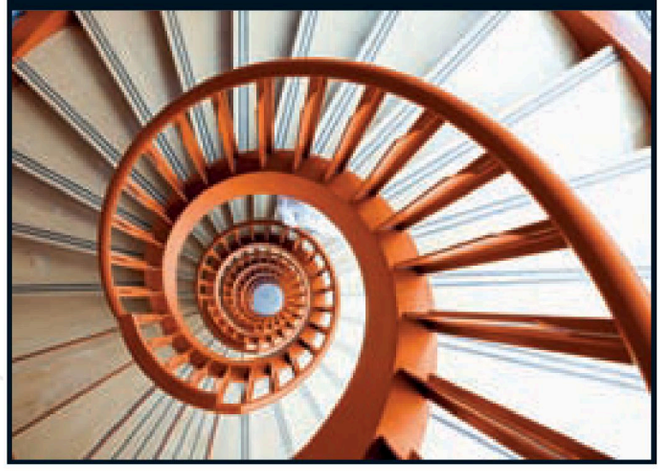
NEW

Language LEADER

ELEMENTARY



COURSEBOOK

IAN LEBEAU | GARETH REES

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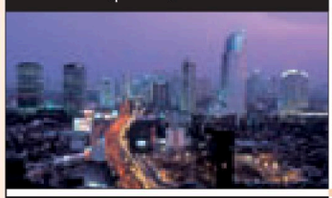
1 Cities (p6–13) 	*To be* (1.1) *There is / there are* (+ *any*) (1.2)	Cities (1.1) Adjectives (1) (1.1) Places in a city (1.2) More places in a city (1.3) Adjectives (1.4) Linkers: *and* (1.4)	10 facts about my city (1.1) Understanding main points *Famous cities* (1.2) *City focus: Cambridge* (1.3) *City fact file: Toronto* (1.4)
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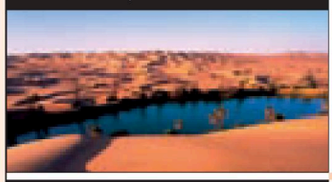
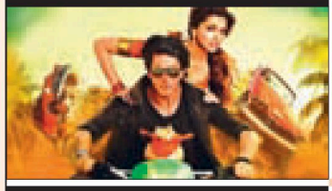
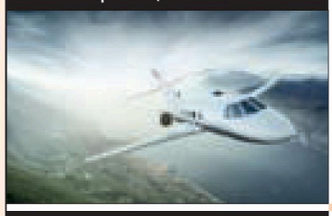
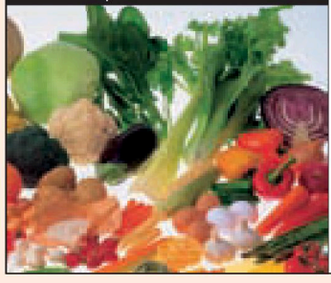
3 Nature (p22–29) 	Question words (3.1) Adverbs of frequency (3.2) Pronouns: *it* and *they* (3.4)	Verbs connected with water (3.1) Adjectives (2) (3.2) Classroom objects (3.4) Linkers (3.4)	*What do you know about water?* (3.1) Job advert and two job profiles (3.2) Information on three charities (3.3)
4 Leisure time (p30–37) 	Articles (4.1) *Can, can't* (4.2)	Using visual clues Types of film (4.1) Leisure activities, sports (4.2) Holiday resorts (4.3) Large numbers (4.4) Fractions and percentages (4.4) Approximation (4.4)	*World Cinema* website (4.1) Scanning for information Health club leaflet (4.2) Using topic knowledge Charts showing statistics of participation in sports (4.4)
5 Transport (p38–45) 	Comparative adjectives (5.1) Superlative adjectives (5.2)	Transport (5.1) Travel (5.2) Linkers: *but* (5.4)	Speed of transport (5.1) *Big, bigger, best: urban transport around the world* (5.2)
6 Food (p46–65) 	Countable and uncountable nouns *Some* and *any* (6.1) *Much, many, a lot of* (6.2)	Food and drink (6.1)	*Super food: do you eat it?* (6.1) Understanding reference (6.1) *My great food adventure* (6.2)

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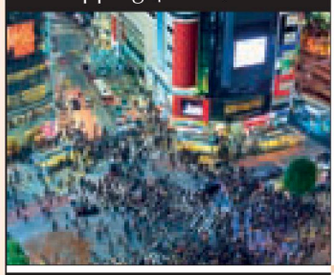
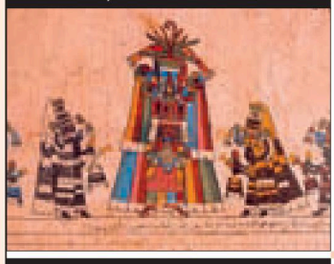
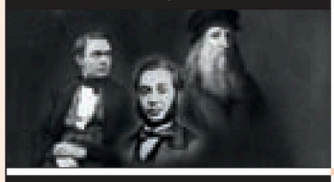
7 Shopping (p54–61) 	Present continuous (1): affirmatives and negatives (7.1) Present continuous (2): questions (7.2)	Shops and shopping (1): verbs (7.1) Shops and shopping (2): nouns (7.2) Linkers: because and so (7.4)	*What kind of shopper are you?* (7.1) Assigning headings (7.1) *The changing face of stores* (7.2) Using visual clues (7.4)
8 History and culture (p62–69) 	Past simple of *to be* (8.1) *Could, couldn't* (8.2) *it, this, these* (8.4)	Buildings (8.1) Verbs + prepositions (8.2) Past time phrases (8.1) Managing new vocabulary (8.4) Grouping words by meaning (8.4) Using word webs (8.4) Using pictures (8.4) Word building (8.4) Using opposites (8.4)	*Çatal Hüyük* (8.1) *All change!* (8.2) Making deductions (8.2)
9 Inventions (p70–77) 	Past simple: regular and irregular verbs (9.1) Past simple: negative and question forms (9.2)	Medical science (9.2) Linkers: *at the same time and next* (9.4)	*Leonardo da Vinci: man of art, man of ideas, man of inventions* (9.1) Evaluating (9.1, 9.4) *Medical inventions* (9.2)
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	Listening	Speaking / Pronunciation	Scenario	Study Skills / Writing	Video
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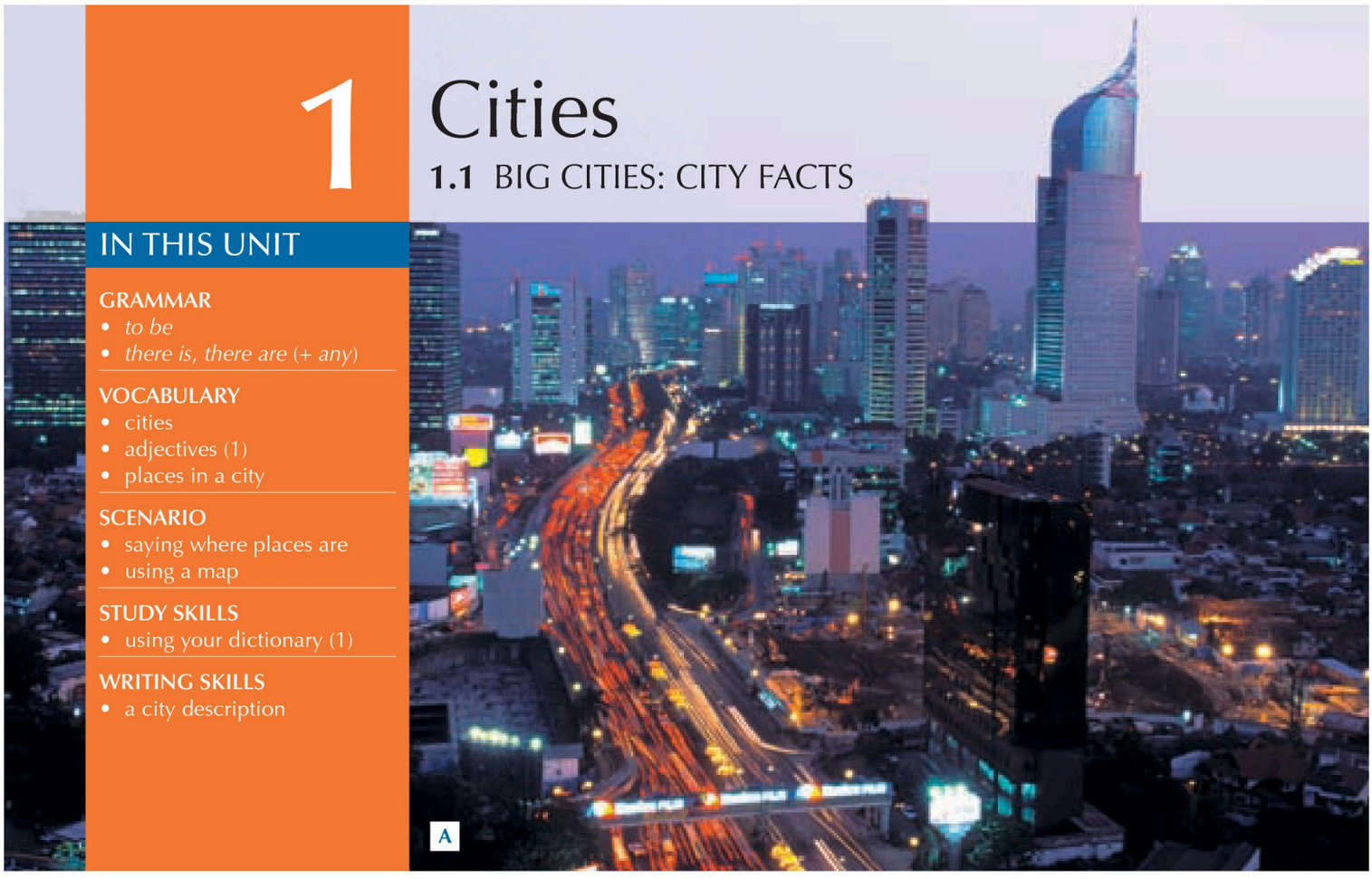
1 Cities

1.1 BIG CITIES: CITY FACTS



IN THIS UNIT

GRAMMAR
- *to be*
- *there is, there are* (+ *any*)

VOCABULARY
- cities
- adjectives (1)
- places in a city

SCENARIO
- saying where places are
- using a map

STUDY SKILLS
- using your dictionary (1)

WRITING SKILLS
- a city description

'I'm a city person – I go on holiday and I'm bored.' Danny Boyle, 1956–, British film director

VOCABULARY

CITIES, ADJECTIVES (1)

1 **Using existing knowledge** **Match the cities in the box with the photos (A–D). (There are four extra cities.)**

Istanbul Jakarta Lagos London Mexico City
New York Shanghai Tokyo

2 **Match the adjectives (1–8) with their opposites (a–h), then choose two or three words for each city in the photos.**

1	good	a	hot
2	old	b	dry
3	big	c	quiet
4	cold	d	new
5	wet	e	expensive
6	noisy	f	ugly
7	beautiful	g	bad
8	cheap	h	small

Istanbul – big, …

READING

3a **Read the text and choose the correct answer.**

Jakarta is

1 big and noisy.
2 small and quiet.
3 cold and expensive.

10 FACTS ABOUT MY CITY

Jakarta, Indonesia

1 It's in the west of Indonesia.
2 It's on the sea.
3 It's a big city.
4 It isn't a quiet city. In fact, it's very noisy.
5 It's the capital of Indonesia.
6 The weather is hot all year. It's wet from October to March.
7 It's famous for food.
8 The restaurants are good.
9 The boats in the old port are big. They're beautiful, too.
10 The buses aren't expensive.

3b **Are these sentences about Jakarta true or false?**

1 It's in Indonesia. *true*
2 It's in the west of the country.
3 The weather is dry in December.
4 It isn't the capital of Indonesia.
5 The restaurants are bad.
6 The boats in the old port aren't beautiful.

GRAMMAR

TOBE

4 **Read the text again. Complete the table.**

affirmative(+)	negative(–)	question (?)
I'm (I am)	I'm not (I am not)	am I?
he's (he is)	he isn't (he is not)	is he?
she's (she is)	she isn't (she is not)	is she?
[1] *it's* (it is)	it [2] _____ (it is not)	is it?
you're (you are)	you aren't (you are not)	are you?
we're (we are)	we aren't (we are not)	are we?
[3] _____ (they are)	they [4] _____ (they are not)	are they?

➥ Language reference and extra practice, pages 102–103

5a **Choose the correct word.**

1 London *is* / ~~are~~ the capital of the UK.
It's / He's an old city.
2 Istanbul *aren't / isn't* the capital of Turkey.
3 Beijing and Shanghai *am / are* in China.
4 New York and Tokyo *aren't / isn't* hot in December.

5b **Write one or two sentences about your city or town.**

My city is noisy.

GRAMMAR TIP

Notice the short answers.
'Is London cold?' 'Yes, ***it is****.'*

6 **Look at the questions and choose the best answer.**

1 Is your city beautiful?
Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
2 Are you a student?
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
3 Are the restaurants in your city bad?
Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
4 Is your teacher from the UK?
Yes, he/she is. / No, he/she isn't.

7 **Put the words in the right order to make questions. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.**

1 good in your city / coffee / Is / ?
Is coffee good in your city?
2 expensive in your city / the buses / Are / ?
3 Is / in Europe / New York / ?
4 a big / Tokyo / city / Is / ?
5 Are / you / in your city / happy / ?
6 famous / Are / in your city / you / ?

LISTENING

8a 1.1 **Understandingc ontext** **Listen to two conversations and choose the correct endings for these sentences.**

1 The conversations are between
a two students.
b two teachers.
c a teacher and a student.
2 The situation is
a on the phone.
b in a school/university.
c in a café.

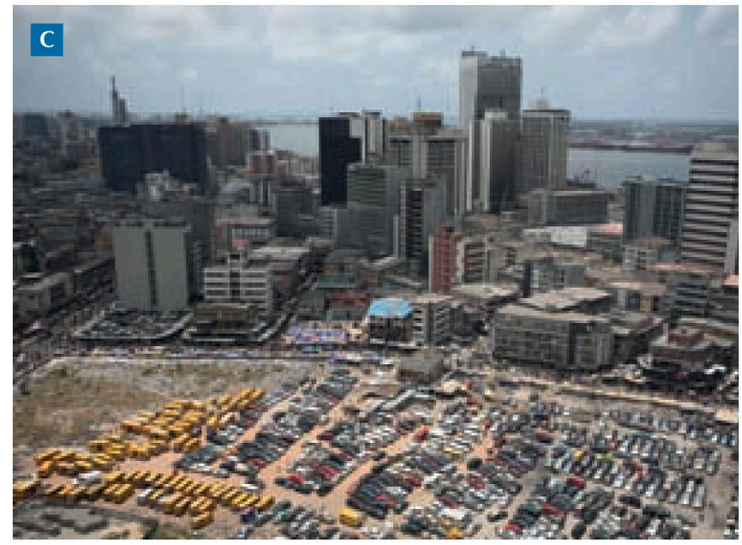
8b **Listen again and complete these phrases.**

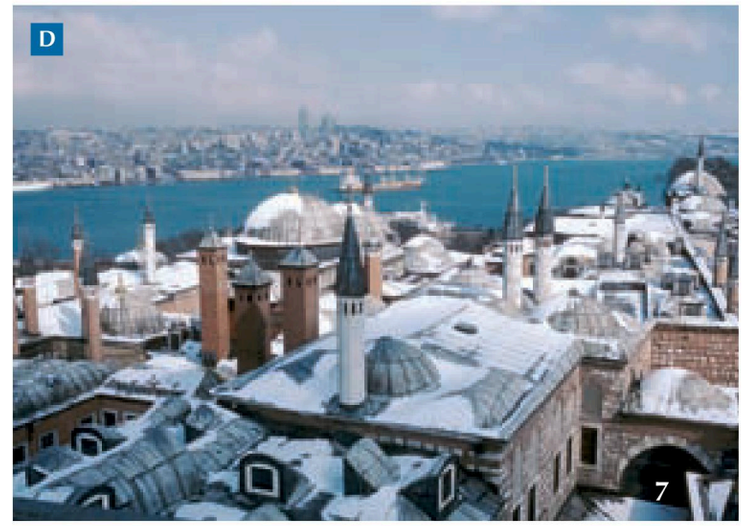
Mexico City	Istanbul
1 big, noisy, *old*	4 big, _____, noisy
2 the _____ of Mexico	5 _____ mosques
3 _____ buses	6 _____ in winter

SPEAKING

9a **Look at Audio script 1.1 on page 148. Practise the conversations with a partner.**

9b **Work with a partner to make similar conversations between a teacher and a student.**





VOCABULARY

PLACES IN A CITY

1a **Match the words in the box with the corresponding photo(s) on pages 8 and 9. You will not need all the words.**

an airport a beach a bridge a canal a church
a cinema a concert hall a fountain a harbour
a mountain a museum a park a temple

1b **Make a list of more buildings and places in a city. Compare your list with a partner's.**

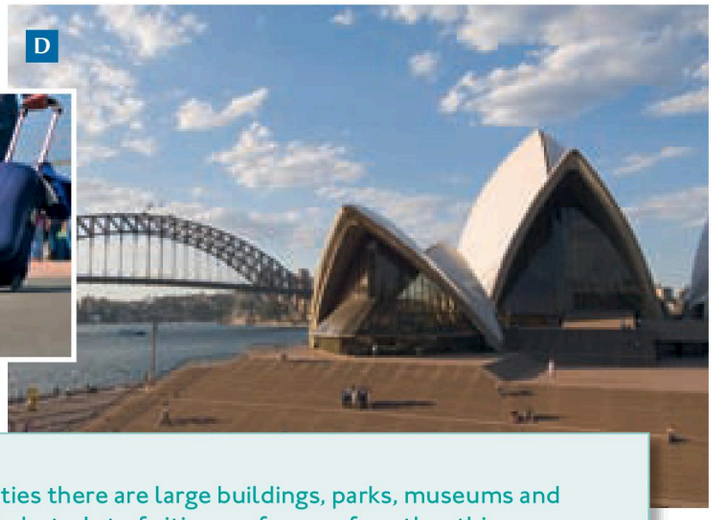
READING

2 **Understanding main points** **Read the article about famous cities from an in-flight magazine below. Put these words in the correct gaps.**

~~music~~ beaches films water

3 **Read the article again and choose the best answer (a, b or c).**

1 Copacabana is a famous *beach*.
  a park **b** cinema **c** beach
2 Rio is a good place for _____.
  a films **b** music **c** museums
3 Mumbai is a _____ city.
  a small **b** busy **c** quiet
4 Bollywood films are from _____.
  a Los Angeles **b** Mumbai **c** Venice
5 Venice is a _____ city.
  a big **b** noisy **c** small
6 Venice isn't a good place for _____.
  a cars **b** people **c** boats

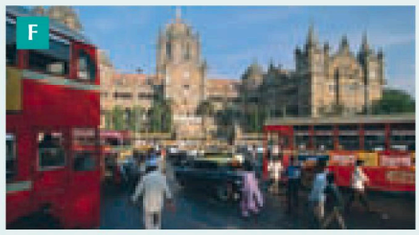


Famous cities

In all cities there are large buildings, parks, museums and schools, but a lot of cities are famous for other things.

Rio de Janeiro, city of [1] *music* and city of [2] _____

Rio is in the south-east of Brazil. The population is over six million. In Rio, there are mountains and lovely beaches. Copacabana Beach is famous for beach football. There are a lot of bars and concert halls with samba and bossa-nova music. There is a famous carnival every year. Rio is a fun city!



Mumbai, city of [3] _____

Mumbai is in the west of India. It's a big city with over ten million people. It's a busy city with a lot of entertainment. There isn't a carnival, but the city is famous for music and films. In Los Angeles, there's Hollywood; in Mumbai, there's Bollywood. In Mumbai, there are a lot of cinemas – over 200! It's an exciting city.

Venice, city of [4] _____

Venice is in the north-east of Italy. It isn't a big city – the population is under 500,000. In Venice, there aren't any buses or cars. There are 150 canals and a lot of boats. It's a beautiful city.

GRAMMAR

THERE IS, THERE ARE

4a **Complete the sentences from the article.**

1 In Rio, *there is* a famous carnival.
2 In Mumbai, _____ a lot of cinemas.
3 In Mumbai, _____ a carnival.
4 In Venice, _____ buses or cars.

4b ***There is (There's)/There are*** **introduces a place or thing. It tells us what is in a city, building, room or place. Look at sentences 3 and 4 in Exercise 4a. When do we use *any* in a negative sentence?**

5 **Complete the table below with the correct words in the box.**

~~is~~ is are are any not isn't

	singular	plural
+	There's a cinema. (There [1] *is* a cinema.)	There [2] _____ 200 cinemas.
–	There isn't a theatre. (There is [3] _____ a theatre.)	There aren't [4] _____ theatres. (There are not any theatres.)
?	[5] _____ there a park? Yes, there is. No, there [7] _____.	Are there any canals? Yes, there [6] _____. No, there aren't.

➥ Language reference and extra practice, pages 102–103

6 **Choose the correct form of *to be*.**

1 In London, there *is* / ~~*are*~~ an opera house.
2 There *is* / *are* two international airports in New York.
3 In Brighton, there *isn't* / *aren't* any canals.
4 There *isn't a* / *isn't any* harbour in Mexico City.
5 *Is* / *Are* there any temples in Paris?
6 Are there any museums in Nairobi? – Yes, there *are* / *is*.

GRAMMAR TIP

a lot of = a large number of
In Mumbai, there are a lot of cinemas.

SPEAKING

7 **Work with a partner to find out about different cities.**

Student A: Look at the table on page 131 and ask questions.
Student B: Look at the table on page 132 and ask questions.

LISTENING

8a 1.2 ***I Love My City*** **is a TV programme. Listen to the programme and match the people with the cities.**

1	Yukako	**a**	Cape Town
2	Pablo	**b**	Lima
3	Stefan	**c**	Kyoto
4	Peter	**d**	Chicago

8b **Listen again. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.**

1 Kyoto
a There are a lot of new buildings.
b There are a lot of old buildings. ✓

2 Lima
a There are a lot of cafés.
b There are a lot of cars and buses.

3 Chicago
a There are a lot of museums.
b There are a lot of temples.

4 Cape Town
a There's a beautiful fountain.
b There's a beautiful mountain.

PRONUNCIATION

9a 1.3 **Contractions** **Listen and tick (✓) the sentence you hear.**

1 **a** I'm from Chicago. ✓
b I am from Chicago.

2 **a** They are very quiet.
b They're very quiet.

3 **a** There's a beautiful mountain.
b There is a beautiful mountain.

9b **Listen again and repeat.**

WRITING

10 **Write about your city or town.**

My city is in the north/south-east of . . . The population of my city is . . . My city is famous for . . . In my city, there are . . .

MEET THE EXPERT

Watch an interview with Adam Gadsby, an international publisher, about megacities.
Turn to page 126 for video activities.

1.3 SCENARIO
ON THE STREET

PREPARATION

1 **Match the places in the box with the symbols (1–15).**

~~bookshop~~ building site bus station car park college gardens library market post office public toilets railway station shopping centre swimming pool tourist information centre zoo

1 2 3 4 5

bookshop

6 7 8 9 10

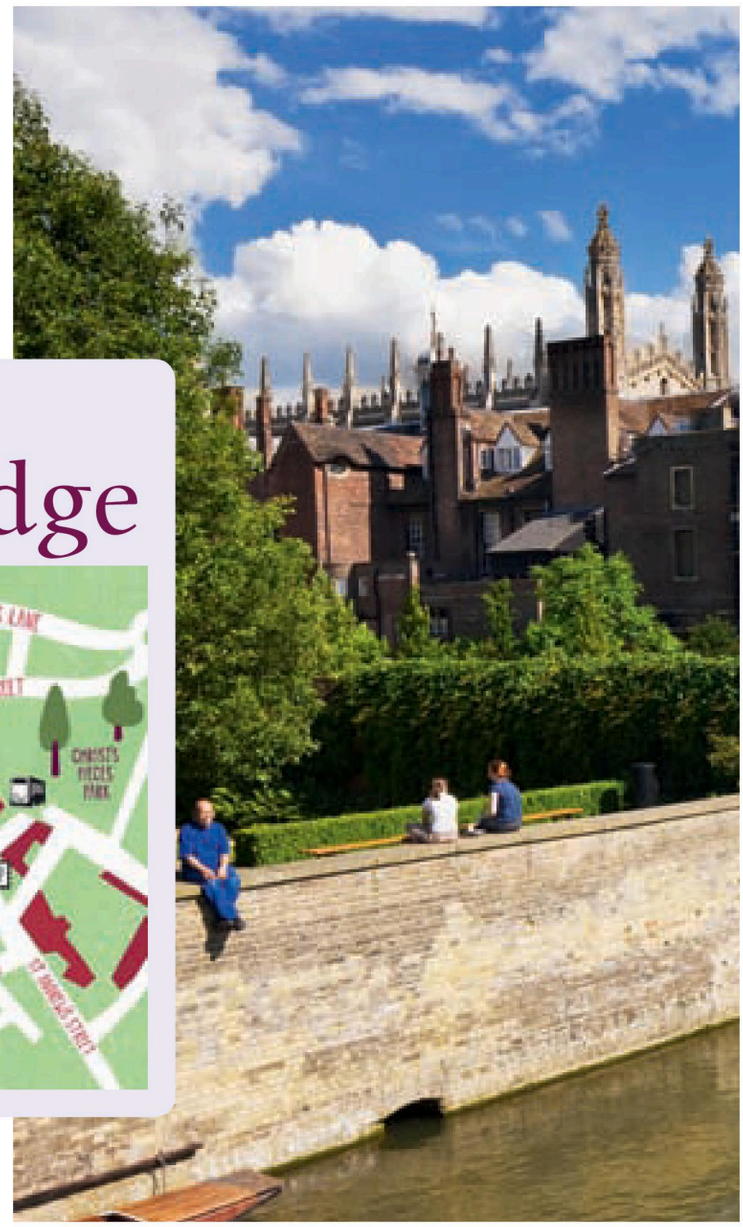
11 12 13 14 15

2 1.4 **Listen to six sounds from a city. Match them with places in Exercise 1.**

1 – railway station

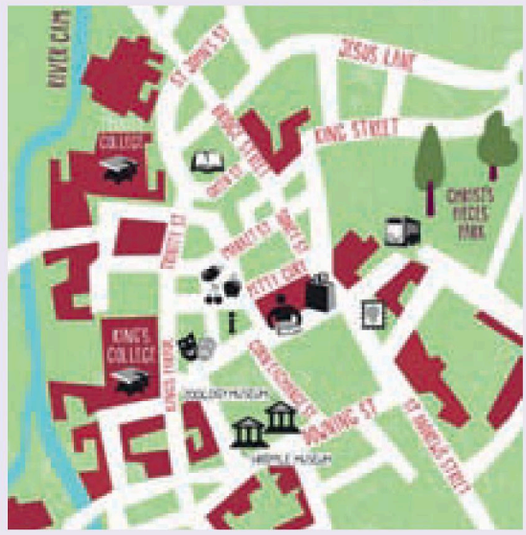
3 **Complete the text below with the words in the box.**

~~England~~ famous gardens language population students



City Focus
Cambridge

Cambridge is a famous university city in the UK. It's in the east of [1] *England*, 80 kilometres north of London. It's a small city with a [2] _____ of 124,000. Cambridge is a beautiful old city, and is very green, with many parks and [3] _____. There are 31 colleges in the University of Cambridge – King's and Trinity are two [4] _____ colleges. There are 18,000 [5] _____ at the university. There are also a lot of English [6] _____ schools in the city.



KEY LANGUAGE

SAYING WHERE PLACES ARE

4a 1.5 **Look at the map of Cambridge and listen to a talk. Where are the people?**

1 at a university
2 at an English language school
3 on a tour bus

4b **Listen again and choose the best phrase (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.**

1 The bookshop is
   a in Trinity College.
   b opposite Trinity College.
   c next to Trinity College.
2 The market is
   a next to Trinity College.
   b in the shopping centre.
   c between Trinity College and the main post office.
3 The bus station is
   a next to the park.
   b opposite the post office.
   c between the post office and the market.
4 The library is
   a opposite the bus station.
   b in the shopping centre.
   c between King's College and the tourist information centre.

5 **Look at the map again and make sentences. Use the table to help you.**

The post office	is	between	Trinity College.
The theatre		next to	the tourist information centre.
The library		in	King's College and the tourist information centre.
The market		opposite	the shopping centre.

The library is in the shopping centre.

PRONUNCIATION

6a 1.6 **Schwa** **Work with a partner. Listen to these words. How do we say the underlined part? We call this sound the *schwa* /ə/. Practise saying the words.**

station opposite famous England

6b 1.7 **Underline the parts of the words below with the schwa. Listen and check, then repeat the words. One word has two schwas.**

canal fountain library cinema
quiet million

TASK

USING A MAP

7 **Work with a partner to find places on a map. Use the language from Exercises 4b–5 and the Useful phrases to help.**

Student A: Look at the information on page 131.
Student B: Look at the information on page 147.

USEFUL PHRASES

It's on the right/left of the map.
It's on the right/left of the library.
It's at the top/bottom of the map.

STUDY SKILLS

USING YOUR DICTIONARY (1)

1 1.8 **The alphabet** What is the first letter of the English alphabet? What is the last letter? Listen and repeat the alphabet. Look at Audio script 1.8 on page 148.

2 1.9 **Complete groups 1–7 with these letters. Listen and check your answers.**

~~E~~ E J K L N O P T U X Y

1	/eɪ/	A H __ __
2	/iː/	B C D __ G __ __ V
3	/e/	F __ M __ S __ Z
4	/aɪ/	I __
5	/uː/	Q __ W
6	/əʊ/	__
7	/ɑː/	R

3 Which letters are these? Practise saying the letters. Use the phonetic chart on page 159.

1	/siː/	C	5	/kjuː/	__
2	/dʒiː/	__	6	/juː/	__
3	/eɪtʃ/	__	7	/waɪ/	__
4	/dʒeɪ/	__	8	/zed/	__

4a Listen to your teacher spell some words. Write the words.

4b Work with a partner and spell words. Write your partner's words.

Student A: Look at page 132.
Student B: Look at page 131.

5 Number these words in alphabetical order. You have 30 seconds.

yes	☐	is	☐
famous	☐	café	1
market	☐	music	☐
chair	☐	harbour	☐
no	☐	cold	☐
city	☐	park	☐
mountain	☐	museum	☐

6a Work with a partner and do a word race. Find these words in your dictionary. Write the next word from your dictionary. Who is first?

under grass map head sea food radio thing English

6b Compare your words. Are they the same?

7 Listen to your teacher and write down the words you hear. Check your spelling in your dictionary.

8 A dictionary entry **Look at the dictionary extracts below. Complete the labels (1–6) with the phrases in the box.**

~~part of speech~~ definition pronunciation example opposite meaning different meanings of the word

po.ny /ˈpəʊni $ ˈpoʊni/ *noun* (plural **ponies**) a small horse

po.ny.tail /ˈpəʊniˌteɪl $ ˈpoʊniˌteɪl/ *noun* long hair tied at the back of your head so that it hangs down: *Kim's hair was pulled back in a ponytail.* → see picture at HAIRSTYLE

pool[1] /puːl/ *noun* **1** a place that has been made for people to swim in SYNONYM **swimming pool**: *They have a pool in their back garden.* **2** a pool of water, blood, etc. is a small area of it somewhere: *There was **a pool of** oil under the motorbike.* **3** (no plural) a game in which you use a long stick to hit numbered balls into holes at the edge of a table. You play or shoot pool.

poor /pʊə $ pʊr/ *adjective* **1** someone who is poor has very little money and does not own many things ANTONYM **rich, wealthy**: *We were so poor we couldn't afford to heat the house properly.* • *He came from a poor background* (= from a family that had very little money). **2** something that is poor is not as good as it should be: *His schoolwork has been poor recently.* **3** (spoken) used to show that you feel sorry for someone: *Poor Ted had no idea what was happening.*

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 part of speech
5 _____
6 _____

From the *Longman WordWise Dictionary*

9 Parts of speech **The underlined words in sentences 1 and 2 are nouns. The underlined words in sentences 3 and 4 are adjectives.**

1 There is a harbour in Sydney.
2 There is a museum in my city.
3 Mumbai is a busy city.
4 My city is big.

Which words below are nouns? Which words are adjectives? Use your dictionary. Write *n* or *adj* next to the words. (Dictionaries often use *n* for nouns and *adj* for adjectives.)

1	international *adj*	7	quiet
2	kilometre	8	shop
3	lovely	9	small
4	noisy	10	station
5	peaceful	11	university
6	port	12	zoo

WRITING SKILLS

A CITY DESCRIPTION

10 **Look at the Toronto fact file for tourists. Complete sections 1–5 of the fact file with these headings.**

- ~~General description~~
- Location
- Tourist attractions
- Size
- Climate

11a Adjectives **Adjectives make descriptions interesting. Which of these words are adjectives, and which are nouns? Use your dictionary.**

1 beautiful *adj*
2 busy
3 Chinese
4 modern
5 population
6 summer
7 view
8 warm
9 wonderful

11b **Match adjectives from above with these descriptions. Use your dictionary to help you.**

1 It isn't hot, it isn't cold. It's *warm*.
2 It's new. It's _____.
3 It's full of people, cars and noise. It's _____.
4 It isn't ugly. It's _____.
5 It's very good. It's _____.

12 Linkers **We use *and* to join two sentences or ideas. Look at these examples, then join the pairs of sentences (1–6).**

Toronto is a modern city. + ~~Toronto is a~~ busy ~~city~~.
= Toronto is a modern and busy city.

There is a restaurant at the top of the tower. + ~~There is~~ a theatre ~~at the top of the tower~~.
= There is a restaurant and a theatre at the top of the tower.

1 London is a big city. + London is an expensive city.
2 There are museums in the city. + There are theatres in the city.
3 Venice is a small city. + Venice is a beautiful city.
4 There are canals in the city. + There are a lot of churches in the city.
5 Sydney is a large city. + Sydney is a noisy city.
6 There is an opera house. + There is a beautiful harbour.

13 **Write a fact file for your city or another city.**

- Note information about the city.
- Put the information into sections, e.g. *Location*, *Climate* …
- Write sentences for each section. Use adjectives. Use *and*.

CITY FACT FILE

Toronto

1 _____

Toronto is in the south-east of Canada, in Ontario. It is on Lake Ontario.

2 _____

In the summer, Toronto is warm (25˚C) and in the winter, it is very cold (–10˚C).

3 _____

Toronto is a big city. The population is 2.6 million.

4 *General description*

Toronto is a modern and busy city. There is a beautiful harbour. There are a lot of museums, theatres and restaurants.

5 _____

Chinatown – There are a lot of restaurants and Chinese shops here.
The CN Tower – There is a restaurant and a theatre at the top of the tower. The views are wonderful.
Niagara Falls – This beautiful tourist attraction is 160km from Toronto.