

New ENTERPRISE



Jenny Dooley

Student's Book

Podręcznik dopuszczony do użytku szkolnego przez ministra właściwego do spraw oświaty i wychowania i wpisany do wykazu podręczników przeznaczonych do kształcenia ogólnego do nauczania języka angielskiego, na podstawie opinii rzeczoznawców: dr Anny Czury, dr Grażyny Kiliańskiej-Przybyło i mgr. Rafała Janusa.

Poziom zaawansowania / wariant podstawy programowej: III.1.P, III.1.R

Poziom ESOKJ: B1+

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Typ szkoły: ponadpodstawowa

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1

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

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



1) mountain ...



2) ...



3) lake or ...



4) river or ...



5) ...



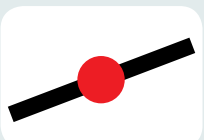
6) ...



7) forest or ...



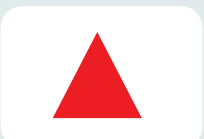
8) ... or hiking trail



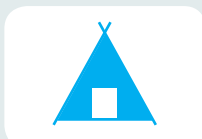
9) railway line with ...



10) ... road



11) youth or other ...



12) ...



THROUGH-HIKING THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

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 through-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

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



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 through-hiker a feeling of personal satisfaction and **achievement** that is hard to match. Though some through-hikers 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, majority, drop out, eventually, rack up, on average, blaze, moose, encounter, sunbeam

3 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.

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

4 COLLOCATIONS 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.

- You have to walk 8 km a day **at/on** average.
- The mountains to the north were covered **from/in** snow.
- I hate it when a journey comes **to/at** an end.
- There was nothing to see in the desert but sand **in/at** every direction.
- People **of/at** all ages hike the trail.

6 WORDS EASILY CONFUSED Fill in: *grab, catch, hold, capture*. Check in your dictionary.

- Can you please my camera for a minute?
- You should the opportunity to hike the Appalachian Trail if you get it.
- We didn't any fish in the lake.
- 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

- You can dry your hair with this towel.
- Extremely hot weather can cause rivers to dry .
- 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 **MEDIATION** 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 ...

Day 151



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. I've **been walking** 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 **has** 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 **have changed** 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?

- 3 a) 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**) outdoors holidays these days.
- 3 Sea levels **...** (**rise**) due to climate change.
- 4 **...** (**it/often/snow**) in Scotland at this time of year?
- 5 The swallows **...** (**fly**) south now that the weather is cooler.

- b) Translate the fragments of sentences in brackets into English using the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 (**Czy pociąg odjeżdża**) **...** at 11 am?
- 2 Bob (**opala się**) **...** by the river at the moment.
- 3 It (**pada deszcz**) **...** a lot in Ireland.
- 4 My brother (**zawsze bierze**) **...** my camera without asking. It's so annoying!
- 5 (**Czy idziesz**) **...** hiking this afternoon?

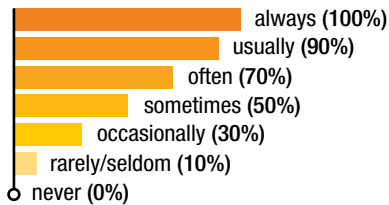
- 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous. Give reasons. Explain what each verb means.

- 1 a The peak of the mountain **...** (**look**) very far away!
b Sue **...** (**look**) at the map right now.
- 2 a They **...** (**think**) the hostel is very expensive.
b He **...** (**think**) about going for a hike this weekend.
- 3 a I **...** (**see**) what you mean.
b I **...** (**see**) my sister tomorrow, so I can tell her about it.
- 4 a This ice cream **...** (**taste**) amazing!
b The chef **...** (**taste**) the soup to 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


- 6** **SPEAKING** **What 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 present with emphasis on duration

- 8** **Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the present perfect continuous, then choose the correct adverb.**

- It is raining (rain) for/since early in the morning and the valley is flooded!
- Peter has called just/yet (call) the travel agent to book his trip. He's so excited!
- They've visited (you/visit) the White Cliffs of Dover once/yet? They're spectacular!
- Dolphins have swum (swim) by the boat all morning/just and I've taken lots of pics!
- The autumn leaves are starting to fall (not/start) to fall yet/before.
- We have hiked (hike) up this mountain all day/once! I'm exhausted.
- They are planning (plan) to see the Black Forest for/since years.
- Mark has booked ever/already (book) the coach tickets?
- Rebecca hasn't traveled ever/never (travel) on a plane.
- Have you seen (you/see) the documentary about Springer Mountain yet/still?

- 9** **Fill in: have/has been to/in, have/has gone to.**

- Carol has been to Italy on a walking tour for a week.
- I have been to the New Forest twice this year.
- "How long have your parents been to Portofino?" "For a week now."
- My sister and her husband have been to their cottage for the summer.
- "How many times have you been to Chile?" "Three times so far."

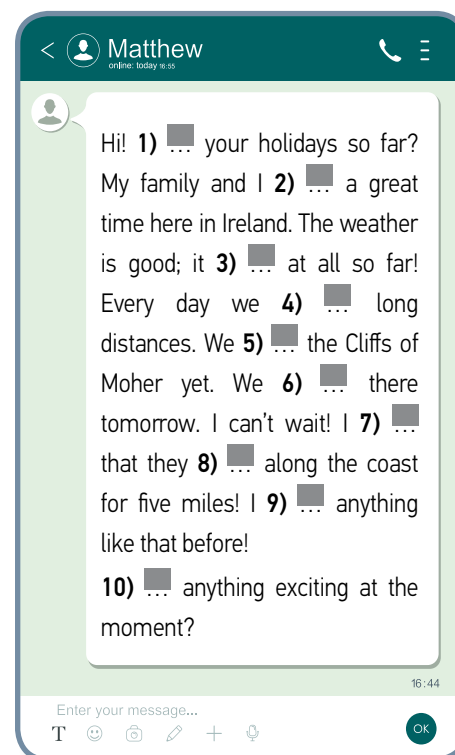
- 10** **SPEAKING**  **Four friends are on a hike. Say what they have been doing this morning, as in the example.**


- 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



- 12**  **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

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



- 1 30-mph ...
limit



- 2 stop and give
...



- 3 ...



- 4 ...



- 5 ...
crossing



- 6 traffic ...



- 7 cycle ...

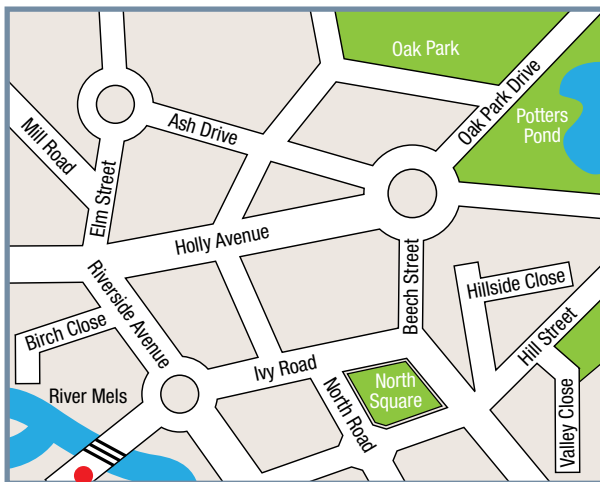


- 8 ...



- 9 dead ...

- b) **THINK** 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

- 2 Listen to the dialogue and decide if the statements 1-6 are **T** (True) or **F** (False).

- The man lives in London.
- The woman asks for directions to Regent's Park.
- The bus takes longer than the underground.
- The nearest underground station to London Zoo is Notting Hill Gate.
- At Oxford Circus, change onto the blue line to get to London Zoo.
- The woman decides to take the bus to the zoo.

Everyday English

Asking for & Giving directions

- 3 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!

- 4 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

- Excuse me. How do I get to ...?/What's the best way to (get to) ...?/ Could you tell me where the ... is?
- Is it far from here?/How long does it take?

Giving directions

- Go up/down/along ...
- Turn left/right onto .../Take the first/second right/left.
- Keep going straight on until ...
- Go straight across the ...
- It's five minutes by car/a five-minute drive.

Intonation: discourse markers

- 5 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

There's a shared kitchen with a 3) ... (cook) and fridge that guests are welcome to use, a cosy lounge with free refreshments, and a TV room. We've recently put in three new washing machines in the basement and there's also a 4) ... (space) back garden with a barbecue.

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

We're only a leisurely five-minute walk from the train station. Take a left coming out of the main entrance and walk along Station Road for about 500 metres. At the first traffic lights, turn left along Mill Street, then take the second right onto Gateshead Road. The hostel is number 122, the 6) ... (impress) red building on the left. We're looking forward to welcoming you!

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 Tip

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 directions to explain how to get to it. It contains a brief description of what the place offers, and it might have a special offer on it.

- 8 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 ... |

- 9 Complete the table with the prompts, in your notebook.

- 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)

- 10 **MEDIATION** 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

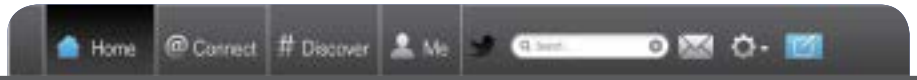
The Park Hotel

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!

For more ▼

Listening & Reading

- 1 Listen to and read the text. In which tours can you have food and beverages?
- 2 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


- 3 **THINK** Which of the tours would you like to go on? Why? Tell your partner.

- 4 **ICT MEDIATION** Find 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, 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 This ... line goes all the way to the coast.
 - 8 The ... stage of the hike was the hardest.
 - 9 These ... boots are expensive but comfortable.
 - 10 The Pennine Way is one of the most popular ... for UK hikers.

(10 x 2 = 20)

- 2**  Choose the correct word.

- 1 We are now entering **high/thick/entire** forest.
- 2 You must always use the pedestrian **crossing/pavement/roundabout**.
- 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 x 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 x 2 = 10)

Grammar

- 4** 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 Jim ... (always/make) fun of me!
- 4 I can't call Mike, because my phone ... (not/work) at the moment.
- 5 Liam usually ... (research) the country he wants to visit.

(5 x 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 x 3 = 15)

Everyday English

- 6**  Match the sentences.

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

(5 x 4 = 20)

Total 100

Competences

GOOD ✓

VERY GOOD ✓✓

EXCELLENT ✓✓✓

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