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WORKBOOK
with Audio CD

Impact Workbook 1

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ON THE COVER

People smiling at a waterpark in Lima, Peru.

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SERIES EDITORS

JoAnn (Jodi) Crandall

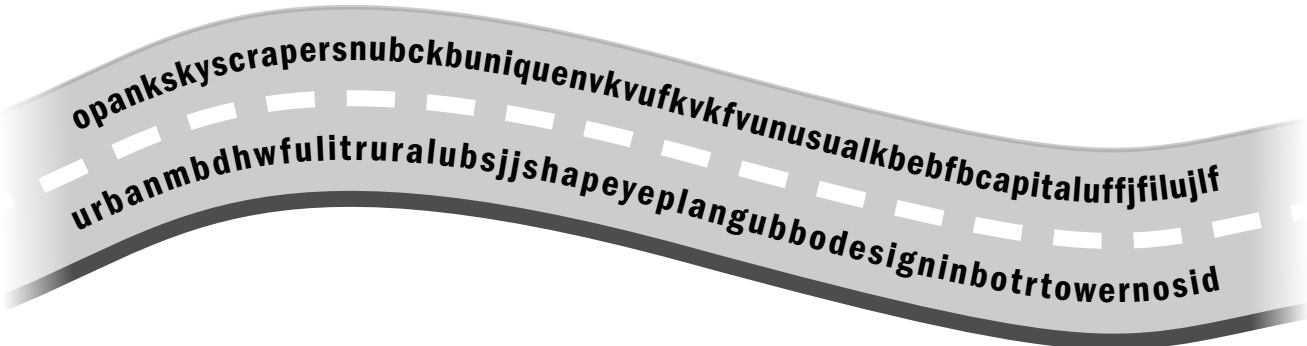
Joan Kang Shin

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Unit 1

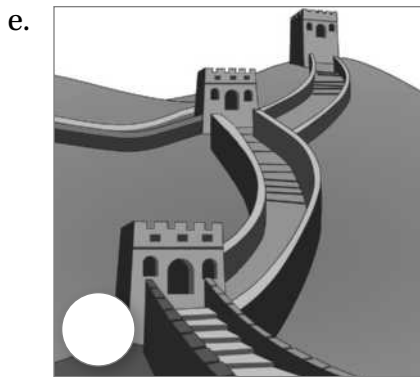
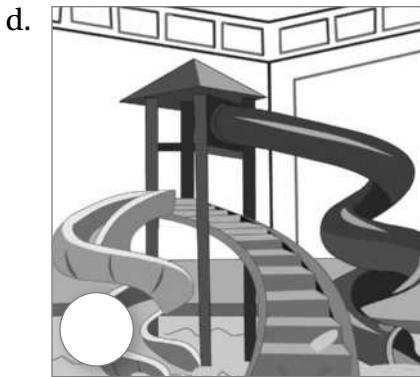
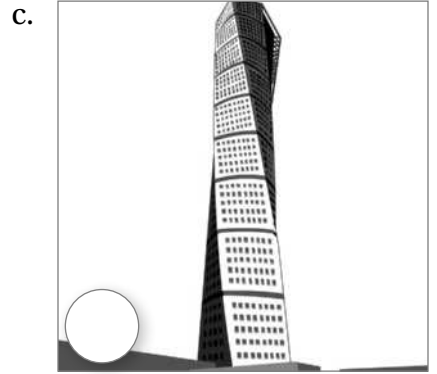
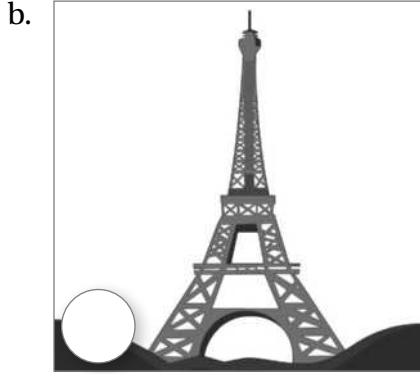
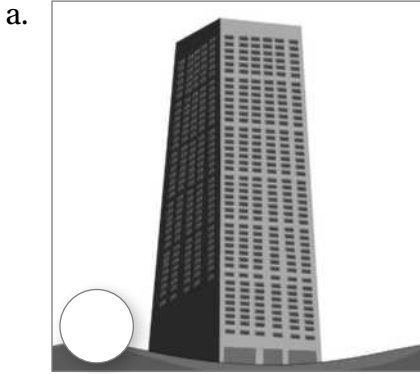
Life in the City

1 Find ten vocabulary words. Then write the correct words to complete each sentence.



1. People often talk about the differences between _____ life and _____ life. My friend is _____ because she lives for six months in the city and six months in the countryside.
2. I have another friend who has a very special window in his bedroom. The window is in the roof and is the _____ of a star. It's like sleeping under the stars! The _____ is _____ because he made it himself - nobody else has one like it!
3. Living in a _____ city is exciting. When I get a job, I _____ to live in Paris or Ottawa or Rome.
4. Is there a city in the world that doesn't have tall buildings or _____? Maybe, but every airport must have a communications _____ to help planes.

2 Listen. Write the number of the sentence that goes with each picture. **002**



3 Listen. Then read and tick **T** for *True* or **F** for *False*. Rewrite the false statements to make them true. **003**

1. Renato is an architect.
2. He designs skyscrapers.
3. Renato's design for a city has areas only for people.
4. In Renato's city, cars travel above residents' heads.
5. Renato's design is only for older people.
6. Renato's city design is safe for the residents.
7. The bicycle tracks are high up with the cars.
8. Renato's city is expensive to build.

T	F
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GRAMMAR

Present simple: General statements

Architects design new buildings for cities.	She studies the plans for the new capital.
The city's design includes a lot of green spaces.	The road goes next to an indoor park.
This tall tower doesn't look new.	The skyscraper has a garden inside.

To form the present simple, use the infinitive without *to*. *I/You/We/They design unusual buildings*. Note that with *he/she/it*, we add **-s** to the verb: *He/She designs a new skyscraper*. *It looks amazing*. To make a negative sentence, use *don't* or *doesn't*.

The spelling of some verbs changes after adding **-s** or **-es**. Add **-es** to verbs such as *cross* → *crosses*, *wash* → *washes*, *watch* → *watches*. For verbs that end in *y*, drop the *y* and add **-ies**: *study* → *studies*.

Some verbs are irregular: *go* → *goes*, *do* → *does*, *have* → *has*.

1 Listen. Circle the verb you hear. Then listen again to check your answers. 🎧 004

1. Capital cities **has** / **have** large public areas.
2. Children often **play** / **plays** in city parks.
3. An architect **teach** / **teaches** how to design buildings.
4. People **doesn't** / **don't** walk on this pavement.
5. Huge mountains **surround** / **surrounds** the capital city.
6. In winter the city park **closes** / **close** early.
7. She **study** / **studies** unusual architecture in Denmark.
8. The bridge **doesn't** / **don't** go to the sports centre.



2 Write. Fill in the blanks with the correct present simple form.

1. In Bogotá, people sometimes _____ (ride) their bikes on the motorway.
2. Residents _____ (like) to relax by the stream.
3. Architects _____ (not design) skyscrapers for rural areas.
4. A new bridge _____ (cross) the motorway.
5. People _____ (need) green spaces in capital cities.
6. Sometimes architects _____ (plan) buildings with parks on the roof.
7. In urban areas, people _____ (not enjoy) crowded pavements.
8. My village _____ (have) a water tower.
9. A major motorway _____ (connect) two big cities.
10. The stream _____ (not go) through the city.



3 Write about a city you know. Use some of the words in the box.

Things:	architecture	bridge	motorway	shape	pavement	skyscraper	tower
Descriptive words:	concrete	indoor	outdoor	rural	unique	unusual	urban
Verbs:	be	construct	cross	design	have	need	plan

4 Draw a plan of your city. Use a separate piece of paper. Practise talking about the details of your plan with your classmates or teacher.

- 1 **Listen and read.** As you read, notice the separate paragraphs. Why does the writer start new paragraphs? 📄005



Desire* Paths

***desire** *v.* to want something
n. the feeling of wanting something

¹Everybody has seen one, most people have walked on one, and perhaps you started a new one. We may not know the name, but these paths are called 'desire paths'. These are paths, tracks or pavements made by people or animals walking on the grass to move quickly from one concrete pavement to another. For example, we see these paths in urban spaces where people don't use the pavements, but take a shortcut through green land, parks and gardens.

²So why do people decide to walk on the green grass and not on the pavements? Sometimes the architect's plan for urban spaces isn't the best. Residents, people like you and me, who use the outdoor areas every day, know the best and quickest way to walk from one place to another.

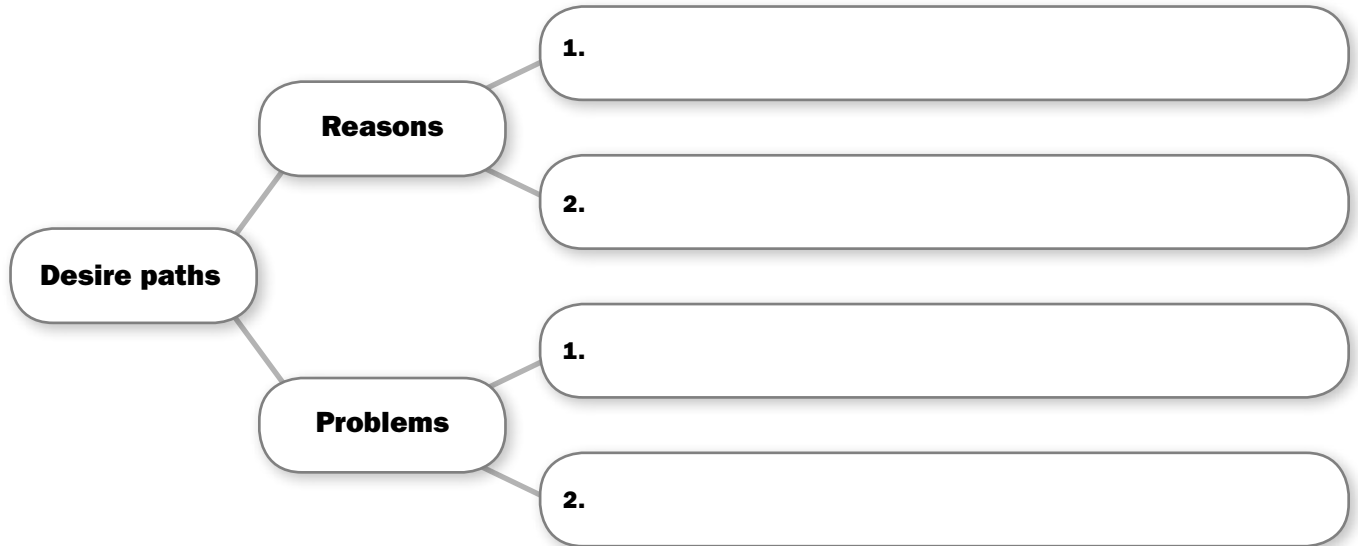
³The problem is that we destroy the grass when we make a desire path. Also, these new tracks get wet and dirty easily. Concrete is cleaner. We know that we need to protect our green spaces, but we also need to move from place to place quickly.

⁴Perhaps we need better designers and architects to plan our pavements and urban green spaces. They should ask local people and pay attention to what residents want.

2 Answer the questions. Write the number of the paragraph on the line.

- ___ 1. Which paragraph gives us a definition of desire paths?
- ___ 2. Which paragraph tells us about problems with desire paths?
- ___ 3. Which paragraph describes the reasons for desire paths?
- ___ 4. Which paragraph discusses possible solutions to the problems?

3 Complete the diagram. Read the text again and make notes in the boxes.



4 Think about the information from the texts in this unit. You've read about desire paths and a plan to make London into a new type of national park. Read the sentences. Do you agree with these ideas? Tick (✓) the boxes if you agree. Write a question mark (?) if you're not sure. Write (X) if you don't agree.

- 1. There's a lot of green space where I live.
- 2. We need to protect green spaces in cities.
- 3. I use desire paths.
- 4. Concrete pavements are important.
- 5. I feel happier when I spend time outdoors.
- 6. The walk to my nearest park is too long.
- 7. Architects should ask city residents about their ideas for green spaces.
- 8. People haven't got enough information about nature in urban areas.

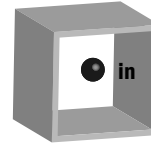
GRAMMAR

In and *on*: Expressing location

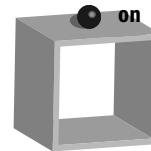
People walk on the grass and make new paths.	There aren't enough trees in cities.
There's a restaurant on top of the skyscraper.	We need more green spaces in urban areas.
I walk my dog on the pavement.	I like to relax in the park.

We use *in* and *on* to say where something is. Use *in* to give the idea that things are inside something or in an area; for example, in buildings, cities and countries.

People live **in** skyscrapers. There are many beaches **in** Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro is **in** Brazil. Brazil is a country **in** South America.



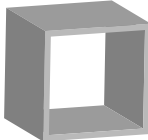
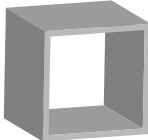
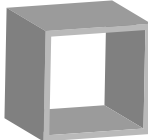
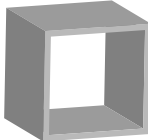
Use *on* to say that something is on the surface or on top of something else. We also use *on* with streets and roads. They live **on** an island. Their house is **on** Broad Street. They often walk **on** the beach.

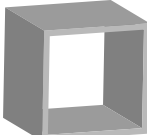
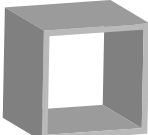
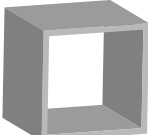


1 Circle the correct preposition.

- Cars don't go **on** / **in** pavements.
- There are a lot of skyscrapers **in** / **on** big cities.
- The Statue of Liberty is **on** / **in** an island.
- You can find lot of green areas **in** / **on** the countryside.
- Moscow is **in** / **on** Russia.
- The Taj Mahal is **on** / **in** India.
- The most popular Internet café is **on** / **in** Main Street.
- The architect lives **in** / **on** Los Angeles.
- Many residents of Rio de Janeiro like to relax **on** / **in** the beach.
- There's a new restaurant **on** / **in** top of the building.

2 Listen. Draw a dot *in* or *on* each box according to the sentence you hear. 🎧 006

1.  2.  3.  4. 

5.  6.  7.  8. 