



Video and interactive exercises

Third Edition

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Student's Book
with Pocket Book and DVD-ROM



OXFORD

4

Heritage

Grammar Making comparisons

INTRODUCTION

1 Work in pairs and discuss these questions.

- Which art museums do you know of?
- Which art museums have you visited or would like to visit?

2  4.1 Listen to an art expert, Jacques Martin, talk about three of the world's most popular art museums. Complete the information below.



National Gallery

Location	London
Opened	_____ ¹
Size	46,396 m ²
Paintings	2,300
Famous painting	<i>Sunflowers</i> by Van Gogh
Visitors	_____ ² million
Tickets	free
Popular exhibition	Leonardo da Vinci: 333,897 visitors



Musée du Louvre

Location	Paris
Opened	1793
Size	_____ ³
Paintings	7,500
Famous painting	_____ ⁴ by Leonardo da Vinci
Visitors	8.8 million
Tickets	€ _____ ⁵
Popular exhibition	Rembrandt: 225,000 visitors



Metropolitan Museum of Art

Location	New York
Opened	1870
Size	190,000 m ²
Paintings	_____ ⁶ European paintings 13,000 works of modern art
Famous painting	<i>The Great Wave</i> by Hokusai
Visitors	6 million
Tickets	\$25
Popular exhibition	_____ ⁷ : 661,509 visitors

3  4.2 Listen and complete the sentences.

- The National is the _____ museum.
- It opened in 1753 and is just _____ than the Louvre.
- The Louvre is _____ than the Met, which charges \$25.
- The _____ painting of all is the *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci.
- The Louvre has _____ transport connections.
- But this wasn't _____ the Met's fashion exhibition by Alexander McQueen.
- Surprisingly, this was _____ than the Louvre's Rembrandt show.
- The Louvre's Rembrandt show was the _____ of the three.

Focus

Use the sentences in 3 to complete the rules with the following.

more/less -er -est most/least

One-syllable adjectives

We add _____ to the end of the adjective to make the comparative.

We add _____ to the end of the adjective to make the superlative.

Two-syllable and three-syllable adjectives

We put _____ before the adjective to make the comparative.

We put _____ before the adjective to make the superlative.

Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y

We change the -y to -i and add -er / -est to the end of the adjective.

Irregular adjectives

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	further	furthest

We use *as* + adjective + *as* to show that things are the same or equal.

The National is **as good as** the Louvre.

We use *not as* + adjective + *as* to show that things are not the same or equal.

The Met is **not as old as** the Louvre.

▶ For more details and practice, go to the Review section on pages 50 and 51.

PRACTICE 4 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence.

- The Rembrandt painting is worth more than the Picasso or the Van Gogh.
The Rembrandt is _____ valuable painting.
- The Hermitage Museum isn't as big as the Prado Museum.
The Prado is _____ than the Hermitage.
- This landscape is bigger than that portrait.
That portrait is _____ than this landscape.
- This Van Gogh is older than the Picasso.
The Picasso isn't _____ as this Van Gogh.
- We saw more paintings than sculptures.
We didn't see _____ sculptures.
- The Uffizi Gallery opened 200 years before the Prado Museum.
The Uffizi Gallery is _____ than the Prado Museum.
- I've never seen such a beautiful painting.
It's the _____ painting I've ever seen.
- A** I think Seurat was a better painter than Monet.
B I don't think so. Seurat isn't _____ as Monet.
- This exhibition isn't as interesting as last year's.
Last year's exhibition was _____ than this year's.
- The entrance fee for the Prado is more than the Hermitage or the Uffizi.
The Hermitage is _____ expensive than the Prado.



Watch the video for more practice.

5 Work in pairs. Make comparisons about the three museums in 2. Take turns to make a second sentence with the same meaning.

- Example** **A** The Met is a lot bigger than the National.
B The National is a lot smaller than the Met.

6 ●) 4.3 Listen and put the adjectives in the correct group.

interesting dirty educational relaxing exciting dangerous
 beautiful independent expensive international enjoyable professional

1st syllable stress	2nd syllable stress	3rd syllable stress
interesting		

7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about places you have visited or lived. Use your own ideas or an appropriate adjective from 6.

Example A Where is the most interesting place you've visited?
 B Egypt is the most interesting place I've visited recently.

TASK 8 Work in pairs. You are organizing a trip of a lifetime with your partner. Look at the article on temples in Asia. Compare the temples and choose which one you are going to visit. Give reasons for your decision using *-er, more, -est, most, and (not) as ... as*.

Example We've decided to visit Kinkaku-ji because it is the most beautiful.
 It's more ...

High Flyer Special Feature



Asia is home to some of the most amazing temples in the world. Here are three of our favourites.



Tiger's Nest Monastery, Bhutan

The Tiger's Nest or Taktsang was built in 1692. It is one of the most famous temples in Bhutan. The temple is at the top of a 1200-metre cliff and it takes between two and three hours to walk there. Visitors need special permission to visit and should go with a guide.

Visitors to Bhutan pay a minimum of \$250 per day in high season.

Kinkaku-ji, Kyoto

Kinkaku-ji is a Zen temple built in 1397. One of the buildings is the Golden Pavilion, a three-storey building surrounded by a lake and beautiful gardens. The top two floors of the pavilion are covered in gold leaf. The building was built originally as a villa for the shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu. Today the temple and gardens are open to the public.

The entrance fee is \$4 and the temple is 40 minutes from Kyoto station by bus.



Ankor Wat, Cambodia

Ankor Wat is the most famous temple in the largest archaeological site in the world. The site covers a 400-kilometre area and contains an amazing number of temples and ancient buildings.

A one-day pass is \$20 and a guide is about \$20.

It is 20-minutes' drive from the nearest town, Siem Reap. It takes four hours to get to Siem Reap from the capital, Phnom Penh.



Vocabulary City descriptions; -ing vs -ed adjectives

1 Work in pairs. Read the text about the Japanese city Kyoto and make notes under these headings.

Geography Climate Business / Industry
Places to visit Places to stay Food

City profile: Kyoto, Japan

If you're **interested** in Japan, then you must visit Kyoto. Along with Tokyo, it's one of the most cosmopolitan and **fascinating** cities in Japan. A mixture of the traditional and the modern, you'll find ancient temples, lively bars, and wonderful restaurants. If you go, you won't be **disappointed**. The local people are always **pleased** to see visitors, and the food is **amazing**!

Geography and history

Kyoto is in the western part of Japan's main island Honshu. It is surrounded by three mountains and the Kamogawa river passes through the centre of the city. For most of Japanese history, Kyoto was the official capital where the Japanese emperor lived. But Kyoto isn't just a city of tourism. Many people are **surprised** to learn that Kyoto is also an important centre for information technology and education. The electronic games company Nintendo is one of many IT companies that have their headquarters in the city, and Kyoto University is one of the top universities in the world.

When to go

Kyoto has a sub-tropical climate, with mild winters and hot and humid summers. The most popular time to visit is autumn, when the leaves change colour and the temple gardens look **stunning**. But be warned! This time of year is very popular, so if you're **annoyed** by large crowds, go another time when it is less busy.

What to see

Kyoto has so many **interesting** places to visit, including 17 World Heritage sites. Highlights include:

- Temples: the most famous temple in Kyoto is Kinkaku-ji ('The Golden Temple').
- Castles: Nijo Castle has a 'nightingale floor' – a wooden floor that squeaks to warn the shogun of possible assassins.
- Geishas: in Gion, the traditional geisha district, you can still see trainee geishas, called 'maiko', walking down the street in their wooden shoes.
- Bamboo forests: if you go to Arashiyama in the north of the city, you can walk through forests of giant bamboo.

What to eat

If you're feeling **tired** from looking at so many temples, stop and try the incredible food on offer in Kyoto. A famous kind of food is kaiseki ryori, which has many small dishes presented in the most beautiful way. Shojin ryori is based on the vegetarian food eaten by Buddhist monks. It contains tofu in a pot, which sounds **boring**, but is actually very tasty.

Where to stay

There are hundreds of hotels in the city centre. If you want a **surprising** experience, you could stay in a capsule hotel where you sleep inside a small space set into a wall. If you want a more relaxing place to stay, why not stay in a ryokan (a traditional Japanese inn)? You'll sleep well and eat the most delicious food.

2 Match the adjectives in blue in the text to these words with a similar meaning.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| 1 attracted to | <i>interested</i> | 7 weary | _____ |
| 2 extremely interesting | _____ | 8 fantastic | _____ |
| 3 unusual | _____ | 9 unhappy | _____ |
| 4 irritated | _____ | 10 intriguing | _____ |
| 5 beautiful | _____ | 11 happy | _____ |
| 6 not interesting | _____ | 12 astonished | _____ |

3 Work in pairs and answer these questions about the adjectives in blue in the text.

- Which of the adjectives do we use
 - to describe how we feel about something?

 - to describe something that causes the feelings?

- What do you notice about the endings of the adjectives?

4 Complete the sentences by adding -ing or -ed to the adjectives.

- I was really disappoint___ by the hotel. It wasn't like the advert at all.
- This guidebook is fascinat___. You must read it.
- I hate it when the trains are delayed. It's so annoy___.
- I'm interest___ in Chinese history - I'm hoping to visit Beijing next year.
- The cherry blossom in Yoshino is stunn___ in spring.
- We've been walking for hours. I'm really tir___.
- The food in that restaurant was amaz___. We must go back.
- I was surpris___ by her reaction. She seemed very pleased.

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- When were you last surprised / annoyed / disappointed / pleased? Why?
- What do you find interesting / fascinating / annoying? Why?
- What makes you feel relaxed / tired / bored? Why?

Example A When were you last surprised?
B I was surprised when I got a promotion. I wasn't expecting it.

6 Which of these adjectives from the text in 1 can you use to describe the things below? You can use more than one adjective to describe some of the things.

ancient cosmopolitan delicious famous humid
lively modern popular traditional

- _____ dance / dish / music
- _____ area / city
- _____ castle / palace / temple
- _____ artist / painting / scientist
- _____ climate / weather
- _____ area / bar / party
- _____ dinner / dish / food
- _____ architecture / building / shopping centre
- _____ destination / resort / venue

7 Work in pairs. Use the adjectives you have studied to describe one of the places below.

your home town the town / city where you live now a holiday destination

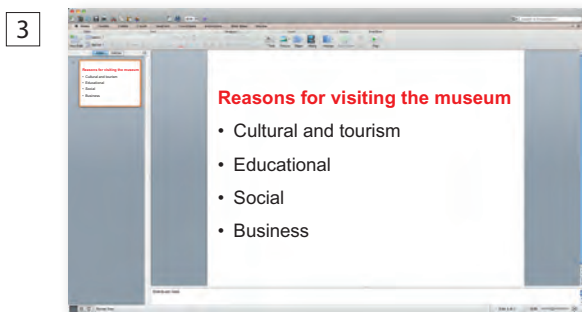
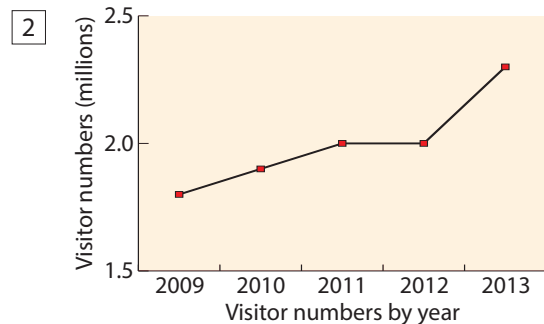
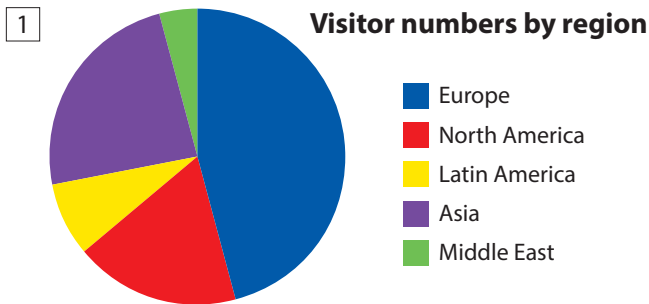
8 Write a profile of your place from 7. Use the city profile in 1 as a guide.



Work skills Presentations 1: using visual aids

1 Work in pairs. Match these visual aids used in presentations with 1–4.

slide with prompt words pie chart table line graph



4

Ticket type	Price
Adult	\$25
Student	\$15
Child / Senior citizen	\$10
Family pass (2 Adults + 2 Children)	\$40
Annual pass (Adult / Student)	\$60
Annual pass (Child / Senior citizen)	\$30

2 Which visual aid in 1 would you use

- to introduce / summarize a topic? _____
- to show trends? _____
- to present facts and figures? _____
- to show market / regional share of a product or service? _____

3 4.4 Listen to three extracts from a presentation about museum visitor numbers. Which visual aids from 1 does the presenter use in each extract?

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

4 4.4 Listen again. Complete the sentences with these words.

describes indicates represent look at see shows

- This graph _____ our visitor numbers in the past five years.
- The horizontal axis shows the year and the vertical axis _____ visitor numbers.
- As you can _____ from the way the line rises, we appear to be doing very well.
- These pie charts _____ the main nationalities of our visitors five years ago compared to today.
- If you _____ the blue segment, you can see the percentage of visitors from Europe.
- This _____ our pricing structure.

5 Work in pairs. Look at the tips for using visual aids on page 138.

- Which of the tips does the presenter in 3 follow or not follow?
- Which of the tips do you agree with? Do you have any other tips for presenters?

6 Work in groups. Choose a museum or tourist attraction that you know well.

- Decide on three or four visual aids to use in a presentation about this place for lottery funding to market the attraction.
- Draw a simple drawing of the visuals. Give your presentation to the funding group.

Functions Giving opinions

INTRODUCTION

1 ●) 4.5 Impact Africa Tours arranges adventure holidays. They are currently planning a safari in Kenya. Listen to the first part of the meeting and complete the information about the tour.

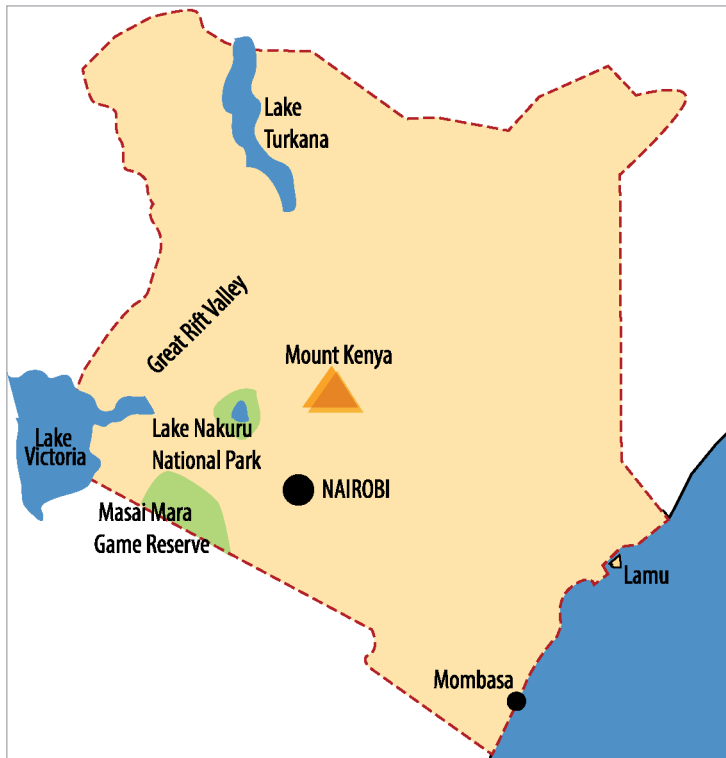
Name: *Kenya Safari* Months: _____²
 Length: _____¹ Cost: _____³

2 ●) 4.5 Listen again. Complete the reasons that people give for 1–3.

- 1 From a financial point of view, it needs to be two weeks. People won't pay a lot of money for _____.
- 2 I'm afraid I completely disagree. We can't do the tour from April to June because it _____ then.
- 3 \$6,000? I'm sorry, but I don't agree. Last year, our Botswana tour was \$6,000. We cancelled it because _____.

3 When you book a holiday, what is the most important thing for you?
 the cost the length of the trip the time of year the weather

4 ●) 4.6 Listen to the second part of the meeting and tick ✓ the three World Heritage Sites on the map.



5 ●) 4.6 In the meeting, the team are arranging the route across Kenya. Listen again. Draw a line to mark the route on the map.

6 ●) 4.6 Choose the correct option. Listen again and check.

- 1 We can start in Mombasa and also visit the *city / island* of Lamu. Lamu is one World Heritage Site. What are your views?
- 2 I'm not sure about that. Lamu is a beautiful place for *diving / sightseeing*, but that's not really a safari holiday.
- 3 Hmm. I can see where you're coming from, Sumiko. Let's think about this. You also need to *drive / fly* from Mombasa to Nairobi.
- 4 Definitely. There are *tigers / zebras*, hippos, and flamingos in the Great Rift Valley. It's beautiful.
- 5 In my view, the *balloon / cycle* ride should be an extra thing. People pay more money if they want to do it.

Focus

Look at script 4.5 on page 144. Find and underline these phrases.

Asking for opinions

What do you think about ...? What's your opinion of that?

Giving opinions

From a financial point of view, ... I think we should ...
Personally, I think ... In my opinion, we should ...

Agreeing

I completely agree. Yes, that's a good point. I agree.

Disagreeing

I'm afraid I completely disagree. I'm sorry, but I don't agree.

Recognizing someone's point of view

I see you what you mean. I take your point, but ...

Look again at the sentences in 6. Find five phrases to add to the groups above.

▶ For more details and practice, go to the Review section on page 53.

PRACTICE 7 4.7 Complete the conversation with these phrases. Listen and check.

from a marketing I completely I see where Bradley is
I think we should that's a good what do you think about

Clive Bradley is thinking of organizing a new package of trips for people over 55. _____¹ that, Sumiko?

Sumiko _____² point of view, it's a good idea. There are particular websites where we can advertise the trips.

Mona _____³ coming from, but I don't think it's a good idea. Our customers enjoy travelling with people of all ages: young and old.

Clive Yes, _____⁴ agree. Our customer feedback tells us that they like the mix of people.

Sumiko I don't know. Personally, _____⁵ do some research on the idea. Maybe there's a new market of older travellers out there for us.

Clive Yes, _____⁶ point. I agree. Are you able to do the research?

Sumiko Sure, leave it with me.

8 Work in pairs. Read the comments and complete the best response (a or b) with your own opinion.

1 The best way to learn English is to read lots of books in the language.

- a I see what you mean. Personally, _____.
b I'm afraid I (completely) disagree because _____.

2 The best form of exercise is jogging and running.

- a Definitely, I _____.
b I'm sorry, but I don't agree because _____.

3 I think people should only work three days a week.

- a I completely agree. From my point of view, _____.
b I'm not sure about that because _____.

4 Working from home is a waste of time. People work harder in the office.

- a Yes, I agree, that's a good point. I _____.
b I take your point, but _____.

TASK 9 Work in groups of four. You work for a tour company. You are going to arrange a holiday to Britain and Ireland. Student A, go to page 127. Student B, go to page 131. Student C, go to page 136. Student D, go to page 137.

Review

Grammar Making comparisons

Form

Type of adjective	Example	Comparative	Superlative
Regular one syllable	cheap big	cheaper bigger	the cheapest the biggest
two or three syllables	expensive famous	more / less expensive more / less famous	the most / least expensive the most / least famous
two syllables ending in -y	busy	busier	the busiest
Irregular	good bad far	better worse further / farther	the best the worst the furthest / farthest

Use

We use *than* after a comparative adjective.

Example The British Museum is **older than** the National Gallery.

(*not*) *as ... as* shows something is (or isn't) the same or equal.

Example Travelling by train **isn't as expensive as** flying.

a little / a bit / slightly show a small difference.

Example Coffee is **slightly more** expensive than tea.

a lot / much / far show a big difference.

Example Houses are **much more expensive** in the centre of the city.

Comparatives can be used with noun phrases as well as adjectives.

Examples There are **far fewer** people living in the countryside today **than** a hundred years ago.

There were not **as many** visitors to the UK this year **as** there were last year.

The British Museum has **more** visitors **than** the New York Met.

PRACTICE 1 Look at this information about famous buildings.

Building	Place	Built	Height	Visitors per year	Claim to fame
Taj Mahal	Agra, India	1630s	171 m	3 million	_____ ¹ example of Mughal architecture in the world
Big Ben	London, UK	1858	96 m	not open	_____ ² 4-faced chiming clock in the world
Burj Khalifa	Dubai, UAE	2010	830 m	1.5 million	_____ ³ man-made structure in the world
Sydney Opera House	Sydney, Australia	1973	65 m	7 million	_____ ⁴ venue for performing arts in the world
Eiffel Tower	Paris, France	1889	320 m	7.1 million	_____ ⁵ (paid) monument in the world
Colosseum	Rome, Italy	80 AD	48 m	3.9 million	_____ ⁶ work of Roman engineering in the world

Use the information on page 50 to write sentences comparing the places. Write two sentences for each pair as in the example.

Example Big Ben / Eiffel Tower (old)
Big Ben is older than the Eiffel Tower.
The Eiffel Tower isn't as old as Big Ben.

- 1 Eiffel Tower / Big Ben (tall)

- 2 Taj Mahal / Sydney Opera House (old)

- 3 Colosseum / Taj Mahal (old)

- 4 Eiffel Tower / Sydney Opera House (have / visitors)

- 5 Burj Khalifa / Eiffel Tower (tall)

- 6 Taj Mahal / Colosseum (have / visitors)

- 7 Burj Khalifa / Sydney Opera House (modern)

- 8 Colosseum / Big Ben (short)

2 Where appropriate, modify the sentences you wrote in **1** using *a little, a bit, slightly, a lot, much, far, etc.*

Example Big Ben is slightly / a little older than the Eiffel Tower.

3 Complete the gaps in the final column with the superlative form of one of these adjectives.

famous fine great large tall visited

4 Use the information in the chart to write a short article on 'Facts about the most famous buildings in the world'.

Vocabulary City descriptions; *-ing vs -ed* adjectives

1 **4.8** Listen to six short conversations. How does the second speaker feel? Match feelings a–f to conversations 1–6.

- a annoyed _____
- b disappointed _____
- c interested _____
- d pleased _____
- e surprised _____
- f tired _____

2 Complete the sentences by adding *-ing* or *-ed* to the adjectives.

- 1 I'm really pleas___ with the decision. We made the right choice
- 2 The view of the city from the top of the skyscraper is amaz___!
- 3 I'm not a fan of musicals. I think they're a bit bor___.
- 4 She looked a bit annoy___ when I told her I couldn't come to the meeting.
- 5 We were surpris___ that he turned down the job. He seemed very interested.
- 6 The flowers are beautiful. Your garden looks stunn___.
- 7 I've been working at the computer all day. My eyes are really tir___.
- 8 The lecture was really interest___. I learnt a lot.

3 Choose the correct adjectives.

- 1 The area by the river has a lot of bars and clubs. It's very *delicious* / *humid* / *lively* at night.
- 2 Picasso is one of Spain's most *ancient* / *famous* / *traditional* artists.
- 3 Summer in Beijing is very *cosmopolitan* / *delicious* / *humid*. You need to use air conditioning.
- 4 We went to see a folk band on Saturday. They all played *lively* / *popular* / *traditional* instruments from the Basque country.
- 5 We went to a Thai restaurant for dinner. The food was *delicious* / *famous* / *humid*.
- 6 Singapore is a(n) *ancient* / *cosmopolitan* / *popular* city with a mixture of many different cultures.
- 7 Egypt is famous for its *ancient* / *delicious* / *traditional* temples and pyramids which are over 4,000 years old.
- 8 France is a *cosmopolitan* / *popular* / *traditional* destination for Chinese tourists – more than half a million Chinese people went there last year.

Work skills Presentations 1: using visual aids

1 Which visual aid a–d is the best to use in a presentation to answer these questions?

- 1 How have the sales figures changed in the last five years? ___
 - 2 What percentage of sales comes from different markets? ___
 - 3 What are the four main points I must remember? ___
 - 4 What is the height, length, and weight of each item? ___
- a line graph
b table
c slide with prompt words
d pie chart

2 Complete the extracts from a presentation using these words.

indicate look shows see

- 1 This graph _____ the effect of our increase in admission charges last year.
- 2 As you can _____, visitor numbers fell quite a lot initially.
- 3 However, on the next screen, you can _____ a steady increase.
- 4 Let's now _____ more closely at this increase.
- 5 I'd like you to _____ at this pie chart from before the price increase.
- 6 The chart _____ that more than 50% of our visitors were aged 30 or over.
- 7 Now _____ carefully at this next pie chart and you can see that there is a big increase in younger visitors aged 18 and under.
- 8 The pie charts clearly _____ the success of our new family ticket which we introduced at the same time as the price increase.

Functions Giving opinions

We use these phrases to ask people for their opinions.

Examples What's your view? / What's your opinion of that?
What do you think about ...?

We use these phrases to give our opinions.

Examples From my / a financial point of view, it's a good idea.
In my opinion, we should do one tour in January ...
In my view, that's not a good idea.
(Personally) I think we should do some research on the idea.

We use these phrases to agree with someone.

Examples I completely agree. / Definitely.
Yes, that's a good point. I agree.

We use these phrases to disagree with someone.

Examples I'm afraid I completely disagree. / I'm sorry, but I don't agree.
I'm not sure about that.

We use these phrases to show we recognize someone's point of view.

Examples I can see where you're coming from. / I see you what you mean.
I take your point, but ...

PRACTICE 1 Complete the words in the conversations.

- A I think we s_____ combine a tour of Kenya with a tour of Tanzania.
B Yes, d_____. I think that's a great idea.
- A We could expand our business by organizing tours to Asia. What's your v_____?
B I'm not s_____ about that, but it's an interesting suggestion.
- A I'm not sure about a trip with Impact Tours. They're very expensive.
B P_____, I think it's a good idea to book with Impact Tours. They're a good company.
- A What do you t_____ about inviting some journalists to do one of our tours for free?
B From an advertising point of v_____, it's an excellent idea.
- A We need to arrange holidays just for younger people, in their 20s. They like to travel with people of the same age. What's your o_____ of that?
B I take your p_____, but we don't have a lot of customers aged 20–29.

2 4.9 Listen to six conversations. Tick ✓ the people who agree with the suggestions made. Cross X the people who disagree.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1 Olga | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Gloria | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Wulfram | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Tony | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 Satoko | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Andrew | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 4.9 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Listen again and check.

- A 10% pay rise? I'm sorry but *I'm not / I don't* agree. That's too much money.
- I see what you *mean / say*. Online advertising is the best way of reaching new customers.
- I'm afraid I *complete / completely* disagree. The German factory produces very high-quality products. We shouldn't close it.
- In / On* my view, that's not a good idea. There are security problems with an outside cleaning company.
- Yes, *that's / what's* a good point. I know a perfect manager for the Middle East: Nasrin in the Jordan office.
- Yes, I can see where you're coming *from / to*. Which are the best management consultants to contact?