

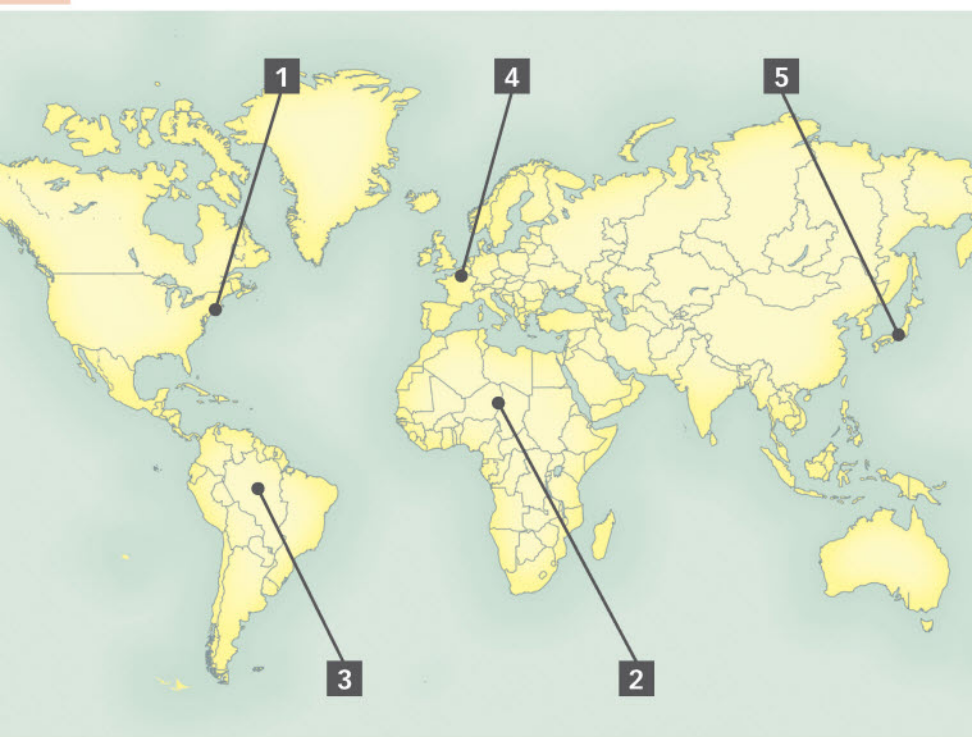
7.3 Vocabulary and skills development

GOALS ■ Recognize paraphrasing ■ Understand and use *-ed* and *-ing* adjectives

Reading recognizing paraphrasing

1a Look at the map of the world and label it with the places in the box.

Tokyo Paris New York the Amazon the Sahara



b Put the places in exercise 1a in order from the coldest (1) to the warmest (5). Turn to page 128 to check your answers.

c Work with a partner. What's the coldest place you've ever visited? How cold does your town/city get in winter?

2a Read the information in the Unlock the code box about paraphrasing.

UNLOCK THE CODE paraphrasing

- To avoid repetition, writers use different words with a similar meaning.

I love London, but I find the capital a difficult place to live in.

- To understand a text better, you need to recognize paraphrasing, otherwise you may think the writer is talking about two different things.

b Which word or phrase in the second sentence refers to a place in the first sentence?

- Paris and New York are both fascinating cities. But for most people in the UK, the French capital is much easier to get to.
- The Amazon flows for nearly 6,500 kilometres. Although mostly in Brazil, this great river also goes through two other countries, Colombia and Peru.
- When we arrived in M'Hamid, in the Sahara, it was very hot. But our guide said the desert gets cold at night, so we prepared for both.
- Japan has been one of the most successful economies of the last fifty years. But now the country has a problem: its population is getting smaller.

3a Work with a partner. Look at the photos and the title of the article. Think of eight words or phrases that you would expect to find in the text.

The coldest city on Earth?

- If you think winter in your country is cold, try visiting Yakutsk. Temperatures in **the Russian city** often go down to **-50° Celsius**!
- I'll tell you what **that degree of cold** feels like: at **-5°C**, Yakuts go out with just a hat and scarf. But at **-20°C**, your nose freezes – inside. At **-35°C**, you can't feel the skin on your face. At **-45°C**, don't wear glasses outside, because when you try to take them off, they stick to your skin. And that's embarrassing!
- I know this because I have just arrived in Eastern Siberia, in **the coldest town on Earth**. The temperature today is **-43°C**, but I'm surprised to hear **local people** say this is 'cold, but not very cold'!
- Before going outside, I put on all the **things** that I packed. I'm wearing fourteen items of clothing. At first, I don't feel too **bad**. But soon, I start to feel terrible – my face is red and I can't feel my fingers. My legs freeze up. My whole body hurts. The pain is frightening. I'll have to go indoors! I've been outside for thirteen minutes.
- I'm disappointed because I want to explore. Yakutsk is remote – it's six time zones from **Moscow**, and it takes six hours by plane from the capital. There is no railway. The only other way is by boat – a **1,000-mile journey** up the River Lena. That's a difficult trip in **-40°C** temperatures. But otherwise, it's a normal place, with cinemas, university, even a zoo. And kids here can only miss school if the thermometer reaches **-55°C**!

- b** Read the article. Which of your words and phrases did you find?
- 4** Look at paragraphs 1–3 of the article. What do the words in **bold** refer to?
- the Russian city
 - that degree of cold
 - the coldest town on Earth
 - local people
- 5** Look at paragraphs 4 and 5. For each underlined word, find a word or phrase later in the sentence, or in the next few sentences, with a similar meaning.
- 6** Work in a group. What do you think is the most interesting fact in the article?



Vocabulary *-ed* and *-ing* adjectives

- 7a** Look at the sentences about Yakutsk and read the information in the Vocabulary focus box.

- My whole body hurts. The pain is *frightening*.
- I'm *disappointed* because I want to explore.

- Which one describes how a person feels?
- Which one describes the person or thing that causes the feeling?

VOCABULARY FOCUS *-ed* and *-ing* adjectives

- ed* adjectives describe how a person feels.
I feel tired. NOT *I feel tiring.*
- ing* adjectives describe a situation, a person or a thing.
It was a really exciting film.

- b** Underline more examples of *-ed* and *-ing* adjectives in the article.

- 8** Choose the correct form to complete the sentences. Compare your answers with a partner.

- I feel *excited* / *exciting* when I visit new places.
- It wasn't *surprised* / *surprising* that we lost the match.
- The increase in prices is very *worried* / *worrying*.
- Martha's *annoyed* / *annoying* because you didn't invite her.
- I was *fascinated* / *fascinating* to hear my uncle's stories.

- 9** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in the box.

amaz- bor- confus- disappoint- embarrass- excit- frighten- relax-

- I was so _____ when I forgot Eva's name! I went red.
- You were lost and it was dark. I can understand why you were _____.
- It was a very _____ race - we were jumping up and down.
- The lessons are always the same, so the students get rather _____.
- It was very _____ to lie next to the swimming pool and have a drink.
- Tim was _____ when he saw he only got 65% in the exam - he was expecting 75% or better.
- Her directions to the town were a bit _____. We couldn't understand if we had to turn left or right.
- Marie was _____ when her dog turned up at her house after six months away.

- 10a** Write four sentences with *-ing* adjectives and four sentences with *-ed* adjectives.

- b** Work with a partner. Read your sentences aloud, but don't say the adjective. Your partner has to guess what the word is.