C).

1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 —



RECYCLE! a few, a little, not much / many, a lot of

- Remember: we use *a few*, *not many* or *a lot of* with plural (countable) nouns.

a few thunderstorms

We use *a little*, *not much* or *a lot of* with uncountable nouns.

a little snow

- 5 **1.34** Read the **Recycle!** box. Then listen again and complete these sentences from the weather reports.

Report 1

1 It's -10°C and there's _____ everywhere.

2 We're expecting _____ this afternoon.

Report 2

3 There is _____ on the ground.

4 There isn't _____ but the wind is blowing the snow into my face.

Report 3

5 There's _____ on the grass after a cold night.

6 There aren't _____ in the sky.

Report 4

7 There's _____ in people's gardens.

8 There's _____ on the pavements.

Report 5

9 There were _____ and it was windy too.

10 Now there's _____ and the wind is extremely strong.

- 6 In pairs, invent a weather report. Use the prompts below to help you plan it.

- What type of weather?
- Temperature?
- What can you see? (snow, ice, clouds, etc.)

- 7 **SPEAKING** Present your weather report to the class.

Here in Birmingham, there's a strong wind blowing from the north.

Comparison

I can make comparisons.

- SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Do you know what a shooting star is? Compare your ideas.
- Read part 1 of the text. Check your ideas from exercise 1.
- Complete the table with comparative adjectives from part 1 of the text.

| Short adjective | Comparative | Rule |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| small | 1 | + -er |
| large | 2 | + -r |
| early | 3 | -y → -ier |
| big | 4 | double consonant + -er |
| Long adjective | Comparative | Rule |
| powerful | 5 | more + adjective |
| Irregular adjective | Comparative | |
| far | 6 | |
| good | better | (no rules) |
| bad | worse | |

- Read the **Learn this!** box. Then find examples of each rule (a–d) in part 1 of the text.

LEARN THIS! Comparative forms

- We use *than* to make comparisons.
Greece is hotter than the UK.
- We use *not as ... as* to make negative comparisons.
It isn't as warm as yesterday.
- We use *as ... as* to say two things are equal.
Yesterday, London was as hot as Athens.
- We use *far* or *much* to make a comparison stronger.
Libya is far / much hotter than Canada.

- Read the **Look out!** box. Complete part 2 of the text with the comparative form of the words in brackets.

➔ Grammar Builder 4B page 130

LOOK OUT! little – less

Some quantifiers also have comparative forms.
few – fewer much / many – more

- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- My brothers often fight, but Tom is *much stronger* than Nathan (Tom / much / strong / Nathan) so he usually wins.
- Delhi is bigger than Mexico City but _____ (it / not as / large) Tokyo.
- The Chelyabinsk explosion _____ (much / small) than the Tunguska Event.
- Occasionally, hail stones can _____ (be / big / as) tennis balls!
- A hurricane _____ (much / powerful) an ordinary storm.

Part 1

On a clear night, you can often see meteors – space rocks – as they fall towards the Earth. Each rock is smaller than an apple, but they look as bright as stars in the night sky, so people call them 'shooting stars'. Larger meteors are much rarer, but their effects are far more spectacular. In 2013, a meteor exploded in the sky above the city of Chelyabinsk in Russia. The explosion was more powerful than the 1945 Hiroshima atomic bomb, but its effect was not as devastating as the bomb because the meteor exploded much further from the ground. Scientists compared the Chelyabinsk meteor to an earlier – and far bigger – explosion: the Tunguska Event.



Part 2

The Tunguska Event of 1908 was ¹ _____ (far) from a city so ² _____ (few) people saw it, but it was much ³ _____ (powerful) than the one in Chelyabinsk. It destroyed more than 80 million trees in the Siberian forest, so it's lucky it was not ⁴ _____ (close) to a town or city. The night sky became ⁵ _____ (bright) than normal for a few days, and people a hundred kilometres away could read a newspaper outdoors even at midnight. Most scientists believe it was a meteor explosion, but there are some ⁶ _____ (unusual) theories too. Perhaps it was a UFO!

- Write questions beginning *Which ... ?* Use the comparative form of the adjectives.

- dangerous / a blizzard / a thunderstorm / ?
Which is more dangerous, a blizzard or a thunderstorm?
- beautiful / snowflake / rainbow / ?
- holiday venue / good / the mountains / the beach / ?
- city / get / little snow / Warsaw / Moscow / ?
- for you personally / temperature / bad / -5°C / 35°C / ?
- type of weather / frightening / hail / lightning / ?
- country / rainy / Spain / England / ?
- in your country / month / hot / July / August / ?

- SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 7. Do you agree with your partner?

Which is more dangerous, a blizzard or a thunderstorm?

I think a blizzard is more dangerous. What about you?

I agree. / I don't agree. I think a thunderstorm is more dangerous.

Eyewitness

I can identify the context of a dialogue or monologue.



- 1 **1.35** **SPEAKING** How observant are you? Look at the photo for 30 seconds and remember as much detail as you can. Then cover the photo and listen to the description. What mistakes do you notice in the description?

Listening Strategy

It is important to be able to identify the context of the listening, i.e. who is speaking, where and when they are speaking, and what the situation is. This is not always obvious so listen carefully for clues to help you.

- 2 **1.36** Read the **Listening Strategy**. Then listen to three dialogues and answer questions 1–3 below for each one. Give reasons for your answers.
- Who is speaking?
 - When are they speaking?
 - Where are they?
- 3 **1.37** Listen and match each dialogue with a photo of a natural disaster (A–E).

1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___



- 4 **1.37** Listen again and circle the correct answers (a–c).

- The interview is taking place
 - in the man's house.
 - in the street outside the man's house.
 - in a church hall.
 - The speaker
 - works for a charity.
 - is a politician.
 - raises funds for a charity.
 - The people who started the fire
 - did it intentionally.
 - were cooking.
 - left without phoning the fire service.
 - The volcanic eruption
 - happened last year.
 - has just finished.
 - is still happening now.
 - When the wave reached the boat, the boat was
 - close to the shore.
 - moving away from the shore.
 - in the port.
- 5 **VOCABULARY** Check the meaning of all the natural disasters below in your dictionary.
- Natural disasters** avalanche drought earthquake epidemic famine flood forest fire mudslide tornado tsunami volcanic eruption
- 6 Work in pairs. Write a dialogue between a journalist and a witness to a natural disaster (real or imaginary). Include some of this information.
- Where was the witness? (at home, in the street, in a car)
 - What did they see and do? (helped children / old people, found family members, ran away, phoned the emergency services)
 - How did they feel? (terrified, upset, shocked, worried, helpless)
 - Was anyone injured? (people died / were injured / were taken to hospital, doctors helped people)
- 7 **SPEAKING** Act out your dialogue to the class.