

Collaborate

A2+ – B1

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ANDALUSIA BOOKLET

3



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CAROLINA MARÍN, BADMINTON PLAYER

A newspaper article

- 1 ★ Work in pairs. Look at the picture of Carolina Marín. What do you know about her?
- 2 ★ Read the article quickly and check your ideas in Exercise 1.



Badminton has the second largest number of players in the world.

- 3 ★★ Read the article again. Put the paragraph summaries in order.
 - a A special victory
 - b How Carolina plays
 - c How Carolina became a badminton player
 - d Carolina's many achievements



Carolina Marín: From Huelva to the world



Carolina Marín didn't use to want to be an athlete. She wanted to be a flamenco dancer, but that changed one day when she was little and a friend introduced her to badminton, a sport she loved immediately. She started to play badminton while she was still learning flamenco, but she soon had a decision to make: flamenco or badminton. Sports fans everywhere are happy that the girl from Huelva chose badminton.

To many people, Carolina (born 1993) is one of the greatest sportswomen in history. In 2018, after she won the BWF (Badminton World Federation) world championships in Nanjing, China, she became the first woman to be world champion three times. But that's only one of this talented athlete's many achievements.

In badminton, Olympic champions always used to come from Asian countries. Carolina changed all that at the 2016 Olympic Games, when she became the first and only woman not from Asia to win a gold medal in badminton. She's also the only person from Huelva to win an Olympic medal. That's one of the reasons why, in 2016, the *Palacio de Deportes* of Huelva was renamed the *Palacio de Deportes Carolina Marín* in her honour. She has also won two Super Series Premiers, the All England Championship, the Malaysia Open and the BWF European Championships four times, in 2014, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Carolina's not always a calm player. She often shouts during games to show her opponents that she's confident she can win. She also never gives up. In 2017 she hurt her leg while she was playing an important game, and in 2018 she damaged her knee while she was playing in the Indonesian Masters Final. But she always comes back, and we can expect more great things from this inspiring Andalusian athlete in the future.

used to

+	Olympic champions used to come from Asian countries.
-	She didn't use to want to be an athlete.
?	Did you use to dance flamenco?

4 ★★★ Read the article again. Answer the questions.

- 1 How did Carolina discover badminton?
- 2 What special thing happened in Nanjing?
- 3 What was special about badminton players before 2016?
- 4 What changed in Carolina's home city in 2016?
- 5 What two accidents does the article talk about?

GLOSSARY

achievement: logro
championship: campeonato
opponent: adversario
damage: daño

5 ★★★ What other famous sportspeople come from Andalusia? Which ones are famous around the world?

6 **Voice it!** ★★★ Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.



For me, the most talented person I know is Megan Rapinoe.



She is inspiring because she has strong opinions and is good at playing football.

- 1 Who are the most talented and inspiring people you know?
- 2 Why do you think they are inspiring?
- 3 Do talented people need to work hard in life? Why / Why not?

Useful language

For me, the most talented person I know is ...
I think he / she is inspiring because ...
People need to work hard because ...

Explore it!

In which year did Carolina Marín receive the *Medalla de Andalucía*?

- a 2017
- b 2018
- c 2019

Write a question for your partner about another person who received the *Medalla de Andalucía*.



A GREAT ARTIST

A magazine article

1 ★ Work in pairs. Look at the photos and answer the questions.

- 1 Who is the artist?
- 2 Where was he born?
- 3 Where did he live?

2 ★ Read the article. Check your answers from Exercise 1.



Picasso lived in Paris during its Nazi occupation in the Second World War. On a search of his apartment, a Gestapo officer saw the painting *Guernica*. 'Did you do that?' the German asked Picasso. 'No,' he replied, 'You did.'

3 ★★ Read the article again. Correct the sentences. Use *No, he wasn't / didn't. He ...*

- 1 Picasso was the youngest of three children.
- 2 He spent a lot of time going out with his grandmother.
- 3 He liked studying and always went to class.
- 4 Picasso studied art at home with his father.
- 5 He won a gold medal for an exhibition in Madrid.
- 6 Picasso spent his final years in Spain.

Picasso's Spanish influence

Pablo Ruiz y Picasso was born on 25th October 1881 in Malaga, and lived there with his parents, two younger sisters, grandmother and aunt for the first ten years of his life. His father José Ruiz was a teacher at an art school. He encouraged Pablo to draw and paint, and together they went out to paint squares full of pigeons, people they met and bulls. Picasso and his father were fascinated by the bullfights they saw together, and they loved flamenco. Picasso hated school and always tried to find reasons not to go.

When Picasso was ten, the family moved to La Coruña. Picasso studied art in his father's class and painted portraits. Four years later the family moved to Barcelona. Picasso was already a better artist than his father, and people realised he was a child prodigy. At 14, he passed the entrance exam for the advanced course at the art school where his father worked. His paintings became more ambitious, and in 1897 he won a gold medal at the *Exposición de Bellas Artes* in Malaga.

Later, Picasso studied for five months at the *Academia Real de San Fernando* in Madrid, and then returned to Barcelona. In 1904 he moved to Paris and lived in France until his death in 1973. He became one of the greatest artists of the twentieth century and produced 13,500 paintings, 34,000 drawings and 300 sculptures and ceramics. His influence has been immense.



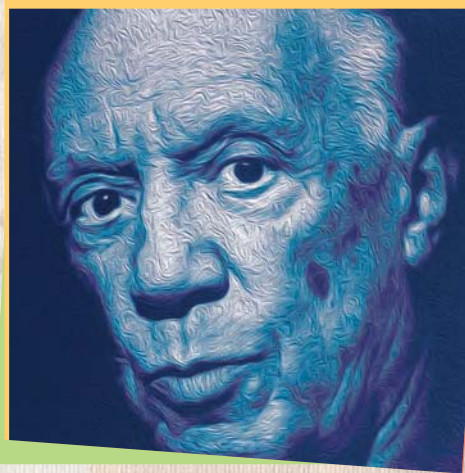
Present perfect

	I / You / We / They	He / She / It
+	They have donated 233 paintings.	His influence has been immense. Malaga has also remembered him.
-	I haven't been to Malaga.	He hasn't been to university.

- 4 ★★ Read the article again. Match the dates in the box with the events in Picasso's life.

1891 1897 1973 1881 1895 1904

- the year he was born
- the year he moved to La Coruña
- the year he passed the art school exam
- the year he won a gold medal
- the year he went to live in France
- the year he died



Picasso always kept a connection to his birthplace. He visited Malaga again several times, and he often painted bulls, guitars, birds and other things from his childhood in Andalusia. Malaga has also remembered him. In October 2003, a Picasso museum opened there. Picasso's family donated 233 paintings.

GLOSSARY

encouraged – animaba
pigeons – palomas
bullfight – corrida de toros
portraits – retratos

- 5 **Voice it!** ★★★ Work in a small group. Ask and answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.



I liked Guernica by Picasso because it was so big and impressive.



I admire Banksy because he uses art to say something about society.

- Have you ever visited an art gallery? What did you think of it?
 - Have you ever seen any paintings by Picasso? What did you think of them?
 - What other artists do you like and admire? Why do you like them?
- 6 ★★★ Work with another group. Listen to them talk about the artists they like. Ask them one question about what they mention.

Useful language

I like / liked ... because ...
I don't / didn't like ... because ...
My favourite painting is ...
I like that the artist uses ...
I admire ... because ...

Explore it!

Which of these is not a period of Picasso?

blue period, rose period, African period, cubism, post modernism

★★★★ Find an interesting fact about Picasso. Then write a question for your partner to answer.



THE IMPORTANCE OF FANS

A guide book

- 1 ★ Work in pairs. Where did fans originate? Why do you think there was a secret language of fans in the past?
- 2 ★ Read the extract from a guidebook for Andalusia and check your ideas in Exercise 1.



One Paris hand fan company makes very expensive hand-made fans which can cost €12,000!

- 3 ★★ Read the extract again. Answer the questions.
 - 1 What two things did people in China use fans for?
 - 2 When did they become fashionable in Andalusia?
 - 3 Why were fans expensive?
 - 4 Why did young women need a chaperone at a dance?
 - 5 How many different ways to send a message with a fan are mentioned in the text?
 - 6 Why do flamenco dancers use fans?

Talking with fans



People have used hand fans for a very long time. Archeologists found two in the tomb of the Egyptian Pharaoh Tutankhamun, though fans probably originated in Japan and China. They were useful to keep cool, and people also used them to keep insects off their faces. Folding hand fans didn't arrive in Europe until the sixteenth century, and they quickly became associated with rich people and class.



By the eighteenth century, a hand fan was an important, fashionable accessory in Andalusia. Here, aristocratic ladies were famous for their elegant use of fans. These fans were beautiful, hand-painted and made of expensive materials like silk or thin paper. In the nineteenth century, rich unmarried girls went to dances, but they couldn't go alone. They had to go with an older woman; their chaperone. The chaperone was always there when a girl wasn't dancing, to monitor behaviour. Of course, with their chaperones beside them, these girls couldn't talk to girlfriends or young men. So, many say, the girls invented a secret language to 'talk' to others using their fans. A fan could be open or closed. It could be in the right or left hand. A girl could move her fan or keep it still. She could hide her face behind it, or touch part of her face with it, like her left ear. All these things sent different messages: she was interested in a boy, she was in love with someone else, her chaperone was suspicious, and many others.

Nowadays, fans are a symbol of Andalusia, and can make great holiday souvenirs. Flamenco dancers use them to add drama to their dances, and many women, not just the rich, use fans in hot weather to help them stay cool. But these days we have other ways to communicate!

GLOSSARY

folding – plegable
silk – seda

chaperone – carabina
souvenirs – recuerdos

can and could

	Present	Past
+	Fans can make great holiday souvenirs.	A fan could be open or closed.
-	We can't be sure where fans originated.	Rich unmarried girls went to dances, but they couldn't go alone.

4 ★★ Read the extract again. Complete the fact file.

Fan facts

The first fans in the world came from ¹....

Hand fans arrived in Europe in ²....

Materials used to make fans were ³....

Girls used the fan language to communicate with ⁴....

Nowadays, tourists buy fans as ⁵....

5 Voice it! ★★★ Work in a small group. Ask and answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.



My aunt uses a fan to keep herself cool in summer.



People can communicate by sending emojis.

- 1 Do you or anyone you know use a fan?
- 2 Do people use fans more for practical reasons or for fashion reasons?
- 3 What other non-verbal ways of communicating do you know? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this way of communicating?

6 ★★★ Work with another group. Listen to them talk about what they think about fans. Ask them one question about what they mention.

Useful language

I use a fan for ...

People tend to use a fan for ...

People can communicate by ...

One advantage / disadvantage is ...

There are more advantages / disadvantages than ...

Explore it!

★★ Guess the correct answer.

In the language of fans, moving the fan across the cheek means ...

- a they are watching us
- b I love you
- c I love someone else.



★★★ Find an interesting fact about fans. Then write a question for your partner to answer.



ÁNGEL LEÓN, THE SEA CHEF

A food blog

- 1 ★ Work in pairs. Look at the pictures. What do you think the blue things are? What's the connection with the man?
- 2 ★ Read the blog quickly and check your ideas in Exercise 1.



In 2014, the European Union decided to make plankton a 'new food' – all thanks to Ángel León.

- 3 ★ Read the blog again.
Which paragraph mentions ...
 - a a recommendation for the reader?
 - b the story of an unusual dish?
 - c Ángel's hopes for the future?
 - d the process of inventing new foods?
 - e the place the writer visited?

What's on your plate? A food blog by Claire

1 Most people agree that a balanced diet should include some seafood, but for Ángel León, the sea chef, typical seafood isn't varied enough. He wants us to eat everything in the sea, including seaweed and plankton. When I visited his restaurant in El Puerto de Santa Maria, that's just what I did.

2 First, the waiter put a little plankton on the back of my hand. To my surprise, it tasted delicious. Of course, it only took me a few seconds to eat it, but it took Ángel many years to get the taste right. He's a scientist as well as a chef, and does lots of experiments to create new foods. He works with scientists from different universities to learn more about sea life and how it can help humans.

3 Ángel has also brought the light of the sea to his restaurant. He had the idea one night while he was fishing in Bolonia, a village near Cadiz, and saw the beautiful blue light emitted by the plankton just under the surface of the water. You can now order a dish of plankton at his restaurant that glows for twenty minutes. When the waiter brought mine to the table, I couldn't believe what I was seeing!

4 For Ángel, it's not only about enjoying new and unusual foods. It's also about improving our nutrition. For example, we all know there's too much bad fat in processed food. Fat from seafood is much healthier, and Ángel thinks we ought to eat more of it. Another food on the menu is seaweed. In Asian countries like Japan and Korea, people already eat lots of seaweed. Ángel wants to make it popular in Europe as well.

5 Some of his foods probably sound strange to you, but relax and try them – you'll probably love them!



Quantifiers

adjectives	He / She / It	uncountable nouns
I'm too hungry.	It took me a few seconds to eat it.	He put a little plankton on my hand.

4 ★★★ Read the blog again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why does Ángel León want us to eat everything in the sea?
- 2 How does Ángel invent new foods?
- 3 What was he doing when he had the idea for the glowing plankton dish?
- 4 Why is seafood better for us than processed food?
- 5 How does Ángel want European countries to be more like Asian countries?

5 ★★★ Would you try any of Ángel León's foods? Why / Why not?

6  **Voice it!** ★★★ Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.



Have you tried eating snails?



Yes, but I don't like them.

- 1 What foods is Andalusia famous for? Have you tried them all?
- 2 What other regional and national dishes do you know? Which ones have you tried?
- 3 How important is food in a region or country's culture? Why?

Useful language

I have tried ...

I love / I like / I don't like ...

Have you tried ... ?

Food is important because ...

Explore it!

★★ How much of the planet's oxygen comes from seaweed?

- a about 20–30 percent
- b about 50–60 percent
- c about 70–80 percent

★★★ Find an interesting fact about seaweed. Now write a question for your partner to answer.



GLOSSARY

varied – variado

seaweed – alga

emit – emitir

glow – brillar

processed food –

comida precocinada

AN EXCHANGE TRIP TO SEVILLE

An email

- 1  Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Name the things that keep us cool in hot weather.
- 2  Read Claire's email to Kirsty and look at the photos again. Check your ideas in Exercise 1. Which of the things are mentioned in the text?



People say the temperature in Seville on 30th July 1876 was 51 °C, but experts don't accept that. Officially, the highest temperature in Spain was 47.3 °C, near Cordoba, on 13th July 2017.

- 3  Read the email again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why is Claire in Seville?
- 2 Where is she staying?
- 3 Why does she travel around the city by bus?
- 4 What is her routine every day?
- 5 What do people there do in the evening?



Hi Kirsty,

I'm on my exchange visit in Marisol's house in Seville, and the heatwave that is affecting Europe is particularly intense here – it's 44 °C! However, I'm getting advice about how to stay cool. Marisol's family live in an old house but it doesn't need air conditioning. They just keep the windows and shutters closed. If they didn't close them, hot air and sunshine would get in. It seems to work! Everyone wears loose, light clothes and sandals. My usual black clothes are not a good idea, so today I'm wearing white – strange for me, but cool! Marisol's mum uses a fan to keep cool, but Marisol says only old women have fans! She also says I need to drink two litres of water a day. "If you don't drink enough liquid, you'll get dehydrated very quickly.", she told me.

Seville is amazing! The old narrow streets are covered with big pieces of white cloth, like sheets, so there's shade instead of direct sun. It's a great idea! We don't walk a lot though, because the buses have air conditioning. We go out early and come home for a cold lunch. Then we have a three-hour siesta. No one goes out again before six, so we sleep. It feels a bit strange but I need the sleep because people here don't go to bed before midnight! The streets are busy after dinner and there are always queues to buy ice cream (delicious!). Some cafés even have water vapour sprays to keep customers cool.

What's the weather like in Scotland?

Love,
Claire



GLOSSARY

shutters – persianas

water vapour spray – pulverizador de agua (para terrazas)

First and second conditionals

First conditional	Second conditional
If you don't drink enough liquid, you'll get dehydrated very quickly.	If they didn't close windows and shutters, hot air and sunshine would get in.

- 4 ★★★ Read the email again. Make a list of five things Claire and other people do to stay cool in Seville. What do they say about each one?

Thing to stay cool	What people say about it
Close the windows and shutters.	Stops hot air and sun coming into the house. Seems to work.
1 ?	
2 ?	
3 ?	
4 ?	
5 ?	

- 5 **Voice it!** ★★★ Work in a small group. Ask and answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.



Do you like hot weather?



When it's hot we go to the beach.

- 1 Do you like hot weather?
- 2 What are your favourite things about hot weather? What do you find difficult?
- 3 What do you and your family do in the summer to stay cool?
- 4 Do you think the weather in your country is changing? Why / Why not?

- 6 ★★★ Work with another group. Listen to them talk about what they do to keep cool. Ask them one question about what they mention.

Useful language

I like / don't like hot weather.

My favourite season is ... because ...

When it's hot I / we ...

I think that ... because ...

Explore it!

- ★★ Guess the correct answer.

Fifty percent of the highest recorded temperatures ever recorded in Spain were recorded in the last ten years. True or false?



- ★★★ Find an interesting fact about how climate change is affecting Spain. Then write a question for your partner to answer.



RENEWABLE ENERGY

A web article

- 1 ★ Work in pairs. Which types of energy can you see in the photos? How do you think Andalusia is involved in producing clean energy?
- 2 ★ Read the article from a science website. Check your ideas in Exercise 1.



The light from the solar power plant at Sanlúcar la Mayor is so intense that it lights up dust and water vapour in the air.

- 3 ★ Read the article again. Answer the questions.
 - 1 Why is Andalusia a good place to produce renewable energy?
 - 2 Why are people worried about birds in Tarifa?
 - 3 What do the volunteers do?
 - 4 Why was the *Plataforma Solar de Almería* started?
 - 5 What is special about the solar power plant at Sanlúcar la Mayor?
 - 6 What do the heliostats do?

Clean energy in Andalusia



Andalusia is an important region for renewable energy. With its long coastlines and sunshine, it is an ideal place to research and generate wind and solar power.

Wind energy

Andalusia now gets 50 percent of its renewable energy from wind energy. The strong winds along the coasts and inland, especially in Cadiz, Malaga and southern Almeria, are perfect for wind farms. There are over 150, with thousands of wind turbines. Although clean energy is produced, some people worry about the danger to birds. Every year, 30 million birds fly across the Straits of Gibraltar between Europe and Africa, including rare and protected species. So a project to protect migrating birds was started on two wind farms near Tarifa, in Cadiz. Volunteers watch day and night for birds flying over the wind farms. When they see birds coming, they contact the control centre, and the wind turbines are stopped until the birds have gone. This system is very successful.



Present passive; Past passive

	Present simple passive	Past simple passive
+	Enough electricity is produced here for all the needs of the city of Seville.	A solar research station was created in the Tabernas Desert.
-	Renewable energy isn't produced in enough countries.	A thermoelectric power plant wasn't built until 2007.

4 ★★★ Read the article again. Find the numbers below in the article and explain what they refer to.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------|
| 1 50 percent | 3 30 million | 5 624 |
| 2 150 | 4 3,000 | 6 2007 |

5 **Voice it!** ★★★ Work in a small group. Ask and answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.



I think we should use more renewable energy in Spain.



Governments should help people produce solar energy.

- 1 What other forms of renewable energy do you know?
- 2 Can you suggest ways that society can produce more renewable energy in the future? Think about: national government, local government, public behaviour, laws.

Useful language

I think ... should ...	I don't like the way ...
I believe ...	People ought to ...

Explore it!

★★ Guess the correct answer.

The percentage of renewable electricity produced in Spain is ...

- a less than 20 percent
- b more than 50 percent
- c between 20 percent and 50 percent.

★★★★ Find an interesting fact about renewable energy. Then write a question for your partner to answer.



Solar energy

Almería has 3,000 hours of sunlight a year. In the early 1980s, a solar research station, the *Plataforma Solar de Almería*, was created in the Tabernas Desert to test the possibilities of solar energy. Because of the research in Almería, a thermoelectric power plant was built at Sanlúcar la Mayor, near Seville. It was the first commercial 'solar power tower' system in the world. It has enormous fields of solar panels, or heliostats. The 624 heliostats have mirrors which move with the sun and direct heat onto a 115-metre-tall tower, which generates the electricity. Since opening in 2007, it has expanded and now, enough electricity is produced here for all the needs of the city of Seville.

GLOSSARY

renewable – renovable

inland – interior (país)

wind turbines – generadores eólicos

THE CARRERA DEL AGUA DE LANJARÓN

A travel review website

- 1 ★ Work in pairs. Look at the picture. What are the people doing? How do you think they feel?
- 2 ★ Read the travel review quickly and check your ideas in Exercise 1.



Lanjarón is one of the places where people live longest in the world. This could be because of the village's excellent spring water.

- 3 ★★★ Read the review again. Match the sentences to the people, *Lucy (L)*, *Gorka (G)* and *Marcie (M)*.

Which person

- 1 arrived at the festival without something?
- 2 already knew something about Lanjarón before they visited?
- 3 talks about the beginning, middle and end of the festival?
- 4 has some advice about the water?
- 5 learned something from one of the villagers?
- 6 says how they learned about the festival?

TravelChat
the number one site
for travel reviews

Getting there

Where to stay

What to do

Food and drink

Do you want to get wet? Really, really wet? Then don't miss the *Carrera del Agua de Lanjarón*, Andalusia's wettest festival. Every year on the night of June 23rd to 24th, around 20,000 people fill the streets of this pretty village and take part in a huge water fight. Read our travellers' reviews here.

Lucy, Manchester

When my friend told me about the water fight, I just knew I had to go. He said he'd had an incredible time there, and I can understand why – it's wonderful. It starts with a single firework, and then for about an hour everybody throws or sprays water over everyone, on the street or from balconies, using buckets, hoses or water pistols. After it's finished, all these very wet people eat, drink and party all night. If you're in Andalusia in June, go!

Gorka, Bilbao

I'd heard about Lanjarón before I went because it's famous for its spring water, but I had no idea that the villagers like to spray people with it as well as drink it! I really recommend the *Carrera del Agua*. The atmosphere is amazing. Everyone laughs so much. But be prepared – if you go, you'll definitely get wet and the water is really cold. Some people even wear swimming costumes!

Marcie, Seattle

My husband and I loved this festival. It's really simple but lots of fun, just thousands of people having a crazy water fight. We hadn't brought water pistols with us, but it wasn't a problem because there were shops and stalls selling them everywhere. The next day, an old man who lives there told us that people had thrown about a million litres of water during the festival. People say the water brings good luck. That's a lot of good luck!



Past perfect

+	I'd heard about Lanjarón before I went.
-	We hadn't brought water pistols with us.
?	Had you been to a water fight festival before?

4 Read the review again. Answer the questions.

- 1 How many people take part in the *Carrera del Agua*?
- 2 What do people use to throw the water?
- 3 What happens after the water fight?
- 4 What surprised Gorka about people's clothes?
- 5 Where can participants buy water pistols during the festival?
- 6 How much water did people throw when Marcie visited?

5 Would you like to take part in the *Carrera del Agua*? Why / Why not?

6 **Voice it!** Work in pairs. Answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.



An unusual festival I know is La Tomatina.



Festivals are important because local people get together.

- 1 What other unusual festivals do you know?
- 2 Do you think it's important for every town or village to have its own festival? Why / Why not?
- 3 Do you think the people from Lanjarón are happy that so many visitors join their festival? Why / Why not?

Useful language

An unusual festival I know is ...

I think it's important / not important ... because ...

They are probably ... because ...

GLOSSARY

spray - rociar water pistol - pistola de agua
hose - manguera spring - manantial



Explore it!

The day after the *Carrera del Agua*, there is another festival in Lanjarón. What is it?

The Festival of

a Honey b Ham c Olives

Write another question about a festival in Andalusia for your partner to answer.

SCHOOLS IN ANDALUSIA

An internet forum

- 1 ★ Work in pairs. What kind of schools could a 12-year-old English girl go to in Andalusia?
- 2 Read the internet forum and check your ideas in Exercise 1.



In England, pupils aged 16–18 study for A-levels exams. Most pupils take three or four subjects at A-level.

- 3 ★ Read the forum again. Match the people with the summaries.
 - 1 Thinks a school that teaches in Spanish and English is a good idea.
 - 2 Asks for advice.
 - 3 Suggests an English-speaking school.
 - 4 Talks about schools that are not public state schools but that follow the Spanish curriculum.

Annie



Q We are moving to Andalusia soon and we aren't sure what kind of school to send our daughter to. She's 12 in June, so she will be starting secondary school in September. How long would it take her to learn Spanish? Should we consider a Spanish school or an international school and what are the differences? Thanks.

Miriam



A It depends on how long you're planning to stay. We decided to send our son to an international school because we won't be staying in Spain very long (in my job I have to move every few years). The school we chose offers the English National Curriculum, and pupils take GCSE exams at 16 and A-level exams at 18, the same as pupils in the UK, so it's easier if they want to go to university there. All the lessons are in English too. Hope this helps!

Cristina



A I think this is a great opportunity for your daughter to learn Spanish! Here in Andalusia we now have some bilingual secondary schools (you can find them online). They teach some classes in English, and some in Spanish. I'm a teacher in one – I teach science in English. My school also offers new students extra help with their Spanish or English. In six months she should be able to speak great Spanish!

Simon



A In Andalusia there are many excellent private schools. They follow the Spanish curriculum. Students are allowed to study for either the Spanish or the international Baccalaureate after they finish compulsory education at age 16. In several schools students can learn three or four languages as well. You'll need to get a list of schools from your local council. Then go on the school websites to arrange a visit. I'm sure you'll find one your daughter will like. Good luck!

GLOSSARY

local council – ayuntamiento local

be allowed to; have to, need to

<i>be allowed to</i>	<i>have to</i>	<i>need to</i>
Students are allowed to study for either the Spanish or the international Baccalaureate.	In my job I have to move every few years.	You'll need to get a list of schools from your local council.

4 ★★★ Read the forum again. Complete the sentences.

- 1 ... schools prepare students for UK state exams.
- 2 ... schools have their lessons in two languages.
- 3 ... schools give more Spanish lessons if you need them.
- 4 ... schools don't expect their students to take Spanish state exams.
- 5 ... schools teach several languages.

5 **Voice it!** ★★★ Work in a small group. Ask and answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.



I wouldn't like to change where I study.



It would be hard to make new friends in another country.

- 1 Which school would you choose for Annie's daughter? Why?
- 2 Would you like to follow a different curriculum, maybe in another country? Why / Why not?
- 3 What do you think is the hardest thing about going to a new school?

Useful language

I would choose ... because ...
 I'd like to study in ... because ...
 I wouldn't like to change where I study because ...
 It would be hard to ...



Explore it!

★★ Guess the correct answer.

These are all A-level subjects in England. True or false?

film studies, marine science, chinese, food studies, thinking skills, digital media and design

THE VÍAS VERDES

A publicity leaflet

1 Work in pairs. What can you see in the photos? What do you know about *Vías Verdes*?

2 Read the publicity leaflet and check your ideas in Exercise 1.



The *Vía Verde de la Sierra* railway path was never used as a railway because the company building it ran out of money before it could finish.

3 ★ Read the leaflet again. Match the headings (1–4) below with the paragraphs (A–D).

1 Discover the history

2 Something different

3 Further information

4 What are railway paths?

Escape from the crowds

A Are you someone who is looking for something more active than lying on the beach? Would you like something that is quieter than a city full of tourists? Come and walk or cycle along one of the beautiful railway paths (*vías verdes*) of Andalusia. They are a great way to discover the countryside and escape from the crowds.

B The railway paths are all old railways lines. The government closed many of them in the 1960s, but since 1993, it has been transforming them into paths for walkers and cyclists. They are often a long way from towns and roads, and no motorised vehicles can use them. Because they were for trains, they are relatively flat. They also include many spectacular viaducts and tunnels. The *Vía Verde Olvera*, for example, has 30 tunnels, including one over 900 metres long. Not all the tunnels have

light so it's a good idea to bring a torch. Each route has the kilometres clearly marked. The shortest is 6 km and the longest 91 km, so there is a route for everyone! You can stop at the old railway stations, too. These are now restaurants or bars. There are also picnic tables and places where you have fantastic views of the countryside.

C Each route has its own unique history. Whatever route you choose, on your journey, you will be learning about the economic and social changes in that area. All of the routes have information boards, and there are often visitor centres and museums along the way.

D See www.andalusia.com or any tourist information centre for maps and more details. As well as your boots or a mountain bike, bring some friends. You're going to have a great time!

be going to and future continuous

be going to	future continuous
You're going to have a great time!	You will be learning about the economic and social changes in that area.

4 ★★☆☆ Read the leaflet again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What were the railway paths before the government changed them?
- 2 When did the government start making railway paths and who for?
- 3 Why are railway paths very quiet?
- 4 Why are old railway lines good paths for walkers and cyclists?
- 5 Where can you stop to eat or rest?
- 6 Where on the route can you discover more about each area?

5 **Voice it!** ★★☆☆ Work in a small group. Ask and answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.



Have you been on a railway path?



Yes, I went on one with my family.

- 1 Have you or anyone you know been on a railway path (*vía verde*) or a similar kind of route?
- 2 Would you prefer to walk, cycle or go by horse? Why?
- 3 Why do you think they are so popular?

6 ★★☆☆ Work with another group. Listen to them talk about what they think about railway paths. Ask them one question about what they mention.

Useful language

I'd prefer to ... because ...

I think they are popular because ...

It's a good idea to ... because it's healthy / fun / peaceful.

You can see nature.

Explore it!

★★ Guess the correct answer.

The *Vía Verde de la Sierra* is 36 km long and has got ... tunnels.

a 10 b 20 c 30



★★★ Find an interesting fact about railway paths (*vías verdes*) in Andalusia. Then write a question for your partner to answer.



GLOSSARY

railway line – *via de ferrocarril*

path – *camino*, *sender*

torch – *linterna*

FINISHED?

- 1 Can you complete the yearbook descriptions? The adjectives are connected to the names. Add three more people, using other names and adjectives you know.

Sunny Hill School Class of 2019				
				
Chelsea was ?	Seneca was ?	Callum was ?	Helen was ?	Patricia was patient.
				
Socrates was ?	Insa was ?	Connor was confident.	Tallulah was ?	Amber was ?
				
Acton was ?	Senona was sensitive.	? was ?	? was ?	? was ?

- 2 Choose the correct phrasal verb from the box to complete each sentence.

hang out take care of get on with look up to depend on deal with

- I *hang out* with my friends every weekend.
- I sometimes ... my neighbours' rabbit when they're on holiday.
- When I have a problem, I can always ... my best friend to help me.
- I ... my sister better than I used to. I think she's amazing.
- I don't ... stress very well. I'm not a calm person.
- I really ... with Greta Thunberg. She's so inspiring.

- 3 Five brothers and sisters were doing different things yesterday. Write sentences using *while*.

1 Tom was cooking while Mary was eating.

1 Tom/cook
Mary/eat

2 Anne/write a letter
Neil/read an email

3 Jack/clean his room
Jane/sleep on her bed

4 Gemma/play football
Brian/watch a match on TV

5 Stefan/listen to music
Nancy/play the guitar

- 4 Connect the phrases with *used to/didn't use to* to make six surprising facts.

Mobile phones *didn't use to* have cameras.

Mobile phones / have cameras

January / the first month of the year

Toothbrushes / be made of pigs' hair

New York / be New Amsterdam

Pink / be a typical colour for boys' clothes

Pluto / be a planet

FINISHED?

- 1 Complete the visual and performing arts words with the missing letters. What phrase do the red letters make?

- 1 ●u●●ca● ●●●at●e
- 2 ●x●●bi●●●n
- 3 ●●r●●●man●e
- 4 ●c●lptu●●●
- 5 ●●lm●●●●ng
- 6 ●tr●●t ●r●
- 7 c●●te●po●●r● ●●●●e
- 8 ●●●hit●ctu●●●
- 9 ●ll●●tra●ion



- 2 In 1–8, two music and theatre words have been mixed up. What are they? Which word appears three times?

- 1 tduiasrpto *part, studio*
- 2 tcoliraysrcresh
- 3 leecrehrssanae
- 4 adiclnueseien
- 5 utliainsineod
- 6 eclrtesaarrhohras
- 7 dodaseuciniuet
- 8 rhaeslysraciell

- 3 Match the irregular past participles in the word box with the sentences.

swum written known chosen heard
seen taken kept drawn forgotten

- 1 Have you ever ... in the sea at night?
- 2 I've ... Maite for years.
- 3 Harry's ... an incredible picture.
- 4 I haven't ... my subjects for next year yet.
- 5 My sister hasn't ... her old toys but I have.
- 6 I'm sorry! I've ... your name.
- 7 My aunt has ... lots of books.
- 8 Has anybody ... my mobile charger?
- 9 Have you ... my pen again? Where's yours?
- 10 My brother has never ... an Ed Sheeran song!

- 4 For every 'Yes, I have' answer, you get one point. How much have you done in life until now?

Have you ever ...

- watched a scary movie?
- sent an email?
- watched a sunset from the beach?
- swum in the sea?
- been to a museum?
- held a snake?
- climbed a tree?
- watched a play?
- been in a helicopter?
- posted a selfie online?
- cooked a meal for friends or family?
- met a famous person?

1–4 points: You're doing OK but there's still lots to do!

5–8 points: You can relax for now. You've already done a lot.

9–12 points: Wow! You've been really busy! What's next?

FINISHED?

- 1 Find communication words. Each colour is a different word. Which word appears twice?

white = gesture

i	a	a	i	u	e	k	s	e
s	s	r	r	r	b	r	p	i
e	o	e	v	a	b	s	u	e
t	s	s	t	s	r	i	i	h
r	a	e	p	g	e	t	c	o
e	e	e	d	n	n	t	a	l
s	t	d	w	e	t	l	h	p
e	s	r	w	d	h	m	c	e
r	e	h	s	g	t	t	e	n

- 2 Using the phrases in the box, with your partner, make up sentences to say to each other.

say hello tell a joke tell a lie tell a story
tell someone a secret say something in Italian
say sorry tell the truth say yes/no



- 3 For each box in the table, think of two more ideas that are true for you.

	When I was little I could ...	When I was little I couldn't ...	In the future I'll probably be able to ...
I can't ...	play all day.	tell a joke without laughing.	drive a car.
I can ...	fall asleep quickly.	go to school alone.	run faster than my brother.

- 4 It's 8 am on Saturday November 30th – Morgan's 18th birthday. Complete 1–5 with a *for* and a *since* phrase that match.

five years Monday 5 am two months his old one broke four weeks ago a month
he saw them on TV on September 20th three hours ~~almost a week~~ he was 13

The weather's terrible. It's been cold and wet (1) since *Monday* / for *almost a week*. But Morgan is excited. He's been a teenager (2) since ... / for ... but now he's an adult! He's been awake (3) since ... / for ... He's very happy with his presents. He's needed a new watch (4) since ... / for ... He's also wanted a pair of red Shark sneakers (5) since ... / for ... When the rain stops, he's going out in them to celebrate!

FINISHED?

- 1 Work out the code and finish writing the text. Which health and fitness verb appears twice?

← ↻
✉

H'ud zkvzxr sqzhmdc z kns, ats h chcm's trd sn vzql to adenqd vnqjhmf nts. Nmd czx hs vzr qdzkkx bnkc zmc h vdms inffhmf vhsngnts vzqlhmf to zs zkk. Ne bntqrd, h fns udqx hkk. H gzc z edudq zmc vzr rmddyhmf zmc bntfghmf. H bntkcm's fds dmntfg rkddo adbztrd h vzr rvdzshmf snn ltbq. Hs snnj z knmf shld sn fds adssdq. Vdkk, h'ud kdzqmdc lx kdrnm!

I've always trained ...

- 2 Find healthy eating words in the word snake. Write them in your notebook. What advice can you find between the words?

eatbalancedwedieltvitaminslfatsldairyeepproductswproteinlcarbhydrateslexfibreercaloriesciscnutritione

- 3 Look at these suggestions for a happy and healthy life. How many more ideas can you add? Use *a few*, *a little*, *too many*, *too much*, *(not) enough*.

To be happy and healthy ...

- ... listen to a little classical music every day.
- ... don't eat too many sweets.
- ... don't spend too much time on your mobile phone.
- ... it's better to have a few good friends in real life than thousands on social media.
- ... always find enough time to relax.



- 4 Jack is very unhealthy. How can he be healthier? Use *should*, *shouldn't* and *ought to*.

He ought to go to bed at a normal time!



FINISHED?

- 1 Match the words in the box with the definitions. Then write definitions for the remaining words.

carbon dioxide climate change endangered species energy marine life oxygen
pollution solar power the environment the planet waste wildlife

gas *carbon dioxide*
animals we should protect
energy from the sun

animals in nature
electricity is one kind
everything around us

another gas
sea animals and plants
bad use of things

- 2 Rearrange the letters in the anagrams below to make words for natural environments.
Make new anagrams with other words for natural environments and test your partner.

aby - bay

ascot

sierrafont

veca

layelv

mrseat

aby

locovan

- 3 Jackie is thinking about her future. Complete her thoughts. Then invent thoughts about the future for James.

If I study hard,
I'll pass my exams.



If I pass my exams,
I'll go to university.

go to university, study
environmental science

study environmental
science, be able to ...

be able to ... , ...

If I don't go to
bed soon, ...



- 4 Connect the halves to make six questions. Then answer the questions.

- 1 If you could study only two subjects,
- 2 If you could have a day of no school during the week,
- 3 If you could interview a famous person,
- 4 If you had to listen to one song a hundred times non-stop,
- 5 If you could be in a different place right now,
- 6 If you could travel in time,

- a would you go to the past or the future? When? And why?
- b which ones would you choose? Why?
- c where would you most like to be? Why?
- d who would it be and what would you ask them?
- e which one would be the most horrible? Why?
- f which day would you choose from Monday to Friday? Why?

FINISHED?

- 1 Match the words in the box that rhyme with the words in the list.

~~add~~ boil cover dip freeze
increase place pour press
pull reduce remove stir

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 dad <i>add</i> | 8 improve |
| 2 her | 9 dress |
| 3 ship | 10 oil |
| 4 full | 11 lover |
| 5 cheese | 12 floor |
| 6 in Greece | 13 the juice |
| 7 face | |

- 2 The materials and containers are with the wrong things. What should they be?

a *leather* jacket

~~leather~~ drink

a **box** of jam

a **rubber** screen

a **tube** of chocolates

a **can** of toothpaste

a school **case**

a **glass** scarf

a **silk** folder

a pencil **bag**

a **cardboard** jacket

a **jar** of ball



- 3 How many things can you name in four minutes?

Name three ...

• books that were made into films.

• things that are produced in Andalusia.

• languages that are spoken in Asia.

• sports that are played in the Winter Olympics.

• things that are usually kept in the bathroom.

• things that are made out of paper.

• animals that are usually seen only at night.

• things that were invented after you were born.

• capital cities that are built next to a river.

• festivals that are celebrated in your town or city.

• foods that are eaten at special times of the year.

• books that were written by people from Andalusia.

FINISHED?

- 1 Use the stress patterns to work out the missing festival words. Write a similar sentence for your partner to work out.

- 1 You can find the ●● online. *programme*
- 2 I wore my best clothes for the ●●●●.
- 3 There were crowds of people at the ●●●.
- 4 The ●●● in the room was amazing!
- 5 The ●● started in Main Street at 4 pm.
- 6 The ●●●● are better this year than last year.
- 7 You don't have to wear a ●● but it's fun if you do.
- 8 At night they put paper ●● on the river. It's beautiful.
- 9 Every September, a ●● comes to my town.

- 2 Find ten music festival and live music words in the word snake. Write them in your notebook. Which one appears twice?

encoresupportactvenue trackstagecampsitetentstageigbandmemberheadliner

- 3 Johnny had a party one night while his parents were on holiday, but they found out when they came home the next morning. How many reasons can you think of why they found out?

- He'd posted photos on social media.
- Some friends hadn't gone home.
- He'd ...
- He hadn't ...
- ...



- 4 Put the two sentences together to make a full phrase.

They said on the TV it wouldn't rain!
Now I'm going to get really wet!

~~They said on the TV it wouldn't rain!~~
You said Italian food was fine.
You told me you'd played this game before.
You told me the movie started at 8.30, not 8.00!
You said you'd be home by 10.00!
I thought you liked my cooking.
I told you it would be sunny.

There's no point going in now.
You didn't need to bring an umbrella.
You said my pizza was the best you'd ever had.
~~Now I'm going to get really wet!~~
Do I have to explain the rules again?
Why didn't you say you preferred tapas?
You've got school in the morning!

FINISHED?

1 Match the question halves and then answer the questions.

- 1 Why is it bad to cheat
- 2 When was the last time you wrote
- 3 Do students in your school get
- 4 What happens when you don't pay
- 5 In which subject do you usually get your best
- 6 What do your parents say when you fail
- 7 Have you ever handed
- 8 How do you feel when you pass an important
- 9 Do you listen to music when you revise

- a for a test?
- b exam at the end of the year?
- c detention when they are bad? Is it during break or after school?
- d grades?
- e your homework in more than a week late?
- f an essay in English?
- g an important exam?
- h in a test?
- i attention to the teacher?

2 Match the word halves to find ten attitude and behaviour words.

po naug orga ru well-
care matu care child disorg

re anised de ful ish
behaved nised less hty lite

3 How many things can you name in three minutes?

Make a list of things ...

- little children can usually do but teenagers can't.
- teenagers can usually do but little children can't.
- you're allowed to do at home but not at school.
- you can't do without permission from your parents/teachers.

4 Can you guess what jobs these people do?

1

I have to get up early and walk from street to street. My bag gets lighter as I work. I must make sure the people who live in the houses get the things that others have sent them.

2

If you need some information, I have to know where to find it. I have to put a lot of books on shelves, and sometimes I need to tell people that they mustn't speak loudly.

3

I must be ready to work in dangerous situations. I have to be strong and healthy and I mustn't panic. I have to wear special clothes to protect me.

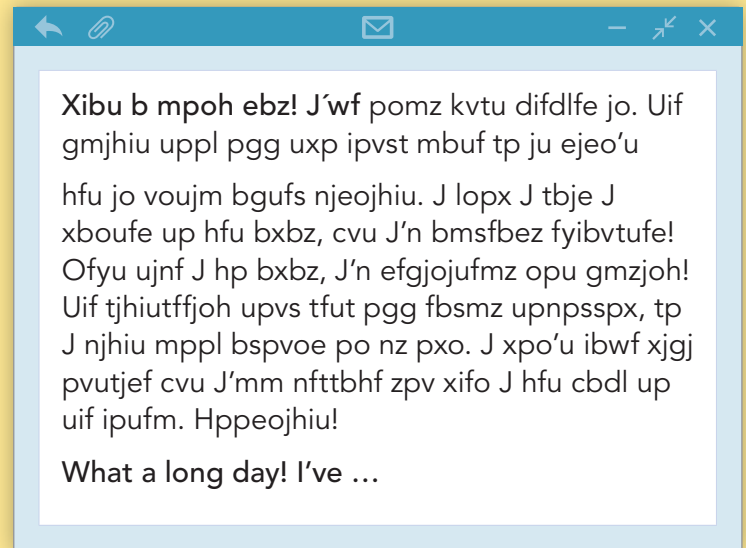
Now write a similar description of a job for your partner to guess.
Use (*don't*) *have to*, (*don't*) *need to* and *must/mustn't*.

FINISHED?

- 1 Put the missing letters back to make travel words. Which phrase beginning with 'Travel ...' do the red letters make?

bo●●●ng
 ●ac●●ackin●
 c●uis● s●●p
 si●h●●eei●g
 ●oli●●y r●●ort
 jo●●ne●
 t●●ris● at●●acti●n
 to●●
 t●i●
 a●●om●od●t●on
 ●esti●at●●n
 a●r●a●

- 2 Work out the code and finish writing the message. Which travel phrasal verb from the unit doesn't appear?



- 3 Complete these sentences about yourself. Include three lies. Can your partner guess the lies?

With the present continuous

After school today ...
 This weekend, my friends and I ...
 For our next holiday, my family and I ...

With going to

To celebrate my next birthday ...
 If I go to university ...
 When I get my first job ...

With the future continuous

At 9 pm this evening ...
 This time on Saturday ...
 Ten years from now ...

- 4 Replace each (?) with a relative pronoun. Then see how many points you can get in four minutes.

Make a list of ...

- famous people (?) come from Andalusia. (1 point per person)
- famous foods (?) come from Andalusia. (2 points per food)
- reasons (?) people should visit your town or city. (1 point per reason)
- famous men/women (?) wives/husbands are also famous. (3 points per couple)
- countries (?) English is spoken. (1 point per country)
- special occasions (?) people don't work or go to school. (2 points per occasion)

8–14 points: not bad 15–21 points: very good 22 points or more: excellent!

IRREGULAR VERB LIST

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Translation
be	was/were	been	ser/estar
beat	beat	beaten	golpear
become	became	become	llegar a ser
begin	began	begun	empezar/comenzar
bite	bit	bitten	morder
blow	blew	blown	soplar
break	broke	broken	romper
bring	brought	brought	traer
build	built	built	construir
buy	bought	bought	comprar
catch	caught	caught	coger
choose	chose	chosen	elegir
come	came	come	venir
cost	cost	cost	costar
cut	cut	cut	cortar
do	did	done	hacer
draw	drew	drawn	dibujar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	conducir
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	caer
feel	felt	felt	sentir
fight	fought	fought	pelearse
find	found	found	encontrar
fly	flew	flown	volar
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
get	got	got	conseguir
give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
grow	grew	grown	crecer
hang	hung	hung	colgar
have	had	had	tener / haber
hear	heard	heard	oír
hide	hid	hidden	esconder
hit	hit	hit	golpear
hold	held	held	sostener
hurt	hurt	hurt	hacer daño
keep	kept	kept	guardar
know	knew	known	conocer
leave	left	left	irse
lend	lent	lent	prestar
let	let	let	dejar

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Translation
lie	lied	lied	mentir
light	lit	lit	encender
lose	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	hacer/fabricar
mean	meant	meant	significar
meet	met	met	encontrarse
pay	paid	paid	pagar
put	put	put	poner
read	read	read	leer
ride	rode	ridden	montar
ring	rang	rung	llamar por teléfono
rise	rose	risen	subir/crecer
run	ran	run	correr
say	said	said	decir
see	saw	seen	ver
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar/mandar
shine	shone	shone	brillar
shoot	shot	shot	disparar
show	showed	shown	mostrar
shut	shut	shut	cerrar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sit	sat	sat	sentar
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
spend	spent	spent	gastar
stand	stood	stood	estar de pie
steal	stole	stolen	robar
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	tomar
teach	taught	taught	enseñar
tear	tore	torn	romper
tell	told	told	contar
think	thought	thought	creer/pensar
throw	threw	thrown	lanzar
understand	understood	understood	entender/comprender
wake	woke	woken	despertarse
wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto
win	won	won	ganar
write	wrote	written	escribir