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Third Edition

Solutions

Pre-Intermediate

Workbook

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Our planet

Vocabulary

A

Weather

I can describe the weather.

1 Complete the adjectives that describe the weather in the pictures.

It's ¹thundery and ²c_____.It's ³s_____ and ⁴f_____.It's ⁵f_____ and ⁶l_____.It's ⁷s_____ and ⁸w_____.It's hot and ⁹s_____.It's cold and ¹⁰r_____.

2 Write the nouns for the adjectives in exercise 1.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1 thunder | 5 _____ | 9 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ | 10 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ | |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ | |

3 Complete the text with the words below.

blow claps flashes raindrops storm clouds
sunshine thunderstorm

There was a terrible ¹_____ yesterday evening. We saw big, dark grey ²_____ in the distance. Then a strong wind started to ³_____ and it began to rain heavily – huge ⁴_____ fell from the sky. We got incredibly wet! There were ⁵_____ of lightning and loud ⁶_____ of thunder. It was quite scary. But then the storm passed and there was bright ⁷_____!

4 Number the adjectives in order from hottest (1) to coldest (7).

- cold hot sweltering cool
 mild warm freezing

5 Write the temperatures in words.

- 1 -5° It's minus five.
2 26°C It's twenty-six degrees Celsius.
3 -15° _____
4 14°C _____
5 -7°C _____
6 32° _____

6 Listen to people describing the weather. Complete each sentence with one word from exercises 1, 2 or 3.

- 1 a It was rainy all morning.
b It was _____ in the afternoon.
2 a There was thick _____.
b There was _____ on the road.
3 a Most of the day the sky was _____.
b It was mild and _____.
4 a There was _____ on the grass.
b In the afternoon it was _____ and _____.

7 Write a paragraph describing the weather one day last week. Write 15–30 words.

Comparison

I can make comparisons.

1 Complete the table with the comparative forms.

Adjective	Comparative
Short adjectives	
tall	1
large	2
hot	3
early	4
Long adjectives	
powerful	5
spectacular	6
Irregular adjectives	
good	7
bad	8
far	9
Quantifiers	
few	10
much / many	11
little	12

2 Complete the fact file. Use the comparative form of the words in brackets.

FACT FILE: COMETS AND ASTEROIDS



asteroid



comet

- ⊙ Comets are made of ice and pieces of rock. Asteroids are made of rock and metal, and are ¹ _____ (heavy).
- ⊙ Most comets are much ² _____ (big) than most asteroids.
- ⊙ You can find asteroids ³ _____ (close) to the sun than comets. If comets get too close to the sun, they melt. So you can only find comets much ⁴ _____ (far) from the sun, where it is ⁵ _____ (cold) and ice doesn't melt.
- ⊙ Comets are ⁶ _____ (bright) than asteroids because they have long, white tails.
- ⊙ Comets are ⁷ _____ (rare) than asteroids. There are hundreds of millions of asteroids in our solar system, but far ⁸ _____ (few) comets - only about 4,000. For this reason, asteroids are ⁹ _____ (dangerous), as one of them is ¹⁰ _____ (likely) to hit the Earth.

3 Compare the weather in the two cities. Write sentences with *as ... as* and *not as ... as*.

London	Edinburgh
15°C	15°C

- 1 Edinburgh isn't as sunny as London. (sunny)
- 2 _____ (warm)
- 3 _____ (cloudy)
- 4 _____ (bright)
- 5 _____ (wet)
- 6 _____ (windy)
- 7 _____ (dry)

4 Complete the sentences with *as*, *more*, *much* or *than*.

- 1 Mist isn't as thick _____ fog.
- 2 The weather today is _____ wetter _____ yesterday.
- 3 'Is a hurricane _____ powerful than a thunderstorm?' 'Yes, it's _____ stronger.'
- 4 The moon isn't _____ bright _____ the sun.
- 5 Are hurricanes more dangerous _____ tornadoes?
- 6 'I think maths is much _____ interesting _____ geography.'
'Do you? I don't think it's _____ interesting as geography, but it's _____ more useful.'

Eyewitness

I can identify the context of a dialogue or monologue.

Revision: Student's Book page 43

1 Match the words below with definitions 1–10.

avalanche drought earthquake epidemic famine
flood forest fire mudslide tsunami
volcanic eruption

- 1 A(n) _____ is when the ground shakes and buildings collapse.
- 2 A(n) _____ is when hot rocks, fire and steam suddenly come out of the ground.
- 3 A(n) _____ is when water covers the ground in places which are usually dry.
- 4 A(n) _____ is when snow and ice fall quickly down a mountain.
- 5 A(n) _____ is a long period of time without enough food in a region.
- 6 A(n) _____ is a very large and long wave following an earthquake under the ocean.
- 7 A(n) _____ is when there is no rain for a long time.
- 8 A(n) _____ is a fire that spreads quickly through a large area of trees.
- 9 A(n) _____ is when a serious disease spreads to lots of people.
- 10 A(n) _____ is when a large quantity of wet earth suddenly falls down the side of a hill.

2 Label photos A and B with the natural disaster words from exercise 1.



A _____



B _____

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.

- 3 **1.15** Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen to two dialogues and answer the questions. Write the clues which gave you the answers.

Dialogue 1

1 Where are they? _____

Clues: _____

2 What natural disaster caused the damage? _____

Clues: _____

Dialogue 2

3 What kind of natural disaster are they discussing?

Clues: _____

4 What time of day is it? _____

Clues: _____

- 4 **1.16** Listen to four extracts. Match each extract with a natural disaster from exercise 1.

1 Natural disaster: _____

2 Natural disaster: _____

3 Natural disaster: _____

4 Natural disaster: _____

- 5 **1.16** Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1 The dialogue takes place

- a in a shopping centre.
- b in the street.
- c in a supermarket.

2 The disaster happened while the speaker

- a was on holiday in Japan.
- b was in a business meeting.
- c was in a Japanese lesson.

3 The speaker first went to Africa

- a about three years ago.
- b about two years ago.
- c before university.

4 The man who is giving information about Mount Bagana is

- a a guest at the hotel.
- b an employee at a tourist information office.
- c an employee of the hotel.

Superlative adjectives, *too* and *enough*

I can use different structures to make comparisons.

1 Complete the facts with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets and the correct answer, a, b or c.

- The _____ (high) mountain in Europe is .
a Elbrus b Everest c Kilimanjaro
- The _____ (far) planet from the Sun is .
a Earth b Mercury c Neptune
- The _____ (deep) ocean is .
a the Arctic b the Atlantic c the Pacific
- The _____ (sunny) part of England is .
a the north b the south c the centre
- The _____ (polluted) city in the world is .
a New York b New Orleans c New Delhi
- The _____ (common) cause of a tsunami is .
a an earthquake b a volcanic eruption c a storm
- The country with the _____ (long) coast is .
a Russia b China c Canada
- The _____ (large) island in the world is .
a Great Britain b Greenland c Iceland
- The _____ (dry) continent in the world is .
a Antarctica b Australia c Africa

2 Complete the sentences with the correct superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Then circle *in* or *of*.

- Birmingham is one of the _____ (large) cities in / of England.
- Crocodiles are one of the _____ (dangerous) animals in / of the world.
- The special effects are the _____ (bad) part in / of the film *Terminator 2*.
- In Australia, the _____ (hot) month in / of the year is usually February.
- The Dorchester is one of the _____ (expensive) hotels in / of London.

3 Rewrite the sentences using *too* or *enough* and the adjective in brackets. Do not change the meaning.

- This game isn't easy enough for me. (difficult)
This game is too difficult for me.
- We're too young to go on holiday alone. (old)

- This bed is too hard. (soft)

- This film isn't interesting enough. (boring)

- It isn't warm enough to go to the beach. (cold)

- His family were too poor to go on holiday. (rich)



4 Complete the dialogue. Use *too* or *enough* with the adjective in brackets or the superlative form.

- Kate** Now we join Brett Simpson for the ¹ _____ (late) news about the wildfires. Brett, what's happening?
- Brett** Well, the police aren't allowing us to get ² _____ (close) to the fires, but I can feel the heat from here.
- Kate** How are the people in the area reacting? It isn't one of the ³ _____ (rich) parts of the country, is it?
- Brett** No, it isn't. Some people are ⁴ _____ (lucky) to have relatives in other cities, so they're leaving. But many are ⁵ _____ (old) or ⁶ _____ (ill) to travel. They're waiting and hoping.
- Kate** What's the ⁷ _____ (good) thing other people can do to help?
- Brett** Well, I asked the police that question. They said the ⁸ _____ (helpful) thing is to stay away from the area. Thousands of people are coming here just to have a look. This is one of the ⁹ _____ (big) and ¹⁰ _____ (spectacular) fires for decades. But these people are getting in the way of the emergency services and their work. And their job is ¹¹ _____ (difficult) without that!
- Kate** What is the ¹² _____ (likely) cause of the fire?
- Brett** It's ¹³ _____ (early) to say. Sometimes lightning can start a fire like this, if the trees are ¹⁴ _____ (dry). But of course, humans are the ¹⁵ _____ (probable) cause.