

VOCABULARY 1 Before You Read

A Read the article on the right, then circle the correct meaning of the words in colour.

- blowing up
 - destroying
- stayed where they were
 - were taken to a safe place
- remembered
 - thought
- cone-shaped
 - rectangular-shaped
- exciting
 - scary
- where they come from
 - how often they happen
- statistics
 - science fiction stories

TORNADO HITS LONDON

A tornado hit north-west London today, (1) **ripping apart** houses and cars. As a result, many residents (2) **were evacuated**. One resident (3) **recalled** the event. "I could see a huge (4) **funnel-shaped** cloud rolling up the street. At first it was kind of (5) **thrilling**, but then it became terrifying." The BBC Weather Service has been studying the (6) **frequency** of tornadoes in the UK. According to their (7) **data**, the UK experiences approximately 50 tornadoes each year.

B What do the words in colour mean? Answer the questions.

- When the tornado hit the town, it left a **trail of devastation**. Was the town damaged by the tornado or saved from it?
- Carla said she had a **background** in engineering. Is it likely that she had training or not?
- If someone offers him chocolate, he won't be able to **resist**. Will he eat the chocolate or refuse to eat it?
- The teacher **assumed** all the students would go on the trip. Did she know or think that they would go?
- Susan **underestimated** the cost of the dress. Was the cost lower or higher than she expected?
- Mike has finally **conquered** his fear of spiders. Did he overcome his fear or is he still afraid?
- Five people **witnessed** the accident. Did they see the accident happen or not?
- In the summer, the **basement** is the coolest place in the house. Is it underground or under the roof?
- Plains** are large areas of land. Are they flat or mountainous?
- They solved the problem when they discussed it **face to face**. Did they meet each other or talk on the telephone?

C What do you know about tornadoes? Read the statements below with a partner and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F). Check your answers on page 88.

- 1. A car provides you with **protection** from a tornado.
- 2. People need to take shelter if a tornado is **approaching**.
- 3. A tornado can leave one house **intact** and destroy another one nearby.
- 4. In a tornado, you may see large **hailstones** in addition to rain.
- 5. People are never **struck by lightning** in a tornado.
- 6. Some people actually **seek out** tornadoes to learn more about them.

READING

You are going to read an article about people who chase tornadoes. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

STORM CHASERS

If you have ever experienced a tornado, you are unlikely to forget it. It is one of the most powerful natural phenomena on the planet. A tornado consists of a funnel-shaped cloud with gale-force winds that can be twice the speed of the strongest hurricane. When it hits an area, it may leave a trail of devastation in its path, sometimes ripping apart one side of a street while the other remains intact. These storms destroy thousands of homes and in America alone, result in an average of 60 deaths a year.

1 Experts are able to warn people only minutes prior to a tornado strike, so people living in its path have little time to evacuate.

But while most people try to escape these deadly storms or find protection from their potential devastation, there is a small, dedicated group who actively seek them out. These storm chasers think nothing of travelling thousands of kilometres in search of a twister.

2 This is an area known for the frequency and force of its tornadoes.

Considering the danger involved, it is very unusual for women to take up storm chasing. Yet Peggy Willenberg and Melanie Metz, who call themselves the Twister Sisters, have been chasing tornadoes for years.

3 Peggy recalls that where she grew up in Indiana, tornadoes were frequent. But while her family stayed in the basement to keep out of the storm, she admits she “would sneak out for a look at the action!”

Both women studied science at university and took additional courses in meteorology.

4 However, the combination of a desire for thrills and scientific curiosity makes them unable to resist the attraction of chasing storms. “A tornado is always an enigma,” Willenberg says. She would never assume that she could conquer or control nature. “But,” she continues, “to understand it, that’s almost as powerful.”

Apart from catching breathtaking close-up images of the tornadoes on video or camera, storm chasers like Willenberg and Metz also gather data which help scientists understand more about these freak storms.

40 For instance, researchers have designed a piece of equipment called a probe, which can measure a tornado’s

speed and wind direction. But in order for the probe to get information, it has to be inside a tornado.

5 They are the ones who try to place a probe directly in the path of an approaching twister, sometimes putting their own lives at risk.

Even if they manage to avoid getting caught in a tornado, chasers face many other dangers in their race to come face to face with these storms. It’s not unheard of for storm chasers to be struck by lightning, skid on rain-soaked roads or get hit by giant hailstones. Added to the risk is a high level of frustration. For example, storm chasers use the latest equipment to help them in their search.

6 They drive hundreds of kilometres, only to realise that they should have gone in the opposite direction.

Despite the risks, or possibly because of them, an increasing number of thrill-seekers are joining the storm-chasing game. Some even come from Europe to see tornadoes up close.

7 The safest way is to join a tornado-chasing tour run by an experienced company. These tours take tourists for a week of chasing and the lucky ones may witness nature at its most spectacular – they may see a tornado forming right in front of their eyes.



- A To do this they spend hours driving back and forth across areas where there may be tornadoes, like Tornado Alley, in the great plains of the United States.
- B Worst of all tornadoes, or twisters as they are also called, are nearly impossible to predict with accuracy.
- C This is carried out using special techniques.
- D However, professionals like Metz and Willenberg would be the first to warn these amateurs that they should not underestimate the dangers of going it alone.
- E With this academic background, they could have chosen a much safer field of research.
- F While not really sisters, both women have been fascinated with these thrilling storms since childhood.
- G And this is where storm chasers come in.
- H But this does not mean that they can predict the exact location of a twister.

VOCABULARY 2

After You Read

A EXPRESSIONS FROM THE TEXT Find words in the text that mean the same as the words in bold.

- One side of the street is **completely undamaged**. (lines 5-10)
- People who chase storms **don't worry about** driving long distances. (lines 15-20)
- The Twister Sisters also **collect information** to help understand tornadoes. (lines 35-40)
- People who place a probe in a tornado's path are **risking their lives**. (lines 45-50)
- In addition to other risks, there is also a **great deal of frustration**. (lines 50-55)
- Sometimes they realise that they should be driving **the other way**. (lines 55-60)
- They spend a lot of time driving **in one direction and then the other**. (sentence A)
- It's important that people understand the risks of **doing this without help**. (sentence D)

B PREPOSITIONS Complete the phrases in the sentences with the prepositions below. Some prepositions are used more than once.

of • from • to • for • in • out

- We have an **average** rainfall 55 mm in January.
- Bad weather **resulted** three roads being closed.
- I told the children to go inside the house to **keep** of the rain.
- People who have a **desire** adventure will enjoy trekking in Nepal.
- We made all the necessary arrangements in the weeks **prior** our trip.
- Apart** the weather, London is a great place for a holiday.
- It's not **unheard** for storm chasers to spend days on the road.
- He plans to go to Africa **search** of endangered animals.
- The area is **known** its wines.

CONNECT to the TEXT

What natural phenomena have you heard of or seen that cause disaster and destruction?

C WORD BUILDING Complete the chart with words from the text. Then use these words to complete the sentences. Make any necessary changes.

verb	noun
frustrate
.....	evacuation
.....	resistance
protect

- Rescue workers the area that was hit by the storm.
- He felt anger and in his job because no one appreciated his efforts.
- The man offered no when the police came to take him away.
- The rare flowers in this area are by law and you cannot pick them.

D Complete the text with the words below.

assumes • close-up • skid • spectacular • predicted
unlikely • avoid • chasing • potential • hailstones

WEATHER Illusions

For film producers who have to make sure everything runs smoothly when making a movie, the weather is one of many (1) problems. For example, the producer may have to film a winter scene where the plot requires the hero to drive through a snowstorm. His car is supposed to (2) on an icy road while he is (3) a criminal. But this is (4) to happen because according to the weather report, unusually hot weather is (5)

What does the producer do to (6) putting off shooting the scene? He is likely to contact a company like *Snow Business*, which created (7) effects for films like *Narnia* and *Star Trek*.

Whether it's (8) images of snow-covered houses or giant (9), everything looks real and the viewer (10) that the film was actually shot in winter.

E EASILY CONFUSED WORDS Choose the correct words to complete each pair of sentences. Make any necessary changes.

forecast / predict last / latest air / wind
measure / count force / energy

- It was easy to how the film would end.
 - More snow is tonight.
- John is saving up for a bicycle and he his money every week.
 - We the length and width of the lounge before ordering the new carpet.
- At 9 o'clock, there is a news broadcast with all the news.
 - What was the thing he said to you before he left?
- Keep your window open so you'll have fresh
 - The strong blew down several trees.
- I had absolutely no left after running five kilometres.
 - The police had to control the demonstrators by

F WORDS RELATED TO NATURE

1 Match the descriptions to the phenomena. Use the words in bold to help you.

- have **gale-force winds**
 - produce hot **lava** and ash
 - may result from unusually **heavy rainfall**
 - is measured on the **Richter Scale**
 - can be caused by long periods of **dry weather**
- a. floods
..... b. earthquake
..... c. drought
..... d. tornadoes and hurricanes
..... e. volcanic eruptions

2 Write the words that mean the opposite of the words in bold.

bitterly cold • light breeze • pouring with rain
overcast • died down

- The sky was **clear**
- The wind **picked up** in the afternoon.
- Throughout our vacation, the weather was **scorching hot**
- There was a **strong wind** yesterday.
- It was **raining lightly** all afternoon.

GRAMMAR Relative Clauses

Complete the relative clauses in the sentences using the relative pronouns below. Some relative pronouns may be used more than once.

who • which • that • whose • when • where

Defining Relative Clauses

- Storm chasers are people / **look for tornadoes.**
 - They gathered information / **could help scientists.**
 - I'll always remember the day / **I saw a tornado.**
 - I talked to several people **homes were destroyed in the fire.**
- The relative clause defines the noun before it.
 - The word *that* can often replace *who*, *which* or *when*.
 - The relative pronouns *who*, *which*, *that* or *when* can be omitted if they are the object of the relative clause. **I'll always remember the day (when / that) I saw a tornado.**
 - After superlatives, *that* usually replaces *who* or *which*. **This is the best book (that) I have ever read.**

Non-defining Relative Clauses

- In Indiana, **I grew up**, there are storms.
 - John Martins, **was in the rescue team**, reported the event to the media.
 - The book *Volcanoes*, **was written by Mary Wright**, is a best seller.
 - Helen, **home was in New York**, has recently moved to London.
- The relative clause gives additional information about the noun before it and is separated by commas.
 - The relative pronoun *that* cannot be used.
 - The relative pronoun cannot be omitted.

See the Grammar Appendix, page 173.

A Combine the sentences below with relative pronouns. Do not use *that*. In which sentence can the relative pronoun be omitted?

- Tom Henson lives in Texas. His house was destroyed by a tornado.
.....
- The man is standing at the bus stop. He is 84 years old.
.....
- Where is the camera? I bought it last week.
.....
- Emma Thomson is a famous actress. She is British.
.....
- This is the room. I left my keys there.
.....
- I remember New Year's Eve 2010. You and I first met then.
.....

B Complete the text below with the relative pronouns *who*, *which*, *where*, *when* and *whose*.

The inhabitants of the Italian city of L'Aquila remember 6th April 2009, the day (1) a terrible earthquake hit the area. The earthquake, (2) lasted for 30 seconds, destroyed hundreds of buildings in the historical city and in neighbouring villages. The quake was felt 96 kilometres away in Rome, (3) some ancient ruins were damaged.

Within days, rescue workers had set up tents for the thousands of people (4) homes had been destroyed. The people (5) live in the region were grateful for the help they received, but many were also angry. They claimed that for months prior to the earthquake, there had been signs (6) indicated that a powerful earthquake was on the way, yet the authorities had done nothing to strengthen roads or buildings.



The Causative

We use the causative to talk about actions that we get someone else to do.

- have / get* + object + past participle (+ *by* + agent)
They **had / got the television repaired** last week.
- have* + agent + bare infinitive + object
The rescue workers **had everyone leave the area**.
- get* + agent + infinitive
They **got Tom to drive** them to the station.

Note

Have + object + past participle is sometimes used instead of the passive when referring to a misfortune. Here the subject did not cause the action.

He **had his passport stolen** yesterday.

See the Grammar Appendix, page 174.

A Complete the sentences with the words below and the correct form of the verbs given.

the students • the waiters • a well-known architect
his suit • the computer • his photograph • my eyes

- The teacher had the students write (write) the exam again.
- He got (take) for his new passport.
- The restaurant owner got (clean up) before they left.
- Did you have (fix)? Is it working now?
- The city authority got (design) the new library.
- Is he having (make) by a tailor, or is he buying it in a shop?
- I need glasses, so I'm having (test) next week.

B **CONNECT to GRAMMAR** Answer the questions that relate to health care.

- How often do you have your teeth checked?
- When did you last have your eyes tested?
- Do your parents have a doctor check you when you have a temperature?
- Have you ever had a nutritionist tell you about proper nutrition?
- Has anyone ever got you to exercise or take up a new sport?

C Complete the second sentence using the causative.

- I'm going to ask the shop to send my groceries.
I'm going to have the shop
- We asked people to prepare the food for the party in advance.
We had the food for the party
- Our teacher made sure we handed in our projects early.
Our teacher got
- Sandra asked her father to check her homework.
Sandra got her homework
- The roof needs to be repaired.
I'm going to get somebody



B2 EXAM PRACTICE

A Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Use between two and five words, including the word given.

- All the students had a background in music apart from Lyn. **WHO**
Lyn was the have a background in music.
- The lightning hit a tree in our garden yesterday. **STRUCK**
A tree in our garden yesterday.
- Were you born in this city? **WHERE**
Is this the born?
- Many people have left the country to look for work. **SEARCH**
Many people have left the country work.
- We've asked our gardener to cut the grass next week. **HAVING**
We're the grass next week.
- I probably won't find the purse I dropped. **UNLIKELY**
I purse I dropped.
- We asked for our neighbours' help during the storm. **GOT**
We us during the storm.
- No one has ever cut my hair so well before. **HAD**
I've never so well before.

B Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

GRAMMAR

- "Did you enjoy the book I lent you?"
"Yes. It is the best book I've ever read!"
a. which c. what
b. that d. of which
- They had all the witnesses to the police station.
a. to come c. that come
b. came d. come
- That's the is an actress.
a. boy's mother c. boy whose mother
b. boy his mother d. boy that his mother
- "Was that a tour guide with you in the church?"
"Yes. We got show us around."
a. that he c. him to
b. his d. it so he
- I'd love to meet my favourite film star
face face.
a. on c. with
b. by d. to

VOCABULARY

- It was with rain all afternoon.
a. soaking c. splashing
b. pouring d. running
- She couldn't asking him about his new girlfriend.
a. refuse c. resist
b. conquer d. control
- It is not of for lightning to strike the same place twice.
a. unknown c. unheard
b. uncommon d. unusual
- The interviewer asked me about my in art.
a. background c. surroundings
b. conditions d. environment
- Rescue workers put their own lives at to save other people.
a. danger c. risk
b. chance d. luck

C Read the text below and decide which answer, A, B, C or D, best fits each space.

After the Volcano

If you visit the islands of Santorini in Greece, you will see how a volcanic eruption can affect a region. Thousands of years ago there was only one island here called Thera. Then in 1500 BC, a volcanic eruption (1) in a huge explosion that formed the group of islands that we see today. Experts say the people living on Thera (2) to the eruption managed to escape before the volcano destroyed their town. Some of the walls of this ancient town (3) intact and can still be seen at the archaeological site on Thera. Visitors to Santorini can also tour another of the islands, Nea Kameni, where they can have the (4) experience of seeing an active volcano from (5) up. This island is now a (6) site where scientists (7) data about volcanoes. (8) admiring the (9) scenery, visitors also enjoy the unusual black sand on the islands' beaches. This sand comes from a type of stone called basalt, which is volcanic in origin. Santorini's volcanic activities have affected the agriculture in the area. The region is (10) for an excellent white wine with a very special taste that comes from the (11) level of ash in the ground. It is no wonder that this region (12) thousands of tourists every year.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 | A caused | B made | C resulted | D created |
| 2 | A prior | B before | C lasting | D back |
| 3 | A held | B remained | C left | D kept |
| 4 | A wild | B large | C thrilling | D breathtaking |
| 5 | A near | B next | C here | D close |
| 6 | A watched | B saved | C protected | D defended |
| 7 | A gather | B choose | C gain | D approach |
| 8 | A In spite | B Although | C Apart from | D Despite |
| 9 | A spectacular | B extravagant | C amazed | D astounding |
| 10 | A called | B known | C seen | D referred |
| 11 | A strong | B huge | C heavy | D high |
| 12 | A brings | B appeals | C attracts | D catches |



A FCE PART 4 You will hear an interview about sporting events that take place in very different climates. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- What did the sports in the Nunavut competition have in common?
 - A They were very unusual.
 - B They could be held in a small space.
 - C They demanded great strength.
- How often are the Northern Games held?
 - A every year
 - B every two years
 - C every six years
- What is the advantage of the Northern Games for the Inuit?
 - A They familiarise athletes with sports from other countries.
 - B They teach the young athletes survival skills.
 - C They help to preserve sporting traditions.
- How long can camels go without water in very hot weather?
 - A several months
 - B nearly a week
 - C a couple of days
- Why has camel racing developed into a formal sport?
 - A It is a good way to make money.
 - B It helps the local tribes.
 - C It is more exciting than horse racing.
- Why were children being used as camel jockeys?
 - A They were used to it.
 - B They needed the money.
 - C They weighed very little.
- Susan thinks the future of camel racing depends on
 - A the use of robots.
 - B adults being used to ride the camels.
 - C people protesting about using children.

B FCE PART 1 You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- You hear part of a radio programme. What kind of programme is it?
 - A news
 - B weather
 - C traffic report
- You hear a woman talking about a new shop. What really surprised her?
 - A The customers are rich.
 - B The selection is limited.
 - C The prices are too high.
- You hear a radio interviewer ask an artist about his work. How does the artist feel when he is painting?
 - A curious
 - B anxious
 - C hopeful
- You hear a woman talking to a friend about an issue concerning her new flat. How is she going to deal with it?
 - A She'll look for a larger flat.
 - B She'll wait till she has more money.
 - C She'll borrow a bed from her friend.
- You overhear a man telling a friend about a book he's reading. How did the man first hear about the book?
 - A from a shop assistant
 - B from his wife
 - C from a critic
- You hear a woman telling a friend about a course she's taking. How does she like the course?
 - A It is boring.
 - B It is difficult.
 - C It is useful.
- You hear somebody talking at a school. Who is she talking to?
 - A parents
 - B teachers
 - C children
- You hear a man talking on the radio. How does he feel about his career?
 - A unconcerned about his early failure
 - B surprised by his success
 - C disappointed with his earnings



A Look at pictures a and b below. Which words could be used to describe each picture? Label the words in the Topic Vocabulary a, b or ab.

B YOUR TASK Work with a partner and do the tasks below. Use the Speaking Guide to help you.

- Student A:** Look at the photographs of places with extreme climates. Compare the pictures and say what the challenges of living in these places might be. (one minute)
Student B: Which of these places would you prefer to visit? (20 seconds)

• What might the challenges of living in these places be?



- Student B:** Look at the photographs of different living conditions below. Compare the pictures and say why you think people might choose to live in these places. (one minute)

Student A: Which of these places would you prefer to live in? (20 seconds)

• What is life in these places like?



C DISCUSSION QUESTIONS Ask and answer the questions below with a partner. Use the Speaking Guide to help you.

- What can you learn from visiting remote places like these?
- What are the advantages of living in a hot climate? What are the disadvantages?
- What are the advantages of living in a cold climate? What are the disadvantages?
- What kind of climate does your country have?
- Where would you rather live – in a city or a small village? Why?

In Part 2 of the FCE oral exam, you will talk about two photographs for one minute, and your partner will talk about the same photos for 20 seconds. Then your partner talks about two other photos for one minute and you give a 20-second response to the examiner's question.

Topic Vocabulary

- heavy snow
- drought
- extreme weather
- need to keep warm
- scorching heat
- freezing temperatures
- lack of water
- (no) means of transport
- difficult travel conditions
- shelter from the cold / heat
- no basic necessities nearby
- heating costs
- secluded
- remote
- lead a sheltered life
- small communities
- not enough amenities
- small population
- few job opportunities
- peaceful and calm
- quiet, relaxing life

Useful Expressions

Comparing

In both pictures we can see ...
Another similarity / difference is that ...
One difference is that ...

Speculating

It looks as if it would be ...
I think it might be ...
The people would have to ...
It's probably ... because ...

A Read the task below and answer the questions in Exercises 1 and 2 that follow.

Your friend has sent you an email inviting you to join him on a course in Ireland. He has attached the advertisement for two courses that are available. Read his email, the advert and the notes you have made. Then write an email to your friend, using all your notes.

Great idea — What do you think about joining one of these courses? What else would you like to do while we are in Ireland?
 How about... Daniel

O'BRIAN COURSES
for People Who Like Challenges!

Three-day Survival Course
or
Weekend Climbing Course

Courses offered August-December

Say which and why
 not December because ...

- 1 ANALYSE THE TASK**
- Who are you writing to?
 - What four points must you cover in your email?
 - Will you use formal or informal language?
- 2 BRAINSTORM IDEAS**
- Which course would you prefer to do? Why?
 - What explanation can you give for not wanting to take a course in December?
 - What else would you like to do in Ireland?

B Read the model email below. Find the opening and closing phrases and tick (✓) them in the Writing Guide on page 87.

model

From: Sean@messenger.com
 To: Daniel@mymail.com
 Subject: Ireland

Dear Daniel,

Thanks for your email. It was great to hear from you! I think taking a course together is a fantastic idea. About which course we should choose, I'd prefer to take the mountain climbing course. There are lots of mountains where I live and I've always wanted to learn climbing skills. And as for the dates, I'd rather go during the summer holidays than over Christmas. I hear Ireland is overcast and rainy in December and I don't fancy hiking in the pouring rain all the time. In August the weather is warmer. If we have time, I'd really enjoy doing some sightseeing in Ireland. How about going to Dublin? It's supposed to be a great city with lots to do. Write soon so we can make all the arrangements. I can hardly wait!

Yours,
 Sean

C ORGANISE YOUR IDEAS Complete the plan for the model email.

PLAN	
Greeting	Dear Daniel.....
Opening Par 1 Relate to email received.
Body Pars 2-3 Relate to points mentioned in email and advert.
Closing Par 4 Write a suitable ending.	I can hardly wait!.....
Signing off

D FOCUS ON LANGUAGE When you write an email or letter, you may want to make suggestions or express a preference.

- 1 Making a suggestion** Make a suggestion for the situations below. Use the Useful Language section in the Writing Guide to help you.
- You want to take a tour of London. You write to your friend:
How
 - You think it would be a good idea to rent a boat. You write:
Maybe
- 2 Expressing a preference** When we want to express a preference, we can use *I'd rather* and *I'd prefer*. Underline the sentences in the model email that express a preference. Then complete the sentences below, saying which of the two options you prefer.
- stay in a youth hostel / stay at a bed and breakfast place
As for accommodation,
 - go to the theatre / go to a museum
About what to do,

E DEVELOP YOUR IDEAS When you make a suggestion or express a preference, you should add a sentence giving the reason for your choice. Read sentences 1-3 below and match them to their reasons (a-c).

- How about taking a guided tour of Edinburgh?
..... a. I hear it's freezing cold in winter there and I don't like ice and snow.
- As for when to go, I'd rather go to Scotland in the summer.
..... b. I'm sure we'll enjoy the challenge and the scenery is supposed to be breathtaking.
- What do you think of going hiking in the mountains?
..... c. Everyone says it's a very beautiful city with lots of interesting things to see.

F YOUR TASK Do the task below. Write your email in 120-150 words. Use the Writing Guide to help you.

Your friend is organising a weekend away in Scotland. She has sent you an email and an advert suggesting possible places to go. Read her email and the notes you have made. Then write her an email, using all your notes.

Yes — How about a weekend in Scotland? I saw an advert for a couple of interesting possibilities, which I've attached below. Let me know what you think.

Make suggestion — Is there anything else you'd like to do?
 Write soon,
 Mary

How much? — **SPECIAL OFFERS FOR WEEKEND ATTRACTIONS**
A Summer Weekend in Historical Edinburgh
 ★ History and culture at every step! Experienced tour guides
 ★ Enjoy the theatre at the Edinburgh Festival

Say which and why — **OR**
Come Riding in the Spring!
 ★ Just sign up and we'll take care of the rest.
 ★ We have the best instructors and we supply riding equipment.

Writing Guide

Steps for Writing an Email

- Analyse the task** Who are you writing to? What four points must you cover? Will you use formal or informal language?
- Brainstorm ideas** What suggestion can you make for something additional to do? Which offer appeals to you most? Why? How much does it cost? What extra information do you need to ask for?
- Organise your ideas** Follow the plan in Exercise C.
- Write your email** Remember to use a suitable opening and closing. Use the language of making suggestions and expressing a preference. Remember to give reasons. Use the phrases below to help you.

Useful Language

- Openings and closings**
- It was great to hear from you / get your email.
 - Thanks for your email.
 - That's all for now.
 - Write soon.
 - I can hardly wait!
 - Drop me a line and let me know what you think.

Making a suggestion

- How / What about ... ?
- What do you think of ... ?
- Maybe we can ...

Expressing a preference

- I'd rather ... (than) ...
- I'd prefer ...
- Personally, I like the idea of ...

Referring to your friend's question

- As for ...
- As far as ... goes, ...
- About the ...

Topic Vocabulary

- pleasant weather
- ... is supposed to be
- fascinating history
- take a tour
- breathtaking scenery



