

UNIT 3

Unit 3, Sociology, The Q Classroom

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- Teacher:** The Unit 3 Question is “What is the best kind of vacation?” What are some different kinds of vacations? Marcus?
- Marcus:** There are relaxing vacations, like going to the beach. There are tourism vacations, where you see sights and go to museums. There are nature vacations, where you go camping or fishing.
- Teacher:** Yuna, which do you think is the best kind of vacation?
- Yuna:** Relaxing. I like to go to the beach.
- Teacher:** What do you think, Sophy? What’s the best kind of vacation?
- Sophy:** For me, it’s a tourism vacation. I like to visit new cities, especially in other countries, and learn about other cultures.
- Teacher:** How about you, Felix? What do you think is the best kind of vacation?
- Felix:** Hmm. I think the best kind of vacation is something unusual, like going to Africa or seeing polar bears in the Arctic. I don’t want to relax on vacation. I want to see something really different from what I see every day.

Unit 3, Note-taking Skill, Example

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- F:** Costa Rica is located in Central America. It borders the countries of Nicaragua and Panama, as well as the Pacific Ocean, and the Caribbean Sea. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, Costa Rica was under Spanish rule. It became an independent country on September twenty-first, 1821. Today, because of its warm, sunny weather, relaxing beaches, and natural beauty, Costa Rica is a very popular place for tourists. About 2 million people travel there every year.

Unit 3, Note-taking Skill, Activity A

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- F:** But Costa Rica is not just a good place for a vacation. It’s also a great place to study nature and learn about ways to protect the Earth’s environment. The land in Costa Rica is different everywhere. There are mountains, the ocean, rainforest, and flat dry areas. This means there are thousands of different types of animals and plants living there. And the country has many laws that protect the land and environment and the plants and animals that live there. In fact, nearly thirty percent of Costa Rica’s land is protected by law. In 2009, a group of British environmental experts named Costa Rica the “greenest” country in the world.

Unit 3, Listening 1, Activity A, C, E
Pages 46, 47

Speaker 1: Every year, millions of people visit famous places around the world. Tourism can be good. **Tourists** spend money. This helps **local** businesses and makes jobs for local people. But tourists can also cause problems. What are the effects of having tourists, and what are people doing to help?

Speaker 2: Let's visit Petra, Jordan.

Petra is a two-thousand year-old city in the south of Jordan. It is in the **desert** about 225 kilometers from the capital city, Amman. Between five and six hundred thousand tourists visit Petra each year. Petra's beautiful buildings are cut into a type of red rock called Nubian Sandstone. In the area of Petra, this sandstone is soft and easy to break. So wind, rain, and too many visitors can **destroy** the buildings. Because of this, visitors cannot drive cars near the buildings; they can only walk or ride camels or horses. And to help stop the strong desert winds, people plant many trees around Petra.

Speaker 1: Here we are at the Galapagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador.

The Galapagos Islands are in the Pacific Ocean near South America. The 19 main islands are home to thousands of plants and animals. About 175,000 tourists visit the islands every year. They come on planes or boats from many different places. And these planes and boats sometimes carry **insects** that don't belong in the Galapagos Islands. This is **dangerous** for the local plants and animals. Now airlines must spray visitors' clothing and bags with a special liquid to kill any insects before they get off the plane or boat.

Speaker 3: Next we visit Antarctica.

Most people don't think of Antarctica as a good place for a relaxing vacation. But some say it's one of the most beautiful and interesting places on Earth. The first group of tourists arrived there in 1956. There were only about 500 visitors a year then. Today, there are close to 50,000. The growing tourist business is causing **pollution**, changing the land, and causing problems for animals. For this reason, tourists must follow special rules. For example, they cannot feed animals, move or take any plants; and they must wash their boots before walking to a new area.

Unit 3, Listening Skill, Example 1
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fourteen
forty
fifteen
fifty
sixteen
sixty
seventeen
seventy
eighteen
eighty
nineteen
ninety

Unit 3, Listening Skill, Example 2
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four hundred fifty-three
three thousand, two hundred twenty-seven
fifteen thousand, six hundred nine
two hundred seventy-five thousand
eight million, two hundred fifty thousand

Unit 3, Listening Skill, Example 3
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seventeen hundred
eighteen oh nine
nineteen eighty-nine
twenty eleven / two thousand eleven

Unit 3, Listening Skill, Activity A
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Unit 3, Listening Skill, Activity C

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1. Mt. Everest is 8,850 meters high.
2. The Eiffel Tower in Paris was built in 1889.
3. Burj Khalifa, the tallest building in the world, is **828** meters tall.
4. The population of New York City is about 8,300,000.
5. There are 7,107 islands in the Philippines.
6. Angel Falls in Venezuela is the world's tallest waterfall. It's 979 meters tall.

Unit 3, Listening 2, Activity A, B

Page 52, 53

Lisa: Good evening. Thank you all for coming. I'm happy that you're interested in our travel tour for **volunteers** to Cusco, Peru. Traveling and working as a volunteer is a wonderful experience, and I'm sure you're going to enjoy it. OK. Let's get started. First, I'm going to give you some information about the trip. Cusco is a **pretty** city with a **population** of about 350,000. It's near the Andes Mountains. It's about three hours by train to Machu Picchu, the **ancient** Inca city.

Female student: Wow. Can we go there?

Lisa: Yes, at the end of the first week we are going to visit Machu Picchu. Our trip is four weeks: from June 13th to July 5th. The first two weeks will **prepare** you for your volunteer work. You're going to study Spanish and learn about the culture of Peru. Are there any questions about that?

Male Student: Yes, where are we going to stay?

Lisa: You're all going to live with local families. We have wonderful host families. You're going to eat meals with them, speak Spanish with them, and help them around the house—just like a member of the family.

Female student: What kind of volunteer work are we going to do?

Lisa: On this trip, we're going to help **repair** a local school. This school is very old, and many classrooms need repairs. We're going to put in new windows, paint the classrooms, and make it a better place for the children who study there.

Male Student: Can we meet the children?

Lisa: Yes, in fact, part of the volunteer work is teaching at the school. You're going to work with the teachers and help them with anything they need. You may teach English, or **lead** sports or games.

Female student: That sounds great.

Lisa: Yes, most volunteers say this is the most **enjoyable** part of the trip. When they see the children's happy faces, they know the positive effects of their work.

Unit 3, Grammar, Activity B

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1. What are you going to do in China?
I'm going to do volunteer work in Shanghai.
2. Where are we going to stay?
You're going to live with a local family.
3. Can we go to the National Museum today?
No, we're going to go shopping.
4. How long is your trip?
We're going to return on May 16th.
5. Is John going to take a vacation this year?
Yes, he's going to go to Hawaii.

Unit 3, Pronunciation, Examples

Page 60

1. We're going to visit Italy next year.
We're going to [gonna] visit Italy next year.
2. She isn't going to come with us.
She isn't going to [gonna] come with us.
3. I'm going to stay with a family in Madrid.
I'm going to [gonna] stay with a family in Madrid.
4. They aren't going to join a tour.
They aren't going to [gonna] join a tour.

Unit 3, Unit Assignment, Activity A, B

iQ Online Resource

- Doug:** Hello, everyone. I'm Doug, and this is Omar. We're going to tell you about our tree-planting tour to Nepal. Let's start with the tour schedule. This is a 14-day tour. We're going to leave on March 9th and come back on March 22nd. Now let's move on to lodging. In Kathmandu, we're going to stay in a nice Western-style hotel for a few days. When we go on our hike, we're going to camp in tents. OK. Now Omar is going to tell you about the activities we're going to do.
- Omar:** Thanks, Doug. We're going to spend four days hiking and camping in the Himalayas. We will learn about the plants and animals in the mountains. On Day 9 of the tour, we are going to arrive at a small village called Sirendanda. We'll spend three days planting trees there with the local people. Next, I'm going to talk about the food. You're going to try some local food. Meat dishes are popular, but if you don't eat meat, the rice curry with fresh vegetables is wonderful. Doug is going to take over.
- Doug:** To wrap up, I'm going to tell you about the cost. The trip costs \$2,700. That price includes hotel and all meals. . . .