

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 2 Lesson 1

Vocabulary: Topics (Unit 21-25)

A

Downloading and managing your music

Downloading music as **MP3**¹ files is easy.

- You can download a whole **album** or individual **tracks**² onto your phone or computer.
- You can save your favourite albums and tracks in **playlists** so you can find them easily.
- You can **sync**³ (or, more formal, **synchronise**) the music files on your computer with your phone.
- You can also **stream**⁴ music from the Internet or from your computer to other rooms in your home if you have the right equipment.

¹ a popular type of audio file - you can listen to the files on a computer or mobile device
² one song or piece of music from an album
³ have exactly the same files and data on more than one device
⁴ play music in real time from one source to another

B

A typical rock band

She's **lead singer** in a rock band. One of her brothers plays **lead guitar** and her other brother is a **keyboard player**, so it's a real family band.

What would you rather play in a band, drums or bass? I could never be a **drummer** but I think I could become a fairly good **bass guitarist**.



C

Types of music

My family all have different **tastes** in music. My sister Niki loves **classical** music, my uncle Ben's a **folk** fan and my father loves **jazz**. I like **R&B**¹ and **hip-hop**². I even compose a bit of **rap**³ myself! My older brother **is into**⁴ The Beatles and other **60s music**⁵. My mother loves film **soundtracks**⁶ but I just find them uninteresting. One type of music I can't stand is the **canned music**⁷ you get in supermarkets and airports – it drives me crazy!

¹ Rhythm and Blues, originally a black American form of blues music with a strong rhythm

² a style of popular music where the words are spoken rather than sung
³ the words spoken in hip-hop music (can also be a verb)
⁴ interested in and enthusiastic about
⁵ music from the 1960s

⁶ music from a film or TV show
⁷ artificial or recorded music played in the background

D

Collocations for musical activities

She plays the guitar but she doesn't **read music**. She **plays by ear**. She's got **a good ear***. She can **pick out*** a **tune** on almost any instrument. She's a very **talented musician**.

You can **make music** in lots of ways. You don't need to be a **trained musician** to enjoy music to the full.

* informal

Common mistakes

We say: *classical* music. (NOT *classie*) She loves **classical** music. (NOT *classie-music*) Music is uncountable. They played fantastic **music** for an hour. (NOT *fantastic-musies*)

Exercises

21.1 Fill the gaps in the conversation.

HENRY: I've been listening to some songs from the new album by the Hoods. It's great. I downloaded them to my _____ on my phone, so I've got them in both places. I just got six _____, not the whole thing.

ANNA: Oh, right. I download music files but then forget to _____ them with my phone, so I don't have them when I travel! But I can _____ them from the computer in my study to the audio system in the living room, so I do get to listen to them. I've made some good _____ with my favourite tracks.

21.2 In a typical rock band ...

- 1 ... who usually sings the songs? the lead singer
- 2 ... who keeps the rhythm using two sticks? _____
- 3 ... who plays the lowest musical notes? _____
- 4 ... who plays an electric piano or organ? _____
- 5 ... who plays the highest notes on the guitar? _____

21.3 Read the comments and then answer the questions.

Ross 'I must be the only person who actually likes the music in supermarkets.'

Emma 'I love the old original tracks by groups like The Beatles and the Rolling Stones.'

James 'I love the film and I'm going to buy the music from it. I often buy film music.'

Lauren 'I listen to the traditional songs of my country and try to learn them.'

Natalie 'I just love the way they can speak the words so fast - it's so clever.'

Liam 'I've always loved the blues and I like music with a strong rhythm.'

- 1 Who likes soundtracks? James
- 2 Who likes hip-hop? _____
- 3 Who likes 60s music? _____
- 4 Who is a folk music fan? _____
- 5 Who likes R&B? _____
- 6 Who likes canned music? _____

21.4 Complete the missing words in this advertisement. You are sometimes given the first letter(s).

HELP WANTED



Do you have a good ear for music? Do you play a musical instrument _____ ear? Can you p_____ out a tune on an instrument you've never played before? We are looking for volunteers to take part in an experiment to investigate people's natural musical abilities. You don't need to be a tr_____ musician and you don't need to be able to r_____ music. If you just _____ music at home or with friends for fun, whatever kinds of m_____ you are i_____, whether it's cl_____ music, j_____, pop, we want to hear from you. We believe there are many ta_____ musicians out there and we want to learn more about how you do it.

CALL 01255 7561447

21.5 Over to you

- Write answers that are true for you.
- 1 Can you remember the name of the first album you ever bought? Who was it by?
 - 2 How often do you download tracks or whole albums? Which do you prefer to do?
 - 3 Which kinds of music mentioned on the opposite page do you particularly like/dislike?
 - 4 Can you play any musical instruments and how well do you play them?
 - 5 What instrument and what kind of music would you like to be able to play well and why?

A

Talking about flavours and tastes - adjectives and some opposites (≠)

hot, spicy (e.g. curry) ≠ **mild** **bland** [very little flavour; rather negative]

salty [a lot of salt] **sugary** [a lot of sugar] **sickly** [too much sugar]

savoury /'seɪvəri/ [pleasant, slightly salty or with herbs]

sour [sharp, often unpleasant taste, like a lemon, and not sweet]

bitter [with an unpleasantly sharp taste] **tasty** [has a good taste/flavour] ≠ **tasteless** [no flavour at all]

moreish [having a pleasant taste, so you want to eat more]

I love **spicy** food, especially curries - the **hotter** the better! My sister prefers **mild** curries.

Those cakes are too **sugary** for me. They have a **sickly** taste.

They had some delicious **savoury** snacks at the party. They were very **moreish**.

The breakfast buffet was very poor quality: the coffee tasted **bitter** and the fruit juice was **sour**.

The food on the plane was **bland** and **tasteless** - it was like eating cardboard!

B

Appearance, presentation and quality of food

This meat is **overcooked/overdone** / **undercooked/underdone**.

I'm afraid this mango is a bit **unripe**. They're not really **in season** at the moment. [not ready to eat; *opp* = ripe] [being produced and ready and available]

This butter **has gone off**. I think we should throw it out. [not good to eat because it is too old]

I don't feel like anything **heavy**. I just want something **light**; a salad would be fine.

British cooking can be very **stodgy**. /'stɒdʒi/ [heavy, hard to digest]

Zoe will only buy **organic** fruit and vegetables. [grown without artificial chemicals]

We should try to have a **balanced diet**, without too much or too little of any particular thing.

A diet of **junk food** can cause long-term health problems. [food that is unhealthy but easy and quick to eat] **Processed** food in general is not good for you. [that has been treated with chemicals to preserve it or give it extra colour or taste]

C

Eating out



At most good restaurants, you usually have to **book a table** / **make a reservation** beforehand. If something happens, or you are ill, you may need to **cancel the booking/reservation**. In the UK a meal in a restaurant is typically three courses: a **starter**¹, a main course, then a dessert. You can often order **side dishes**². Some restaurants may have a **set menu** [a selection of dishes at a fixed price], or you can order individual dishes (called ordering *à-la-carte*). Restaurants often have **specials**³ advertised on a board. They often cater for vegetarians, **non-meat-eaters**⁴ and **vegans**⁵.

¹ light snack / appetiser ² a smaller dish alongside the main course (e.g. an extra vegetable)

³ dishes only available on that day ⁴ people who don't eat meat but who are not vegetarians

⁵ people who don't eat or use any animal products, such as meat, fish, eggs, cheese or leather

D

Eating at home

HOST:¹ Right, there's more soup. Who wants **seconds**²?

GUEST: Oh, yes, please. It was absolutely delicious.

HOST: There's bread here. Just **help yourself**³.

GUEST: Thanks.

HOST: Be sure to keep a bit of room for some **pudding**⁴.

Can I **re-fill** your glass?

GUEST: Ah, yes, thank you.

HOST: **Say when**.

GUEST: **When!** That's fine. Thanks.

¹ the person who has invited the guests

² a second serving of something

³ serve yourself

⁴ desserts are often called **pudding** (uncountable), **a sweet** (countable) or **afters** (plural) at home

Exercises

22.1 Which taste and flavour words opposite could you use to describe the following?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 a strong Indian curry <i>spicy / hot</i> | 4 an unripe apple |
| 2 a pizza with cheese and herbs | 5 a cup of tea with five spoonfuls of sugar |
| 3 sea water | 6 extremely strong black coffee with no sugar |

22.2 Using words from B opposite, what could you say to the person/people with you in a restaurant if ...

- 1 you had ordered a mild curry but got the opposite? *This curry is too hot / too spicy for me.*
- 2 the fish you ordered had obviously been cooked too much / too long?
- 3 you ordered melon and it was very hard?
- 4 your dish seemed to have no flavours at all?
- 5 there was too much salt in your soup?
- 6 someone at your table recommended a big steak but you just wanted a salad?
- 7 the dish you ordered was very heavy and difficult to digest?
- 8 a piece of chicken you ordered had not been cooked enough?
- 9 you wonder if the vegetables have been grown without artificial chemicals?

22.3 Read the comments and then complete the sentences with words and phrases from the opposite page.

- 1 Chris: 'I had to call the waiter to bring me a knife and fork.' Chris needed (some) cutlery.
- 2 Emma: 'If you want a dish not on the menu there's usually a blackboard with other dishes.' The restaurant usually has some
- 3 Oscar: 'The peanuts were free and I just couldn't stop eating them.' Oscar thought the peanuts were
- 4 Tina: 'I needed one because I didn't want to spill food on my new dress.' Tina needed
- 5 Jordi: 'I'm not a vegetarian; I just don't eat meat.' Jordi is a
- 6 Okas: 'I didn't like the set menu. I ordered individual dishes.' Okas ordered
- 7 Phoebe: 'It's a big student restaurant. You don't need to phone beforehand.' Phoebe said you don't need to / (two answers)
- 8 Krishnan: 'With my main course I ordered an extra bowl of chips and some mushrooms.' Krishnan ordered a couple of
- 9 Emily: 'Everybody had colds so we phoned the restaurant and said we weren't coming.' Emily and her friends cancelled / (two answers)
- 10 Hannah: 'I had some prawns before the main course.' Hannah had

22.4 If you were the host at a dinner party, what could you say to your guests if ...

- 1 you offered them another serving of something? Who wants seconds ?
- 2 you wanted them to serve themselves? Please
- 3 you started to re-fill their glass?, What could the guest say when you had poured enough? !
- 4 you offered them something sweet after the main course? Would you like / / ? (four possible answers)

22.5 Over to you

Write sentences that are true for you.

- 1 Which words from A and B opposite could you use to describe the food of your country or culture? Give some examples of dishes. Which fruit or vegetables are in season at different times of the year?
- 2 Describe your favourite dish, what is in it, how it is prepared, what flavours it has, etc.
- 3 How often do you eat junk food or processed food? Why? Do you have a balanced diet? In what ways?

A

Geographical features

You have to be careful about the use of 'the' with geographical features.

	use with 'the'?	example
countries	no	France
countries which are in a plural form	yes	the USA, the Philippines
individual mountains	no	Mount Everest
mountains in the Bernese Oberland	yes	the Jungfrau /'jʊŋfraʊ/
mountain chains	yes	the Himalayas /hɪmə'leɪjəz/
islands	no	Sicily
groups of islands	yes	the West Indies
rivers	yes	the Volga
oceans	yes	the Pacific
seas	yes	the Mediterranean /medɪtə'reɪniən/
gulfs, bays and straits	yes	the Gulf of Mexico, the Bay of Biscay, the Strait of Malacca
lakes	no	Lake Erie
currents	yes	the Gulf Stream

Language help

Although most countries do not take 'the', they do need the definite article when they are followed by a phrase limiting the meaning, e.g. *the Japan of today*, *the France we know from paintings*, *the South America of the past*.

B

Geographical features in Iceland

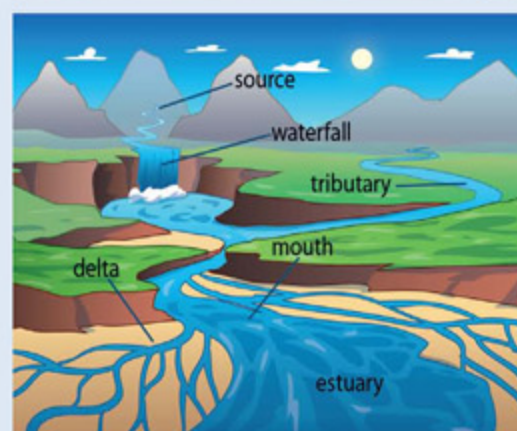
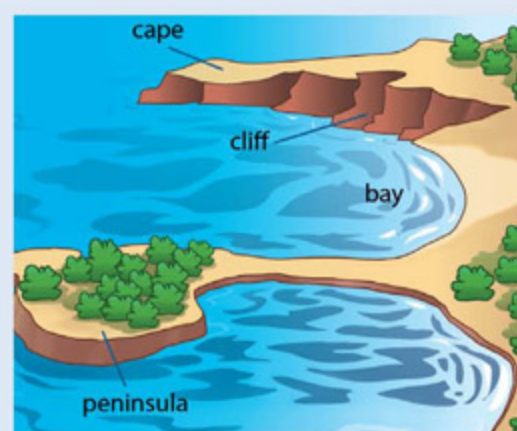
Iceland An island republic in the North Atlantic. The **landscape** consists largely of **barren plains**¹ and **mountains**, with large ice fields particularly in the south west. The island has **active volcanoes**² and is known for its **thermal**³ springs and **geysers**⁴. With less than 1% of the land suitable for growing **crops**⁵, the nation's **economy** is based on fishing, and fish products account for 80% of the exports. **Area**: 103,000 km². **Population**: 318,000.

Capital: Reykjavik.

¹ flat land where little grows ² volcanoes that still erupt

³ hot ⁴ hole in the ground that sends out hot water and steam

⁵ food that is grown



C

The sea, rivers and mountains

Where land meets sea: **coast, shore, beach**

Words connected with rivers: **valley, gorge** [valley with very steep sides], **stream** [small river]

Words connected with mountains: **foot, ridge, peak, summit, glacier** [river of ice]

Exercises

23.1 Find words on the opposite page that match the definitions.

- 1 a movement of water in a particular direction *current*
- 2 the wide part of a river at its mouth
- 3 the top of a mountain (*two words*)
- 4 the place where a river starts
- 5 the land along the edge of a sea or lake
- 6 a narrow stretch of sea between two areas of land
- 7 a long piece of land sticking out into the sea or a lake
- 8 a long narrow high part of a mountain

23.2 In the paragraph below all the instances of *the* have been omitted. Insert them wherever they are necessary.

Brazil is ^{the} fifth largest country in world. In north, densely forested basin of River Amazon covers half country. In east, country is washed by Atlantic. Highest mountain chain in South America, Andes, does not lie in Brazil. Brazil's most famous city is Rio de Janeiro, former capital. Today capital of Brazil is Brasilia.



23.3 Can you answer the following general knowledge geography quiz?

- 1 What is the highest mountain in Africa? *Mount Kilimanjaro*
- 2 What is the longest river in Europe?
- 3 Where is the highest waterfall in the world?
- 4 Name another country, apart from Iceland, which has geysers and hot springs.
- 5 What is a delta and which famous river has one?
- 6 Where are the Straits of Gibraltar and the Cape of Good Hope?

23.4 Find 17 more words for geographical features. Words go horizontally or vertically but not diagonally.

P	W	A	T	E	R	F	A	L	L
G	L	A	C	I	E	R	P	C	S
O	I	V	G	E	Y	S	E	R	H
R	S	V	O	L	C	A	N	O	O
G	L	C	E	A	U	L	I	P	R
E	A	A	C	K	R	E	N	S	E
D	N	P	P	E	R	O	S	E	A
E	D	E	E	R	E	G	U	L	F
L	P	L	A	I	N	S	L	A	Y
T	M	E	K	O	T	B	A	Y	S
A	F	V	S	D	M	U	P	G	J

23.5 Give two nouns from the opposite page to go with the adjectives below. Try not to repeat any of the nouns you choose.

- 1 sandy *beach*
- 2 steep
- 3 shallow
- 4 rocky
- 5 turbulent
- 6 dangerous

23.6 Over to you

Draw a map of a country or area that interests you. Write the English names of its main geographical features on it. Write a paragraph about the geography of the area.

A

The problems and their causes

A variety of environmental problems now affect our entire world. As **globalisation**¹ continues, local issues become international ones, so today there are few places in the world that do not suffer from environmental problems. Some of the major problems now affecting the world are **acid rain**², **air pollution**³, **global warming**⁴, **hazardous**⁵ waste, **ozone depletion**⁶, **smog**⁷, **water pollution**, **overpopulation**, and **rainforest destruction**⁸. People are also worried about the **greenhouse effect**, where an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide [CO₂] and other **gases**⁹ in the Earth's **atmosphere**¹⁰ causes a gradual warming of the surface of the Earth. This global warming is leading to the thawing of the **polar ice caps**¹¹ and all this is causing concern about **climate change**. Both human behaviour and climate change have led to many animal and plant **species**¹² becoming **endangered**¹³ or even **extinct**¹⁴.

- ¹ increasing business, cultural and other contacts between countries ² rain which contains harmful chemicals as a result of burning substances such as oil and coal [acid = a type of liquid that reacts chemically with other materials, sometimes dissolving them] ³ damage caused to the air by harmful substances or waste
⁴ rise in the world's temperature ⁵ dangerous ⁶ reduction in the ozone layer [layer of air above the Earth containing ozone which prevents harmful ultraviolet light from the sun from reaching Earth]
⁷ air pollution found in cities caused by a mixture of smoke, gases and chemicals (the word has been formed from smoke + fog) ⁸ destroying (cutting down) forest in a tropical area which receives a lot of rain
⁹ substance in a form that is neither solid nor liquid ¹⁰ the mixture of gases around the Earth
¹¹ ice covering the areas at the North and South Poles ¹² types ¹³ very few in number, at risk of becoming extinct ¹⁴ not existing any longer

Language help

The prefix **over-** means *too much*. **Overfishing** means that people have fished so much that it is having a serious effect on fish populations. **Overpopulated** means there are so many people living in an area that life is difficult there.

B

Dealing with the problems

Worldwide efforts are being made to improve the situation. **Green** parties and green or **ecological** policies are mainly concerned with **protecting the environment**. **Conservation** organisations are developing nature **reserves** where plants and animals are protected. Some farmers produce **organic** food, which avoids the use of harmful chemicals. More companies try to behave in a way that is **environmentally friendly** or **ecologically sound**. Societies attempt to **dispose of waste** in a more responsible way, by, for example, **recycling** as much as possible. People aim to **reduce their carbon footprint** by using cars less so that they cut down on their use of **fossil fuels**, for example.

C

Word families

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
globalisation	globalise	global	globally
environment, environmentalist		environmental	environmentally
pollution, pollutant	pollute	polluting	
destruction	destroy	destructive	destructively
disposal	dispose	disposable	
reduction	reduce	reduced	

Exercises

24.1 Answer each question, using a word or expression from the box.

acid rain carbon dioxide endangered species extinct global warming
globalisation hazardous waste ozone layer polar ice caps destruction of rainforests
smog water pollution

- 1 What happened to dinosaurs about 65 million years ago? *They became extinct.*
- 2 What is the name for a special layer in the Earth’s atmosphere which helps protect our planet?
- 3 What word can be used to describe the increasing contact between countries that has a major impact on life today?
- 4 What causes problems because it is difficult to dispose of safely?
- 5 What have scientists shown to be melting worryingly fast at the North and South Poles?
- 6 What does the chemical symbol CO₂ represent?
- 7 What has been happening in the Amazon area and in other tropical areas like Indonesia and Malaysia?
- 8 What problem is a type of air pollution?
- 9 What can cause harm to plant or other life when it falls on the land or sea?
- 10 What is the Siberian tiger an example of?
- 11 What has caused much plant and animal life in rivers in industrial areas to die out?
- 12 What is the term for the phenomenon describing the rise in the Earth’s average temperature?

24.2 Match words to form compound nouns.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| 1 acid | fuel | <i>acid rain</i> | 6 greenhouse | disposal | |
| 2 carbon | change | | 7 nature | reserve | |
| 3 climate | party | | 8 organic | depletion | |
| 4 fossil | footprint | | 9 ozone | effect | |
| 5 green | rain | | 10 waste | food | |

24.3 Choose a word from the opposite page to complete each sentence.

- 1 An *environmentalist* is a person who does what they can to help protect the environment.
- 2 items like plastic cups and paper plates are labour-saving but have a harmful effect on the environment.
- 3 The government says it is aiming for a significant in this country’s use of fossil fuels over the next ten years.
- 4 The company plans to part of a nature reserve in order to build its new warehouses.
- 5 Carbon monoxide (CO) is an example of an air
- 6 The melting of the polar ice caps will have a impact on the environment.
- 7 Staff can of all recyclable items in these green bins.
- 8 Air pollution may the lives of people with respiratory illnesses.
- 9 This company is proud of its friendly policies.

24.4 Over to you

Answer these questions.

- 1 Which of the environmental problems in A exist in your country?
- 2 Do you think climate change is having any impact in your country?
- 3 How much support do green parties have in your country?
- 4 What could power cars instead of petrol or diesel?
- 5 Suggest three things people can do to reduce their carbon footprint.

A Describing a city

The words **city** and **town** are sometimes used interchangeably but a city is generally large with a wider range of facilities. This is a description of Cork, one of Ireland's main cities. Which words or phrases might be useful for describing your own or another town?

Cork city is the major metropolis of the south; indeed, with a **population** of about 119,500, it is the second largest city in the Republic. The main business and shopping centre of the town lies on the island created by two channels of the River Lee, with many of the **suburbs** within walking distance of the centre. The buses tend to be overcrowded and the one-way **traffic system** is extremely complicated. In the hilly area of the city is the famous Shandon Steeple, the bell-tower of St Anne's Church, built on the site of a church destroyed when the city was besieged by the English in 1690. Back across the River Lee lies the city's cathedral, an imposing 19th-century building in the French Gothic style. Cork has two markets. Neither caters specifically for tourists but those who enjoy the **lively** atmosphere of a real working market will appreciate their charm. The town has good sports and arts facilities. The Crawford Art Gallery is well worth a visit. It regularly puts on **adventurous** exhibitions by **contemporary** artists. The fashionable **residential** districts of Cork city overlook the **picturesque** harbour. There are other residential areas on the **outskirts**.



B Facilities

Sports: **swimming pool** **sports centre** **golf course** **tennis courts** **football pitch** **skating rink**

Culture: **theatre** **opera house** **concert hall** **radio station** **art gallery**

Education: **school** **college** **university** **library** **adult education centre** **museum**

Catering, accommodation and night-life: **restaurant** **take-away** **hotel** **B&B** (bed and breakfast) **youth hostel** **club**

Transport: **bus service** **taxi rank** **car hire** **car park** **parking meters**

Other: **health centre** **law courts** **registry office** **citizens' advice bureau** **job centre**

department store **chemist's** **garden centre** **police station** **Town/City Hall**

estate agent **housing estate** **industrial estate**

C Problems in cities

problem	effect	cause
traffic jams	traffic very slow; commuters get very stressed	too much traffic, especially in the rush hour
slums	housing in a bad condition	poverty - people don't have money to spend on housing
vandalism	pointless destruction of property	poverty; lack of hope
overcrowding	difficult living conditions	too many people living in one place
pollution	deterioration in health	traffic and industrial

D Adjectives to describe a city

picturesque [very pretty and attractive], **historic**, **spacious** [with plenty of space], **elegant**, **magnificent**, **lively**, **deserted** [no one on the streets, e.g. at night], **bustling** [with lots of movement], **packed** [very crowded], **filthy** [very dirty], **run-down** [in a very bad condition]

Common mistakes

*There are a lot of open **spaces** in the centre of London. (NOT There are a lot of open places in ...)*

Exercises

25.1 Check that you understand the text about Cork by answering the following questions.

- 1 Where is Cork? *Cork is in the south of the Republic of Ireland.*
- 2 Where is the shopping and business centre of Cork?
- 3 What is Cork's traffic system like?
- 4 What is special about the site of St Anne's Church?
- 5 In what style is the architecture of Cork Cathedral?
- 6 Can you buy souvenirs at the markets?
- 7 Why is the Crawford Gallery worth visiting?
- 8 Where do Cork people live?

25.2 Fill in the gaps in this description of a town. Use words from the text about Cork.

Cambridge has the ¹ *second* oldest university in England (after Oxford). It has a ² of around 108,900, many of whom are students. The main tourist ³ of the town lies in the city centre, around the university colleges. A number of the old university buildings are built on the ⁴ of former monasteries or convents. Most of the more picturesque colleges ⁵ the River Cam.



Most of the main hotels in the town are within walking ⁶ of the centre. The town centre has a lively fruit and vegetable ⁷ and it ⁸ to be very crowded on Saturdays. The Fitzwilliam Museum is well ⁹ visiting as is an art gallery called Kettle's Yard which regularly puts on quite varied ¹⁰ by a range of artists. The town also has plenty of sports ¹¹ catering for both young and old. An interesting new Science Park has been built on the ¹² of the town, about two kilometres from the city centre.

25.3 Look at the facilities listed in B. Think of a town and tick all those facilities which the town has.

25.4 Suggest three words which would collocate well with the nouns below. The words do not have to be on the left-hand page.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1 <i>history</i> / <i>science</i> / <i>folk</i> / museum | 4 / / / court |
| 2 / / / centre | 5 / / / club |
| 3 / / / college | 6 / / / agency |

25.5 Which of the facilities in B might you go to in order to:

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 dance? <i>a club</i> | 4 get married? | 7 borrow a book? |
| 2 play tennis? | 5 buy a house? | 8 buy a meal to eat at home? |
| 3 find a taxi? | 6 see an exhibition? | 9 do an evening class? |

25.6 What are the problems in C for these suggested solutions?

- 1 They should provide good-quality state housing. *slums*
- 2 There should be stricter laws about traffic emissions.
- 3 They should restrict the number of people living in any one area.
- 4 People who destroy public property should be made to do community service.
- 5 We need a much better public transport system.

25.7 Over to you

Write a description of the town where you live or another town you know well, using as much of the vocabulary from this unit as possible.