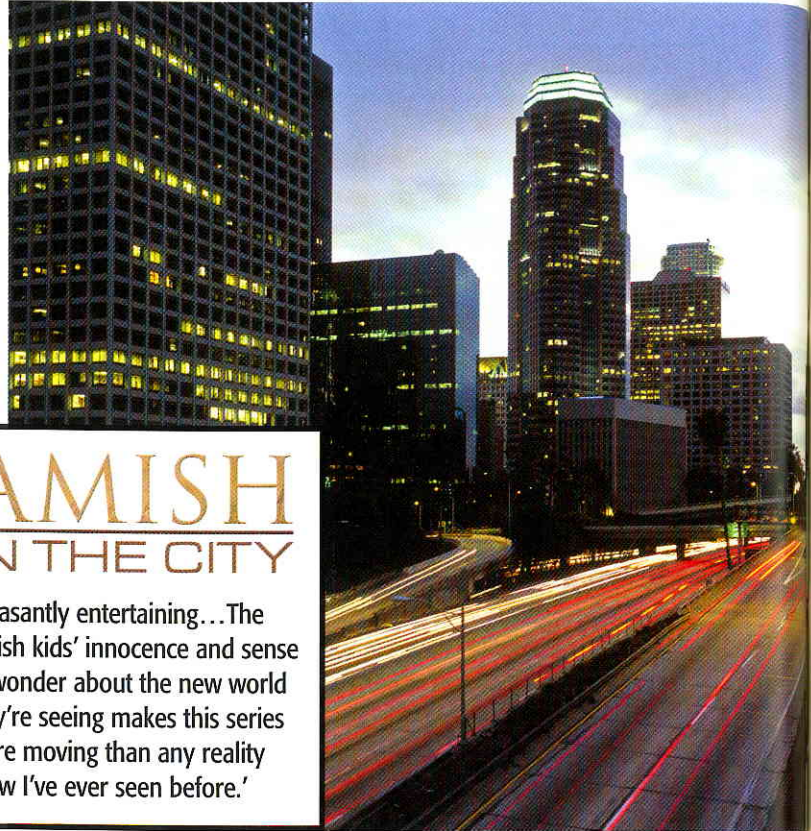


Bright lights, big city

1 READING & SPEAKING

- a Look at the photos and read the quote. Do you know who the Amish are? What do you think happens in the programme?
- b Read a preview of the series and find out. Discuss the questions with a partner.
- 1 What is Rumspringa? Do you think it is a good idea?
 - 2 What do you think will be the biggest culture shock for the Amish when they go to Los Angeles?
 - 3 What do you think the majority of the five young Amish will choose to do?

AMISH
IN THE CITY

'Pleasantly entertaining... The Amish kids' innocence and sense of wonder about the new world they're seeing makes this series more moving than any reality show I've ever seen before.'

PREVIEW – Tonight's TV

Los Angeles, home to many of the world's most famous movie stars, is known as the entertainment capital of the world – but it is completely unknown to one group of people – the Amish. For 300 years this fascinating community has lived in isolation, working together to grow their own food, make their own clothes, and build their own communities. They reject conveniences like electricity, telephones, and cars, and focus on hard work, Christian worship, and family.

However, once Amish people reach their late teens, they are allowed to explore modern society and are given the chance to experience the outside world for the first time. This period is known as Rumspringa, a time when Amish young people must decide whether to commit to the strict rules of their faith, or to leave behind the Amish lifestyle and their family forever. Amish teenagers can spend their Rumspringa anywhere, but most of them choose to stay near their homes, venturing only a few miles from their small communities.

But now five of them have chosen to spend their Rumspringa in a way no one has before – living with six city kids in Los Angeles, who have no idea that they will be sharing a house with the Amish. For ten weeks they will explore everything the modern world has to offer, with one thing in mind. Will they return to the simple life they've always lived, or will they choose to remain 'Amish in the City'?

- c Now read a review of the programme. Then without looking back at the text, mark the sentences below T (true), or F (false), and say why the F ones are false.
- 1 The Amish kids aren't used to seeing such tall buildings.
 - 2 They thought the parking meters were rather funny.
 - 3 The Amish are very good at painting.
 - 4 Mose thinks that 'Reggae' is the name of a singer.
 - 5 The reviewer thinks that the Amish learned a lot from the city kids.
 - 6 Nick felt sorry for the beggar.
 - 7 Most adolescents leave the Amish community after Rumspringa.
 - 8 Mose is not quite sure what he's going to do next.
 - 9 Miriam is planning to travel.
 - 10 The reviewer thinks the programme didn't end in a very positive way.
- d Answer the questions.
- 1 Do you think that this kind of television programme is a good idea? Why (not)?
 - 2 Do you think Rumspringa really gives Amish teenagers freedom of choice? Why (not)?
 - 3 Do you think that the fact that only one of the Amish went back is a happy ending or a sad ending?

REVIEW – Last night's TV

In the first episode, the five young Amish, three boys (Mose, Jonas, and Randy) and two girls (Miriam and Ruth) are amazed by the height of the skyscrapers, the noise of the traffic in Los Angeles and the number of cars on the five-lane 'freeways'. They are amused by parking meters – a totally new concept for them – and they love riding in elevators. Even a trip to a grocery store is an adventure. Mose said, 'I'm a farmer, but there are so many vegetables here that I've never seen before.'

Ruth is entranced by a visit to an art gallery as she has never seen art before. 'I didn't know you could make something from boards with paint on them that would look so nice,' she explains. 'The Amish don't do art at school because they feel it isn't important.' Ruth is also as excited as a little child when, for the first time in her life, she sees the ocean.

The Amish are not allowed to use CD players or iPods, and the city kids introduce them to pop music. City girl Megan asks if any of the Amish have heard any reggae at all. 'Reggae?' replies Amish boy Mose, 'I've never heard of him.' As the city kids burst out laughing, he adds, 'But he sounds interesting.'

But as the programme progresses, slowly but surely you feel that the people who are really learning something are the city kids. One evening when they are eating at a pavement café in a rather run-down neighbourhood, a beggar approaches them and asks them for money. City boy Nick ignores him, but Amish girl Miriam offers him a piece of her chicken. 'The Amish wouldn't let anyone be homeless,' she says. 'It just wouldn't happen.'

Of course the big question is, what happens at the end – what do the young Amish decide to do? Normally after Rumspringa the vast majority of adolescents choose to stay in the Amish community. However, in the case of *Amish in the City*, the majority decide, at least temporarily, not to go back to the Amish. Mose decides that the big city life is not for him, but that he probably won't go back to the Amish either. Jonas and Randy both want to go to college and Miriam wants to see more of the world. Of the five of them, only Ruth decides to go back to the Amish lifestyle. A sad ending or a happy ending? It depends on your point of view.

2 VOCABULARY towns and cities

- Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. Explain in your own words what they mean. Do you have them where you live?
- p.155 Vocabulary Bank** *Towns and cities*.
- Make nouns from the **bold** words to complete the sentences.

Typical endings for making a noun from a verb are:

-ment, e.g. *government*, **-ion**, e.g. *congestion*, and **-ation** e.g. *information*.

Typical endings for making a noun from an adjective are:

-ity, e.g. *reality*, **-ness**, e.g. *darkness*, and **-ence / -ance**, e.g. *convenience, entrance*.

Some nouns from verbs / adjectives are irregular, e.g. *poor* > *poverty*, *lose* > *loss*, *choose* > *choice*

- Los Angeles is well known for its variety of _____. **entertain**
- _____ is a big problem in many large cities. **homeless**
- Tourist _____ in London is often very expensive. **accommodate**
- There is a large Italian _____ in Buenos Aires. **commune**
- Vandalism and _____ are often problems in some inner city areas. **violent**
- The best way to see the _____ of Edinburgh is from a double-decker bus. **see**
- Nowadays many churches and cathedrals charge for _____. **admit**
- The _____ of a typical skyscraper in New York is 150m or above. **high**
- A world-famous violinist is giving a _____ tonight at the Royal Albert Hall. **perform**
- When I was in London, I saw a wonderful _____ at the National Gallery. **exhibit**

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress in multi-syllable words

- Underline the stressed syllable in these multi-syllable words.

accommodation cathedral community cosmopolitan entertainment exhibition
gallery historic homelessness industrial neighbourhood overcrowding pedestrian
performance pollution poverty provincial skyscraper synagogue violence

- 6.8** Listen and check. Then practise saying the words.

4 GRAMMAR uncountable and plural nouns

- Circle the correct form.

- Amish men can't have *long hair* / *a long hair*.
- During Rumspringa the Amish tolerate bad *behaviour* / *behaviours*.
- There is often *terrible traffic* / *a terrible traffic* in Los Angeles.
- A good guidebook will give you *advice* / *advices* about what to see.
- We usually have *some bad weather* / *a bad weather* in April.
- Walking round cities in the summer can be *hard work* / *a hard work*.
- It's best not to take *too much luggage* / *too many luggages*.
- I've just heard a very interesting *news* / *piece of news*.

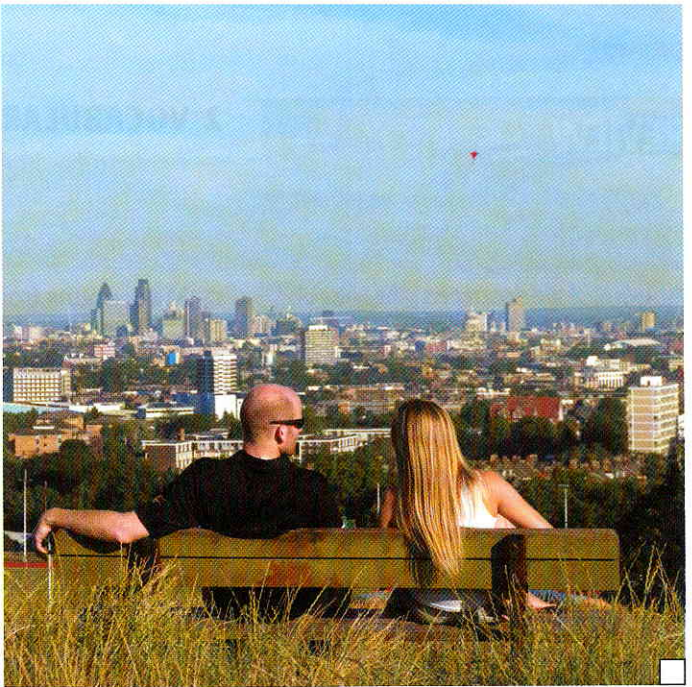
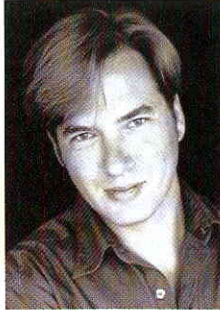
- p.142 Grammar Bank 6B**. Read the rules and do the exercises.

- Play *Just a minute*. In small groups, try to talk for a minute about:

modern furniture	the most beautiful scenery you've seen
good advice you've been given	politics
what's in the news	chocolate
cheap accommodation in your country	the police in your country
the weather you like most	clothes you love wearing

5 LISTENING

a **6.9** You are going to hear to part of a radio programme where Sebastian Hope, a travel writer, talks about London. Listen and match the questions with the photos.



- 1 What advice would you give to someone visiting London for the first time?
- 2 What's the one thing you would say someone visiting London should do or see?
- 3 What's the best place to have your photo taken?
- 4 What's your favourite landmark?
- 5 What's the best place to watch the sunset?
- 6 What's the best place to be at dawn?
- 7 What would be a good thing to do on a scorching hot day?
- 8 What's a good thing to do which is absolutely free?
- 9 What do you think is the most romantic place in London?



b Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What does he mean when he says 'get to know the village you are staying in'?
- 2 What is his recommendation for an indoor activity that visitors to London should do?
- 3 What building should you have as a background for a photo?
- 4 What's special for him about St Paul's Cathedral?
- 5 Where else can you go to watch the sunset apart from the Trafalgar Hotel roof garden?
- 6 Why does he like London at dawn?
- 7 Why is the London Aquarium a good place to go on a very hot day?
- 8 Why does he enjoy walking in Hyde Park?
- 9 What is special about the bird called the nightingale? Where can you hear it sing?

c **6.10** Now listen again to five extracts from the interview. Try to write in the missing words.

- 1 When you see what the people of ancient times were capable of, it makes you feel _____ about the achievements of our own age.
 - 2 It's so _____ that when you catch your first sight of it it's always a thrill.
 - 3 But I'm _____ to say I have never been on it.
 - 4 I love _____ on the pavement outside for a salmon and cream cheese bagel in the early morning.
 - 5 I have memories of _____ the squirrels there.
- d Which of the places he mentions would you most like to see? How would you answer the same questions about a city or town that you know well?

6 SPEAKING & WRITING

- a Read the questions in *Help me, I'm a tourist!* and decide how you would answer them about your town if you were asked by a tourist.
- b Work with another student. A is a tourist and B is a local person. A asks B the questions from sections 1–3. B tries to answer A's questions as fully as possible. A should ask for as much information as possible. Swap roles for sections 4–6.

Help me, I'm a tourist!

1 Safety

Is crime a problem in the city? What should I be careful of?

Are there any areas of the city I should avoid...

a during the day?

b at night?

Can I trust the police if I have a problem?

2 Getting around

What's the best way to get around the city?

Is it OK to take taxis? Are there many taxi ranks?

Can I hire a bicycle? Is it a good city for cycling?

Are there any landmarks that will help me to know where I am?

3 Sightseeing

If I'm short of time, what *three* sights should I see?

What two galleries or museums should I visit? Do they charge for admission?

Where should I go to get the real atmosphere of the city
a by day? or b by night?

4 Local customs

Are there any dress rules if I go into a place of worship?

Are there any topics of conversation I should avoid if I talk to local people?

How much should I tip...?

a waiters

b taxi drivers

5 Shopping

What would be a good souvenir to take back with me?

What's the best market to visit?

Is there anywhere where I should haggle?

6 Food and drink

Is the local tap water drinkable?

Is there any food or drink I *must* try?

Is there any food or drink I should avoid or be careful with?

- c Now go through the questions again together. Was there anything your partner said that you disagree with?

- d Imagine that your school is going to produce a new website giving information about your country for tourists. Write a short description of your city for the website. You could use some of the tips you talked about in b.

MINI GRAMMAR *have something done*

Where's the best place to have your photo taken?

Use *have (something) done* when you ask or pay another person to do something for you.

Compare:

I took a photo of Westminster Bridge = I took the photo myself.

I had my photo taken on Westminster Bridge = I asked someone to take my photo.

Have is the main verb in these sentences so it changes according to the tense.

I'm going to have my hair cut tomorrow.

I had my car repaired after the accident.

⚠ You can also use *get* instead of *have*.

I'm going to get my hair cut tomorrow.

Complete the sentences with the right form of *have* and the past participle of a verb from the list.

build clean cut paint renew repair service

- We _____ our flat _____ next month.
- A Your hair looks fantastic!
B Thanks. I _____ it _____ yesterday.
- My coat is really dirty. I need to _____ it _____.
- You should _____ your car _____ every 10,000 kilometres.
- A Our fridge is broken.
B Are you going to buy a new one or _____ it _____?
- I'll need to _____ my passport _____ before my next holiday.
- Our neighbour is _____ a new garage _____ at the moment.



6A articles

basic rules: *a / an / the*, no article

- 1 My neighbour has just bought a dog.
The dog is **an** Alsatian.
He got into **the** car and drove to **the** Town Hall.
- 2 **Men** are better at parking than **women**.
I don't like **sport** or **classical music**.
I stayed at **home last** weekend.

- 1 Use *a / an* when you mention somebody / something for the first time or say who / what somebody / something is. Use *the* when it's clear who / what somebody / something is (e.g. it has been mentioned before or it's unique).
- 2 Don't use an article to speak in general with plural and uncountable nouns, or in phrases like *at home / work, go home / to bed, next / last (week)*, etc.

institutions (*church, hospital, school, etc.*)

My father's **in hospital**. They are building a **new hospital** in my town.

- With *prison, church, school, hospital, and university*, etc. don't use an article when you are thinking about the institution and the normal purpose it is used for. If you are just thinking about the building, use *a* or *the*.

geographical names

- 1 Tunisia is in North Africa.
- 2 Selfridges, one of London's biggest department stores, is in Oxford Street.
- 3 Lake Victoria and Mount Kilimanjaro are both in Africa.
- 4 **The** River Danube flows into **the** Black Sea.
- 5 **The** National Gallery and **the** British Museum are London tourist attractions.

- We **don't normally use** *the* with:

- 1 most countries, continents, regions ending with the name of a country / continent, e.g. *North America, South East Asia*, islands, states, provinces, towns, and cities (exceptions: *the USA, the UK / United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic*).
 - 2 roads, streets, parks, shops, and restaurants (exceptions: motorways and numbered roads, *the M6, the A25*).
 - 3 individual mountains and lakes.
- We **normally use** *the* with:
- 4 mountain ranges, rivers, seas, canals, deserts, and island groups.
 - 5 the names of theatres, cinemas, hotels, galleries, and museums.

6B uncountable and plural nouns

uncountable nouns

- 1 The **weather** was terrible, but at least there wasn't much **traffic**.
The **scenery** is beautiful here, but it's spoiled by all the **rubbish** people leave.
- 2 We bought **some new furniture** for the garden. That's a **lovely piece of furniture**.
- 3 **Iron** is used for building bridges.
I need to buy a **new iron**. My old one's broken.

- 1 The following nouns are always uncountable: *behaviour, traffic, weather, accommodation, health, progress, scenery, rubbish, work, politics* (and other words ending in *-ics*, e.g. *athletics, economics*).
- They always need a singular verb, they don't have plurals, and they can't be used with *a / an*.
- 2 These nouns are also uncountable: *furniture, information, advice, homework, research, news, luck, bread, toast, luggage, equipment*. Use *a piece of* to talk about an individual item.
- 3 Some nouns can be either countable or uncountable, but the meaning changes, e.g. *iron* = the metal, *an iron* = the thing used to press clothes. Other examples: *glass, business, paper, light, time, space*.

plural and collective nouns

- 1 Your **clothes** are filthy! Put a pair of / some clean trousers on.
- 2 Our **staff** are very efficient.

- 1 *Arms* (=guns, etc.), *belongings, clothes, manners, outskirts, scissors, trousers / shorts* are plural nouns with no singular. They need a plural verb and can't be used with *a / an*.
- If they consist of two parts, e.g. *scissors, trousers, shorts*, they can be used with *a pair of* or *some*.
- 2 *Crew, police, staff* are collective nouns and refer to a group of people. They need a plural verb.

6C quantifiers: *all / every*, etc.

all, every, most

- 1 **All** animals need food. **All** fruit contains sugar.
All (of) the animals in this zoo look sad.
The animals **all** looked sad.
- 2 **Everybody** is here. **Everything** is very expensive.
- 3 **Most people** live in cities.
Most of the people in this class are women.
- 4 **All of** us work hard and **most of** us come to class every week.
- 5 **Every** room has a bathroom. I work **every** Saturday.

- 1 Use *all* or *all (of) the* + a plural or uncountable noun.
All = in general, *all (of) the* = specific.
All can be used before a main verb (and after *be*).
- 2 *All* can't be used *without* a noun. Use *everything / everybody*, + singular verb, e.g. *Everything is very expensive*.
- 3 Use *most* to say the majority. *Most* = general; *Most of* = specific.
- 4 We often use *all / most of* + an object pronoun, e.g. *all of us, most of them, all of you, most of it*.
- 5 Use *every* + singular countable noun to mean 'all of a group'.

⚠ *every* and *all* + time expressions: *Every day* = Monday to Sunday. *All day* = from morning to night.

no, none, any

- 1 Is there any milk? Sorry, there is **no** milk. There **isn't any** (milk).
- 2 Is there any food? No, **none**. / There is **none**.
But **none of us** are hungry.
- 3 Come **any** weekend! **Anyone** can come.

- 1 Use *no* + a noun and a \oplus verb, or *any* + noun + \ominus verb to refer to zero quantity. *Any* can also be used without a noun.
- 2 Use *none* in short answers, or with a \oplus verb to refer to zero quantity. You can also use *none of* + pronoun / noun.
- 3 Use *any* (and *anything, anyone*, etc.) and a \oplus verb to mean it doesn't matter when, who, etc.

both, neither, either

- 1 **Both** Pierre and Marie Curie were scientists. **Neither** Pierre nor Marie was / were aware of the dangers of radiation.
Marie Curie wanted to study **either** physics or mathematics.
In the end she studied **both** subjects at the Sorbonne in Paris.
- 2 She and her husband **both** won Nobel prizes.
- 3 **Neither of them** realized how dangerous radium was.

- Use *both, either*, and *neither* to talk about two people, things, actions, etc. *both* = A and B; *either* = A or B; *neither* = not A and not B.

- 1 Use a \oplus verb. The verb is plural with *both*, and either singular or plural with *neither*.
- 2 When *both* refers to the subject of a clause it can also be used before a main verb.
- 3 We often use *both / either / neither* + *of* + object pronoun, e.g. *us, them*, etc. or + *of the* + noun.

6A

a Circle the correct article.

James bought a / the / (-) new suit at the weekend.

- The weather was awful so we stayed at a / the / (-) home.
- A / The / (-) dishwasher we bought last week has stopped working already.
- I love reading a / the / (-) historical novels.
- Sarah had had an exhausting day so she went to a / the / (-) bed early.
- My boyfriend drives a / the / (-) very cool sports car.
- The teachers are on strike so the children aren't going to a / the / (-) school.
- Turn left immediately after a / the / (-) church and go up the hill.
- My neighbour's in a / the / (-) prison because he didn't pay his taxes.
- People are complaining because the council have refused to build a / the / (-) new hospital.
- Visitors will not be allowed to enter a / the / (-) hospital after 7.00 p.m.

b Complete with *the* or (-).They're going to the USA to visit family.

- I think _____ Sicily is the largest island in _____ Mediterranean.
- Cairo is on _____ River Nile.
- We didn't have time to visit _____ Louvre when we were in Paris.
- _____ south-west England is famous for its beautiful countryside and beaches.
- _____ Mount Everest is in _____ Himalayas.
- The largest inland lake is _____ Caspian Sea.
- We stayed at _____ Palace Hotel while we were in Madrid.
- Romeo and Juliet* is on at _____ Globe Theatre.
- _____ Channel Islands are situated between England and France.
- I've always wanted to visit _____ India.

6B

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong phrases.

Our accommodation isn't satisfactory. ✓

The news are good. ✗ *The news is*

- We had a beautiful weather when we were on holiday.
- They've got some lovely furnitures in their house.
- My brother gave me a useful piece of advice.
- The police has arrested two suspects.
- I need to buy a new trousers for my interview tomorrow.
- The staff is very unhappy about the new dress code.
- Your glasses are really dirty. Can you see anything?
- The homeworks were very difficult last night.

b Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) if both are correct.

The traffic is / are awful during the rush hour.

- Athletics *is* / are my favourite sport.
- I bought a pair of / some jeans.
- Harvey's clothes look / looks really expensive.
- The flight crew work / works hard to make passengers comfortable.
- I found out some / a piece of useful information at the meeting.
- Is that vase made of a glass / glass?
- I think I'll have a / some time after lunch to help you with that report.
- I've got a / some good news for you about your job application.
- We've made a lot of progresses / progress in the last two weeks.
- My eyesight is getting worse. I need a new glasses / pair of glasses.

6C

a Circle the correct word(s).

We've eaten all the / all cake.

- Most of / Most my closest friends live near me.
- I'm afraid there's no / none room for you in the car.
- All / Everything is ready for the party. We're just waiting for the guests to arrive.
- Most / Most of people enjoy the summer, but for some it's too hot.
- She goes dancing all / every Friday night.
- We haven't got any / no onions for the soup.
- Any / None of us want to go out tonight. We're all broke.
- Nobody / Anybody can go to the festival. It's free.

b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the **bold** word.I like meat. I like fish too. I like *both meat and fish*. **both**1 We could go to Greece. We could go to Italy. **either**

We could go _____.

2 I didn't stay very long. You didn't stay very long. **neither**

_____ stayed very long.

3 I think her birthday is on the 6th of May – but perhaps it's the 7th. **either**

Her birthday is on _____.

4 One of my children could read when he was four. So could the other one. **both**

_____ when they were four.

5 My brothers don't smoke. My sisters don't smoke. **neither**

_____ smoke.

1 Buildings, landmarks, and getting around

Write four words in each column.

cable car chapel concert hall cycle lane football stadium harbour hill law courts /'lɔ: kɔ:ts/ mosque pedestrian street skyscraper square /skweə/ statue synagogue /'sɪnəgɒg/ taxi rank temple tower

places of worship	other buildings	other landmarks and sights	getting around
cathedral	town hall	bridge	underground

2 Where people live / work

a Match the words and definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 in the city / town centre | A an area and the people who live there |
| 2 in a (friendly) neighbourhood | B the area of a town outside the centre |
| 3 in the suburbs /'sʌbɜ:bz/ | C the historic part of a town |
| 4 on the outskirts | D an area where, e.g. all the banks (or theatres, etc.) are |
| 5 in the (financial) district | E the middle |
| 6 in the old town | F the furthest part from the centre, on the edge of the town / city |

b Describe where you live.

3 City problems

a Complete the Problems column with a word from the list.

beggars homeless people overcrowding pollution poverty slums traffic jams vandalism

- | | Problems |
|--|----------|
| 1 There are a lot of _____ and congestion, especially during the rush hour. | _____ |
| 2 There are _____ on the outskirts of the city, where the houses are in very bad condition. | _____ |
| 3 There is a lot of _____, and often phone boxes are destroyed and don't work. | _____ |
| 4 In some parts of the city there is a lot of _____ with too many people living in one building. | _____ |
| 5 There is too much _____ caused by car fumes and factory emissions. | _____ |
| 6 There are a lot of _____ who sleep in the street. | _____ |
| 7 _____ are poor people who stop you in the street and ask you for money. | _____ |
| 8 There is a lot of _____ in this country. Many people are earning less than a dollar a day. | _____ |

b Which of these are problems in your country?

4 Adjectives to describe a town / city

Match the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 London is a very cosmopolitan city. | A It has many interesting old buildings and monuments. |
| 2 This area of the city is quite run down. | B It's full of life and energy. |
| 3 It's a very industrial city. | C It's full of people from different cultures. |
| 4 Prague is a very historic city. | D People here have a small-town mentality. |
| 5 I think my city is very provincial. | E The air is full of toxic chemicals. |
| 6 Buenos Aires is a vibrant /'vaɪbrənt/ city. | F The buildings are in bad condition. |
| 7 This city is terribly polluted. | G There are a lot factories in and around the city. |

Can you remember the words on this page? Test yourself or a partner.



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