



UNIT 5. HIKING THE GRAN CANYON



5.1. Introduction

The name of our following unit is HIKING THE GRAND CANYON.



In this unit we are going to review the vocabulary related to interests and activities, countries and nationalities and travelling.

As for the grammar, we will learn the verbs followed by an infinitive or -ing and the relative clauses.

You can practice the theory doing exercises in the Practice section and the listening and the reading in the sections named Listening and Reading sections.

In the last two sections: Games and the English World you can enjoy playing and learning a little about the place where Susan and I are spending some days.

Enjoy!



5.2. Listening

This is the listening section! Pay attention and listen carefully to the next dialogues.

5.2.1. Listening 1

We both like to hike and we decided to hike the Grand Canyon. It was a wonderful adventure for us. Listen to Susan telling our experience.

Susan: First, I have to say that I enjoy travelling. I have had the opportunity to travel to places such as the beautiful countries and cities in Europe, like Paris, Brussels, Turkey, Holland, Norway, Greece, Switzerland etc. And I have to say that I enjoy every trip.

But I also like hiking. When Matthew had the great idea to come to visit the National parks in North America I thought it was cool! Therefore, the Grand Canyon, where we went first, is one of the seven Natural Wonders of the World.

So... how can I miss it?



Hiking through the Grand Canyon was like exploring the rooms of an ancient castle in a dream. It did make me feel very good. It was an amazing experience.

We had a real tough time climbing up. I never imagined it would be so hard. We walked for hours, and still got to see only a fraction of the canyon. There are cool nature trails surrounded by huge trees. Anyway, it was worthy. Hiking is another way of seeing and exploring different parts of the world.



5.2.2. Exercise

1. Now it's time to practice your listening and writing. Listen to Susan and write the countries that you hear:

2. Dictation. Before doing this exercise listen to Susan again. When you are ready it's time to write:



Vocabulary

5.3. Vocabulary

In this topic the vocabulary we will learn is related to interests and activities, countries and nationalities, and travelling vocabulary.

So you will be able to talk about interests, know the names of countries and nationalities, and to travel to some English speaking country.

Let's start studying that.

5.3.1. Interests and activities

Here we will see vocabulary related to interests, activities and hobbies.

First we will learn to talk about our interests, and then we will see vocabulary of outdoors and indoors activities, games, etc.

Let's start!

Questions

To ask someone about his or her hobbies, things he or she likes, and so on, we can use the following structures:

- What do you do in your free time?
- Do you enjoy doing...?
- Which activities do you think are fun?
- What do you like doing?
- What are you interested in?

Answers

And some possible answers could be:

- My favourite hobby is...
- I like (to+ infinitive)/ (gerund: -ing)
- I am interested in...
- I do...
- I enjoy (gerund: -ing)



Outdoor activities

Here we will study a list of activities we can do outdoors. Click on them and you will see and listen that in English.

(Buceo)	(Kayac)	(Natación)	(Excursionismo)
Scuba diving	Kayaking	Swimming	Hiking
(Fotografía)	(Pesca)	(Jardinería)	(Patinaje)
Photography	Fishing	Gardening	Rollerblading/ Skating
(Escalar)	(Equitación)	(Tomar el sol)	(Esquiar)
Climbing	Horseback riding	Sunbathing	Skiing
(Espeleología)	(Paracaidismo)	(Alpinismo)	(Footing)
Pot-holing	Parachuting	Mountaineering	Jogging
(Ala delta)	(Piragüismo)	(Camping)	(Viajar)
Hang- gliding	Canoeing	Camping	Travelling
(Ciclismo)	(Puenting)	(Surfear)	(Caza)
Cycling	Bungee jumping	Surfing	Hunting

Indoor activities

Here we are activities we can do indoor. Click on them and you will see and listen that in English.

(Leer)	(Navegar por internet)	(Tocar la guitarra)	(Ver la TV)
Reading	Surfing the internet	Playing the guitar	Watching TV/ a film
(Escuchar música)	(Bailar)	(Pintar un cuadro)	(Carpintería)
Listening to music	Dancing	Painting a picture	Carpentry
(Informática)	(Cocinar)	(Dibujar)	(Bordar)
Computing	Cooking	Drawing	Embroidery
(Tejer, hacer punto)	(Cerámica, alfarería)	(Esculpir)	(Coser)
Knitting	Pottering	Sculpting	Sewing
(Cantar)	(Filatelia)	(Yoga)	(Jugar a juegos)
Singing	Stamp collecting	Yoga	Playing games



Games at home

Let's see some games we can play to at home. Maybe you know them. Click on them and you will see and listen that in English.

(Puzles)	(Cartas)	(Dados)	(Ajedrez)
Puzzle	Cards	Dices	Chess
(Dominó)	(Dardos)	(Video juegos)	(Ahorcado)
Dominoes	Darts	Video games	Hang man
(Adivinanzas)	(Billar)	(Rompecabezas)	(Juegos de apuestas)
Riddles	Pool	Jigsaw puzzle	Gambling
	Billiards		
(Crucigramas)	(Damas)	(Acertijos)	(Bolos)
Crossword puzzle	Checkers	Brainteasers	Bowling
(Futbolín)	(Parchís)	(Bingo)	(3 en raya)
Table football	Ludo	Bingo	Tic -tac- toe
(Las 7 diferencias)	(Trivial)	(Póker)	(Ping pong)
Find the differences	Trivial	Poker	Ping pong

5.3.2. Countries and nationalities

Here we will learn some countries and nationalities. Pay attention to the nationalities' endings.

ASIA
Japan – Japanese
China – Chinese
North Korean – North Korean
South Korean – South Korean
India - Indian
Indonesia – Indonesian
Thailand – Thai
Turkey - Turkish

AFRICA
Egypt – Egyptian
South Africa – South African
Morocco – Moroccan
Somalia – Somali



AMERICA
Argentina - Argentinian
Colombia - Colombian
Cuba - Cuban
Jamaica - Jamaican
Mexico - Mexican
Peru - Peruvian
Chile - Chilena
Brazil - Brazilian
The United States of America (USA) - American
Canada - Canadian

EUROPE
Spain - Spanish
Finland - Finnish
Germany - German
Greece - Greek
Italy - Italian
Norway - Norwegian
Sweden - Swedish
Wales - Welsh
England - English
Scotland - Scottish
Ireland -Irish
Italy - Italian
Holland - Dutch
Denmark - Danish
Belgium - Belgian
Austria - Austrian
Switzerland - Swiss
France - French
Portugal - Portuguese
Malta - Maltese

OCEANIA
Australia - Australian



Now let's learn some nationalities and the suffixes used for that. There are several suffixes to form nationalities (-ian, -ean, -an, -ese, -er, -ic, -ish, -i)

SUFFIX	COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
- ian	Italy	Italian
	Norway	Norwegian
	Austria	Austrian
- ean	Chile	Chilean
	Korea	Korean
	Guinea	Guinean
- an	USA	American
	Mexico	Mexican
	Uganda	Ugandan
- ese	China	Chinese
	Japan	Japanese
	Malta	Maltese
- er	Iceland	Icelander
	New Zealand	New Zealander
- ic	Greenland	Greenlandic
	Iceland	Icelandic
- ish	Ireland	Irish
	England	English
	Turkey	Turkish
- i	Iraq	Iraqi
	Pakistan	Pakistani
	Israel	Israeli



5.3.3. Travelling

Let's learn some vocabulary related to travelling. We are studying them in groups: train journey, boat journey, plane flight, accommodation, international travel, and some related verbs.

Train journey

A ticket	You need that piece of paper or card to travel.
The platform	Surface where the passengers can get on and off trains.
The track	Parallel rails for trains to travel along.
A kiosk	A small shop where you can buy newspapers, sandwiches.
Second class	Of lower quality than first class.
The conductor	The person in charge of a train.
The dinning car	The wagon where you can have dinner.
A compartment	Sections into which the train is divided.
Train	A railway engine with some trucks linked to.
A monthly pass	A ticket valid for one month.
A train station	The place where trains stop.

Boat journey

Ship	Vessel that carries passengers.
Cruise	An ocean trip.
Deck	Floor-like platforms built into a vessel.
Port	An opening for firing through.
Harbour	A sheltered port where ships can take on or discharge.
Dock	Landing in a harbour where ships are loaded and unloaded or repaired.
Navigator	A person who explores by ship.
Ferry	A boat that transports people or vehicles.



Plane flight

Luggage	A case used to carry your things when travelling.
Suitcase	A portable bag for carrying clothes.
The metal detector	Detector that gives a signal when it detects the presence of metal.
The gate	Passageway where passengers can embark or disembark.
A boarding pass	A pass that allows you to board a ship or plane.
A flight	A trip by plane between designated airports.
A flight attendant	An attendant on an airplane.
Terminal	Station where transport vehicles load or unload passengers.
Airline	A commercial enterprise that provides scheduled flights for passengers.
Hand luggage	Luggage that is carried by hand.
Airport	An airfield equipped with control tower and hangers.
Business class	A high quality class.
Cabin	The enclosed compartment of a plane where passengers are carried.
Connection	Shifting from one form of transportation to another.
Delay	Inactivity resulting in something being put off until a later time.
Departure	Act of departing.

Accommodation

Hotel	A building where travellers can lodge.
Hostel	A cheap lodging.
Reservation	Something reserved in advance.
A single room	A room for one person.
A double room	A room for two people.
A bed and breakfast	An overnight boarding house with breakfast.
Room service	A service of hotels in which they carry something to your room.
Room key	The key for opening the room door.
Cardkey	A card for opening the room door.
"Do not disturb"	It is put when you don't want to be disturbed.
Stay	Continuing in a place.
Inn	A hotel providing overnight lodging.



Luxury hotel	An expensive hotel.
Half board	Half of the offered meals.
Boarding house	A private house that provides accommodations and meals for paying guests.
Full board	All of the offered meals.
Reservation	Something reserved in advance.
Residential hotel	A hotel used for residence.

International travel

Passport	A document issued by a country to a citizen allowing that person to travel abroad and re-enter the home country.
A visa	An endorsement made in a passport that allows the bearer to enter the country issuing it.
Customs	Money collected under a tariff.

Verbs

Get in (move into): car, taxi

E.g.:

Don't get in the car. You will go on foot.

I got in the taxi.

Get out of (move out): car, house, building, taxi

E.g.: I get out of my house at 9:00.

He got out of the car.

Get on: bus, airplane, train, bicycle, subway

E.g.: You can get on the airplane.

Get on the train!

Get off: bus, plane, train, subway, bicycle

E.g.: We can get off the bus.

Get off the bicycle and go on foot.

Take off

E.g.: I don't like taking off. My head hurts!

The plane is taking off.



Land

E.g.: The plane is landing now.
It's amazing when the plane lands.

Sail/ navigate

E.g.: The travellers sailed to an island.
I love navigating by sea.

Sink

E.g.: The Titanic sunk many years ago.
Your paper ship will sink.

Float

E.g.: The ship floats.
Does oil float in the water?

5.3.3. Exercises

Exercise 1. Colocate the countries to its corresponding box, taking into account the suffix to form the nationality.

- i	- ean
- an	-ese
- er	- ic
- ish	- ian

Italy	Austria
Chile	Guinea
USA	Uganda
China	Japan
Iceland	New Zealand
Greenland	Iceland
Ireland	England
Pakistan	Israel



Exercise 2. Write the names of the following activities:

Caza=

Buceo=

Puenting=

Tomar el sol=

Ala delta=

Esquiar=

Escalar=

Tejer hacer punto=

Pesca=

Cocinar=



5.4. Grammar

It's time to Grammar. In this topic we will learn which verbs go followed by a "to- infinitive", and which ones by a gerund. We will also study the relative clauses. And at the end, as you know, we will do some exercises.

Are you ready? Let's go!!

5.4.1. Verbs + infinitive/gerund

There are some verbs that are followed by an infinitive, some others are followed by a gerund, and there some that can be followed by both infinitive and gerund.

Let's study them in these groups.

Verbs followed by infinitive

Here we are a list of verbs in this group.

Agree	Consent	Learn	Offer	Shoot
Aim	Continue	Hesitate	Seem	Start
Appear	Dare	Hope	Plan	Stop
Arrange	Decide	Hurry	Prefer	Strive
Ask	Deserve	Intend	Prepare	Swear
Attempt	Detest	Leap	Proceed	Threaten
Lock	Dislike	Leave	Promise	Try
Beg	Expect	Like	Propose	Use
Begin	Fail	Long	Refuse	Wait
Care	Forget	Love	Remember	Want
Choose	Get	Mean	Say	Wish

E.g.: I like to swim.

He loves to eat bananas.

They wish to live in London



Verbs followed by an object + infinitive

Here we are a list of verbs in this group.

Advise	Choose	Have	Love	Remind
Allow	Command	Hire	Motivate	Require
Ask	Dare	Instruct	Order	Send
Beg	Direct	Invite	Pay	Teach
Bring	Encourage	Lead	Permit	Tell
Build	Expect	Leave	Persuade	Urge
Buy	Forbid	Let	Prepare	Want
Challenge	Force	Like	Promise	warm

E.g.: I advised him to work.
He let me to eat a sweet.
She promised them to be careful.

Verbs followed by gerund

Here we are a list of verbs belonging to this group.

Admit	Delay	Finish	Permit	Resist
Advise	Deny	Forbid	Postpone	Resume
Appreciate	Detest	Get through	Practice	Risk
Avoid	Dislike	Have	Quit	Spend (time)
Can't help	Enjoy	Imagine	Recall	Suggest
Complete	Escape	Mind	Report	Tolerate
Consider	Excuse	Miss	Resent	Waste (time)
Anticipate	Defend	Discuss	Give up	Go on
Involve	Keep on	Would like	Mention	Put off
Quit	Recollect	Recommend	Report	Resent
Can't see	Stop	Take up	Understand	Hate

E.g.: I hate eating fish
He enjoy writing poetry
They stopped eating sweets.



Verbs followed by both

There are some verbs that can be followed by both gerund and infinitive. And at the same time, some of those verbs have different meaning, and some other have not different meaning, using gerund and infinitive.

Let's see first those verbs with no difference in meaning. Here we are a list of verbs belonging to this group.

(can) Afford	Can't bear	Begin	Cease
Continue	Dread	Hate	Like
Love	Neglect	Prefer	Propose
Start	Undertake	(can't) Stand	Loathe
Remember	Need	Try	Bother

E.g.: I can afford buying that car.
I can afford to buy that car.

And here we are a list of verbs with difference in meaning.

VERB	MEANING WHEN WE USE GERUND	MEANING WHEN WE USE INFINITIVE
Attempt	Do it, hoping for success.	Make an effort, hoping to do it.
Forget	Do it, and then have a mental lapse.	Have a mental lapse, and therefore not do it.
Mean	It exists, it has significance.	Have an intention to do it.
Regret	Do it, and then feel bad.	Feel bad, but then do it.
Remember	Do it, and then be aware of it.	Think about it, and then do it.
Try	Do it, hoping for success.	Make an effort, hoping to do it.

E.g.: I forgot having breakfast yesterday, but later I had a sandwich.
I forgot to have breakfast yesterday and I was hungry all day.



5.4.2. Relative clauses

Here we will study the relative clauses. First we will see a definition of what they are, the relative pronouns and their functions, and at the end we will see the differences between defining and non-defining relative clauses.

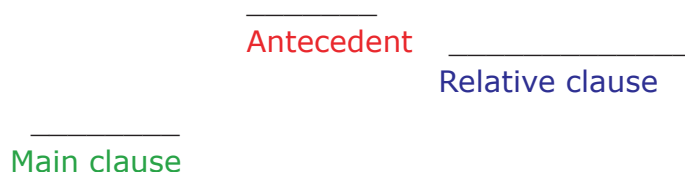
Definition

Relative clauses are used to give additional information about something in the same sentence. We can combine two sentences with a relative pronoun.

Relative clauses are subordinated clauses to a main sentence. There is an antecedent, which belongs to the main clause and is the person, place, object, etc. the relative clause refers to. So relative clauses follow the antecedent, and relative pronouns join the antecedent and the relative clause.

Relative clauses add information about the antecedent.

E.g.: I don't know the man she told me about.



Here we are the relative pronouns:

- ◆ WHO or THAT: refers to people
- ◆ WHOM: refers to people
- ◆ WHICH or THAT: refers to things
- ◆ WHOSE: for possession
- ◆ WHEN: for time
- ◆ WHERE: for places
- ◆ WHY: for reasons



E.g.: This is John, who lives in front of you.
I knew Sarah, whose husband is a doctor.
Have you ever been to London, where he works?
I hate that object, which you like so much.

The relative pronouns can be subject or object in the sentence. The form is the same (who, that, etc.). To distinguish the function we can take into account that when the relative pronoun is followed by a verb is a subject. But if the relative pronoun is not followed by a verb the relative pronoun is an object.

E.g.: The banana which is on the floor is yellow. (Which= subject)
The banana which John put on the floor is yellow. (Which= object)

Here we are a review to better understand the function a relative pronoun can have.

	PERSON	NON-PERSON	PLACE	TIME
SUBJECT	Who	Which		
	That	That		
OBJECT	Whom	Which	Where	When
	That	That		
	Φ	Φ		
POSSESSIVE	whose			
NON- ANTECEDENT		what		

When there is a preposition before a relative pronoun we use “which” for things and “whom” for people.

E.g.: I live in the house in which I was born.
Peter is the man with whom Ann is in love.

Defining

- ◆ They are also called “identifying relative clauses” give detailed information defining a general term or expression. They specify the person, object, time, place, we are talking about. They give non necessary information but additional information.
- ◆ Normally the relative pronoun in these sentences can be omitted, if they don’t act as a subject of the relative clause.
- ◆ They are needed to understand the sentence.



- ◆ They are never between commas.
- ◆ They are often used in definitions.

E.g.: The man (who) we phoned last night is very friendly.
The table (that) you put there was made in India.
The car (that) you bought is small.

Non- defining

- ◆ They can also be called “non-identifying relative clauses”. They give additional information, not necessary, about the antecedent.
- ◆ They are always put between commas.
- ◆ They are always put between commas.
- ◆ We can not use in non-defining relative clauses “that”, just “which” and “who”. We also can use “whose”, “when”, “where”.
- ◆ We can not omit the relative pronoun; they must be in the sentence.

E.g.: Peter, who we met yesterday, is very handsome.
This table, which is made of wood, is broken.
That day, when we met, is very special for me.

5.4.3. Exercises

Exercise 1. Put the following verbs in brackets in infinitive or gerund:

1. He promised _____ (come) home early.
2. They decided _____ (buy) a new house.
3. My father gave up _____ (smoke) the last summer.
4. I would like _____ (travel) to Iceland.
5. I enjoy _____ (listen) to music.
6. Avoid _____ (tell) lies.
7. My husband wanted me _____ (take) the children.
8. I dream about _____ (have) a new car.
9. He is _____ (hope) to kiss Sarah.
10. She finished _____ (write) the letter.



Exercise 2. What is the function of the relative pronouns in the sentences?

Functions: Object (non-person), Possession, Place, Time, Subject (person), Object (non-person), Subject (non-person), Possession, Object (person), Object (person)

1. This is my cousin whose girlfriend is blonde.
2. I need the earrings which are in the box.
3. These are the chairs that I wanted.
4. I met the woman who sings there.
5. This is the boy whom I love.
6. I don't know the day when John arrives.
7. The girl whose father is in the hospital is crying.
8. Italy is the country where I went the last year.
9. The cat that I saw is white.
10. That is the woman whom I phoned last night.

Exercise 3. Write the right relative pronoun in each sentence: that, that/which, who, whose, when or whom:

1. I like the bird _____ he has at home.
2. He loves his car, _____ is yellow.
3. This is the baby _____ parents died in the accident.
4. The man with _____ she works is very handsome.
5. She was born in 1986, _____ I was five.
6. Tell me _____ you need.
7. The film _____ started at nine o'clock is boring.
8. My grandfather, _____ was a soldier, was blonde.
9. I hate the juice _____ I have in my fridge.
10. I need that car, _____ is new.



Exercise 4. Click on the relative pronouns that can be omitted.

1. Do you know the year when we went there?
2. This is the boy whom I know.
3. This is the film whose director is an old man.
4. The station where you catch the bus from is a nice place.
5. Those who didn't go to the museum will stay here.
6. Rome, which we visited last summer, is beautiful.
7. Have you done the exercises that I have said to you?
8. My sister, whom I love, is beautiful.
9. Take the shoes that I asked for.
10. Give me the book that I want to read.



5.5. Reading

5.5.1. Text

It's time for another reading. Read the following article from the Daily Mirror.

Bad experience on a boat. Family at sea for three days.

A British family ate seaweed to stay alive as their boat drifted helplessly for three days on stormy seas.

A two hour pleasure trip became a nightmare for Raymond Kearne, 48, his wife Jacqueline, 39, and seven-year-old Jimmy, when their motorboat ran out of petrol. At all the time they were only 11 miles away from the crowded holiday beaches of Majorca. Raymond said yesterday at his villa on the island: "We now know what it's like to face death-a horrible death at that."

The family, who come from Lichfield, Staffs, ran out of fuel on their way back from a round- the- bay trip on Saturday.

Raymond said, "The winds got very violent and carried us out of the sea."

All that the family had taken with them was one bottle of orange juice. Raymond said: "On Monday, we were we were dying of thirst. We tried filtering seawater so that we could drink it but it didn't work.

So we drank our own urine to save our lives. Then we ate seaweed. "It tastes bloody awful." Just as they had given up hope, a Spanish fishing boat appeared and picked them up. The family were all suffering from sunburn, thirst and hunger.

Raymond used to have a pub on the holiday island but has now retired. He has put his boat up for sale.

"I didn't use to be afraid of water, but I think I'll stay on dry land for a while," he said.



5.5.2. Reading Comprehension

Complete the previous newspaper report but putting one new word in each space using the words from the box:

terrible	resigned	transported	helped	pronounced
that	resulted	scared of		

Bad experience on a boat. Family at sea for three days.

A British family ate seaweed to stay alive as their boat drifted helplessly for three days on stormy seas.

A two hour pleasure trip _____ a nightmare for Raymond Kearne, 48, his wife Jacqueline, 39, and seven-year-old Jimmy, when their motorboat ran out of petrol. At all the time they were only 11 miles away from the crowded holiday beaches of Majorca. Raymond _____ yesterday at his villa on the island: "We now know what it's like to face death-a horrible death at that."

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So we drank our own urine to save our lives. Then we ate seaweed. "It tastes bloody _____." Just as they _____, a Spanish fishing boat appeared and _____ them. The family were all suffering from sunburn, thirst and hunger.

Raymond used to have a pub on the holiday island but has now retired. He has put his boat up for sale.

"I didn't use to be _____ of water, but I think I'll stay on dry land for a while," he said.



5.6. Speaking

Remember that in English there are 44 sounds, but the English alphabet has 26 letters.

Here we will study some sound consonants and some words where they appear.

p	Example: poll, profit, paper, apply, cup, soup.
b	Example: bow, brook, barber, football, cab.
t	Example: today, bitter, cutlet, attic, bat, light.
d	Example: deaf, greedy, ad, address, band, dog.
k	Example: cap, cold, key, kind, neck.
g	Example: gate, gun, glad, great, leg, bag.

Now let's practice.

cup	cab	barber	poll	today
dog	brook	bitter	greedy	deaf
bow	band	soup	cutlet	gun
football	paper	cold	bag	great
attic	address	cap	leg	glad
ad	profit	key	apply	light

p	
b	
t	
d	
k	
g	



Read and answer these questions orally:

- ◆ Let's talk about some things. Do you think that watching TV a lot of time makes people stupid?
- ◆ Do you think that bungee jumping is dangerous?
- ◆ What do you think about the idea that playing video games is a negative thing for teenagers' behaviour?
- ◆ Do you think that is positive that children play computer games?
- ◆ Do you think that chess is a game for old people?
- ◆ Do you think that surf is a hobby for men or can be also a hobby for women?
- ◆ What is your favourite sport?
- ◆ Tell me which activities do you think are interesting?
- ◆ And which activities are dangerous?
- ◆ Have you ever been abroad? Which countries have you visited?
- ◆ Can you tell me three words related to travelling by plane?
- ◆ What is your favourite means of transport?



Practice

5.7. Practice

5.7.1. Vocabulary

Exercise 1. As we have already learned, to form nationalities we add a suffix to the country. Match the countries to the right suffix:

Italy		- ian
Guinea		- ean
USA		- an
Malta		- ese
New Zealand		- er
Iceland		- ic
Turkey		- ish
Pakistan		- i

5.7.2 Grammar

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with verbs between brackets. Verbs+ to infinitive:

1. Don't forget _____ (post) the letter I gave you.
2. I wouldn't dare _____ (tell) them what happened.
3. I promise _____ (come) to the party tomorrow.
4. Jill has decided not _____ (drive) his car.
5. My father tried _____ (fix) the sink.
6. This is the exercise he wants us _____ (do).
7. He refused _____ (solve) my problem.



8. I haven't learnt _____ (use) this computer yet.

9. She seems _____ (have lost) weight.

10. I hope _____ (arrive) on time tomorrow.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with verbs between brackets. Verbs + -ing:

1. Can you stop _____ (talk)? I cannot hear anything!

2. I have finished _____ (clean) the flat.

3. I hate _____ (wash) the dishes everyday.

4. Would you mind _____ (open) the door?

5. Paul gave up _____ (smoke) last week.

6. I can't imagine Peter _____ (drive) a car.

7. Se admitted _____ (steal) the wallet.

8. I always enjoy _____ (talk) to my best friend.

9. I keep putting off _____ (go) to the dentist.

10. it's better to avoid _____ (travel) during the rush hour.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to:

1. Please remember _____ (lock) the door when you go out.

2. I can't remember _____ (be) in hospital when I was five.

3. Please stop _____ (ask) me questions.

4. I can't afford _____ (go) out tonight.

5. He let me _____ (eat) a sweet.



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6. I forgot _____ (have) breakfast yesterday, but later I had a sandwich.
 7. Today we have fish for dinner. I hate _____ (eat) fish.
 8. When I am tired I enjoy _____ (watch) television.
 9. We decided not _____ (go) out because of the weather.
 10. He is a good boy. He deserves _____ (go) to the cinema with us.

Exercise 5. Relative clauses. Write one sentence from two. Use the relative pronouns who or which:

See the example:

A man was in the street. He fell down.
The man who was in the street fell down.

1. A train goes to the airport. It runs every hour.

2. A waiter served us. He was very polite.

3. There was cheese in the fridge. He ate it.

4. That man talked to my mother. He is my teacher.

5. I bought this fridge last week. It doesn't work.

Exercise 6. Write who, that or who/that in the sentences where it is necessary:

1. The man _____ lives next door is a teacher.
2. Have you read the book _____ I gave you?
3. Where is the money _____ was in my pocket?



4. The woman _____ I wanted to invite is over there.
5. I gave her all the food _____ I had at home.
6. The people _____ work in the office are very friendly.
7. The thing _____ happened to you is awful.
8. The skirt _____ Ana is wearing is very short.
9. I painter is a person _____ paints.
10. The woman _____ he fell in love with left him.

Exercise 7. Write who, whom or whose in each space:

1. The person _____ is calling cannot hear you.
2. My neighbour has a cat _____ hair is very soft.
3. _____ are you phoning to?
4. This is the person _____ came yesterday.
5. Sandra is the girl _____ skirt is dirty.
6. My husband, _____ I love, sent me flowers at work last night.
7. _____ is going to take the dog for a walk?
8. _____ pen is this?
9. That teacher, _____ I owe many thanks, is very sick.
10. With _____ are we meeting?



Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. La mujer que vino ayer es mi madre.

2. El hotel donde estuvimos no estaba muy limpio.

3. Conocí a una mujer cuya hermana te conoce.

4. ¿Hay una tienda cerca de aquí donde pueda comprar pan?

5. La persona a quien yo quiero ver está de vacaciones.

6. Ella tiene dos coches, de los cuales uno no usa.

7. Necesitamos un mapa sin el cual nos podemos perder.

8. Este es el pueblo donde nací.



5.8. English World

Welcome to the English world section. Susan and I are now visiting the State of Arizona. Listen to Susan talking about interesting things about Arizona, a great place to visit.

The U.S State of Arizona

The State of Arizona is a state located in the southwestern region of the United States. The capital and largest city is Phoenix.

Arizona is one of the Four Corners states. It borders New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, California, touches Colorado, and has a 389-mile, that is 626 km, international border with the states of Sonora and Baja California in Mexico.

We can find in this state one of the "Seven Natural Wonders of the World", the Grand Canyon that attracts nearly five million visitors each year. Arizona is well-known for its desert landscapes including, as I have just said, the Grand Canyon, but more northern parts of the state are covered with pine-covered hills and mountains.

Apart from its natural landscapes, there are many exciting places to visit in the state, such as:

- ◆ The Hall of Flame, in Phoenix. It's a museum dedicated to the history of firefighting.
- ◆ The London Bridge, in Lake Havasu City. This bridge before carried traffic over the River Thames in London, England. Robert McCulloch bought the bridge, that was relocated in Arizona.
- ◆ Mystery Castle, in South Mountain Park in Phoenix. It's a strange castle built from a wide range of materials including stone, adobe, rail tracks and automobile parts.
- ◆ Old Tucson Studio, in Tucson. It's historic movie studio that was used in making many famous Western movies and TV shows.



I have to say it's a great place to visit - especially in the winter. Don't miss it!

The Grand Canyon



The Grand Canyon is a gorge carved by the Colorado River in the United States in the state of Arizona.

Grand Canyon National Park is a jewel in America's national park system. The Grand Canyon extends its incomparable majesty for more than 200 miles across the desert highlands of northern Arizona.

The Grand Canyon is something that everyone should see at least once in their life.

The Colorado River flows along the bottom of the canyon, 5000 feet-1524 metres- below the rim. Because of the enormous depth of Grand Canyon, the river is visible only from certain viewpoints. It is a two-day hike to the river and back from the South Rim.

Many visitors come to visit The South Rim of Grand Canyon. It is absolutely amazing place, with the views that you would remember long after your trip. The beauty of this hike is that it follows the rim with spectacular viewpoints and there are shuttle stops at various points along the route. So this means that you can hike between viewpoints and simply catch the shuttle at any of the stops you wish.