1. Think about a city you have lived in or visited. Then complete the chart with your opinions.

City: __________________________

| Things you like about the city |  |
| Things you dislike about the city |  |
| Trends (general changes taking place) in the city |  |
| Things that could be done to improve life in the city |  |

2. Read the e-mail message.

From: yourfriend@summitmail.com

Subject: City girl?

Hey! How’s life treating you? I’m busy applying to universities. Can you believe I’m graduating from secondary school this year? I’m thinking about going to a university in the city. I know I’ve always been a country girl, but I think a faster pace might be a nice change. Any advice? Let me know what you think.

Now respond to the e-mail message. Do you think a move to the city is a good idea? Explain your opinion. Describe some advantages and disadvantages of life in the city. If you can, give advice on living in a city.

To: yourfriend@summitmail.com

Subject: RE: City girl?
LESSON 1

3 Combine each pair of sentences, using a possessive with a gerund.

1. He sleeps in class. What do you think about it?
   
   What do you think about his sleeping in class?

2. Julie’s husband checks his PDA constantly. She can’t stand it.

3. Patricia’s co-workers call her Patty. She resents it.

4. They complain all the time. I’m so tired of it.

5. We take calls during dinner. Our father objects to it.

6. I hum while I work. Do you mind?

7. You are late so often. Mr. Yu objects to it.

4 Read the list of annoying office behaviors.

Top Ten Most Annoying Personal Behaviors at Work

What do your co-workers do that gets on your nerves? We recently asked our readers to e-mail us the most annoying personal behaviors of their officemates. Here are the ten most popular responses:

1. Chewing, smacking, and popping gum
2. Humming, whistling loudly, or listening to the radio in a shared work area
3. Interrupting conversations
4. Smoking at work
5. Inappropriate jokes, language, or comments
6. Inappropriate dress—either too casual or too shocking
7. Looking at the clock or at one’s watch repeatedly during a meeting
8. Wearing too much perfume or cologne
9. Playing with objects on someone else’s desk
10. Gossiping and complaining constantly

SOURCE: www.bizjournal.com

Now answer the questions.

1. Which behavior from the list do you find most annoying?

2. Can you think of any annoying workplace behaviors that aren’t on the list?

3. Do you know someone who engages in one of these behaviors? How do you feel about it?
   Write a sentence, using a possessive with a gerund.

4. Write a sentence asking for permission to do one of the things listed.

5. Write a sentence politely asking someone not to do one of the things listed.
5  Judge the appropriateness of each behavior below. Write sentences, using
adjectives from Student’s Book page 53 or your own adjectives.
1. Using a hand-held phone while driving: It’s unsafe to use a hand-held phone while driving.
2. Taking a call in a movie theater: __________________________________________________________
3. Turning your cell phone off in class: ______________________________________________________________
4. Having a loud, personal conversation on the train: __________________________________________________
5. Talking on the phone while shopping: ____________________________________________________________
6. Turning your phone to silent mode in a restaurant: _____________________________________________________
7. Leaving your phone on during a flight: _______________________________________________________________

Cell-phone use at public cultural events — such as plays, movies, concerts, and art exhibits — is now against the law in New York City. The penalty for violating the law is a fifty-dollar fine and removal from the theater, museum, etc. The law was passed in 2003 after two famous actors reacted to cell-phone users during Broadway performances. In mid-performance, Kevin Spacey turned to a member of the audience who had answered a cell phone and said, “Tell them you’re busy.” Laurence Fishburne wasn’t as polite. When an audience member answered a phone during one of his performances, he yelled, “Turn your @#! phone off!”

Sources: www.wired.com, www.playbill.com

LESSON 2

6  Offer acceptable alternatives for each inappropriate behavior. Use either ... or.
1. Littering: People should either throw their garbage in a trash can or hold on to it until they find one.
2. Talking during a movie: ______________________________________________________________
3. Playing loud music on a bus: ______________________________________________________________
4. Gossiping: ______________________________________________________________
5. Eating in class: ______________________________________________________________

7  Rewrite each sentence, using neither ... nor and the antonym of the adjective.
1. Listening to loud music and getting in and out of your seat constantly are inconsiderate on a flight. Neither listening to loud music nor getting in and out of your seat constantly is considerate on a flight.
2. Leaving a cell phone on and putting your feet up on the seat in front of you are discourteous in a movie theater.
3. Talking on a cell phone and smoking while driving are irresponsible.
4. Talking or laughing while the teacher is talking is disrespectful.
5. Touching the art and taking flash photography in a museum are inappropriate.

* Symbols such as @#! are used to politely denote curse words.
Read the pet peeves of visitors to a website.

Now rate the pet peeves according to how annoying they are to you. Number them from 1 (most annoying) to 6 (least annoying).

1. drivers who slow down to stare at traffic accidents
2. servers who don't cover their mouths when they cough
3. dog owners who don't clean up after their dogs
4. salespeople who don't interrupt their personal conversations to help you
5. drivers who don't use their turn signals
6. drivers who don't look behind them before they open their car doors

Challenge. Now read the pet peeves in Exercise 8 again. Write a sentence summarizing each person's opinion. Use the paired conjunctions in parentheses.

1. Sam's opinion (not only . . . but also):

   Not only does slowing down to stare at traffic accidents create huge, unnecessary traffic jams, but it's also dangerous.

2. Karen's opinion (either . . . or):

3. Amy's opinion (either . . . or):

4. Will's opinion (not only . . . but also):

5. Isabella's opinion (neither . . . nor):


10 What About You? What's your pet peeve? Post a message to the message board. Use the messages in Exercise 8 as a guide.

LESSON 3

11 Check the community service activities that you or someone you know has done.

☐ plant flowers or trees  ☐ collect signatures
☐ pick up trash  ☐ volunteer
☐ mail letters  ☐ make arrangements to donate your organs
☐ make phone calls  ☐ donate money
☐ raise money  ☐ other: ________________________________

Now write sentences.

Example: Write about two activities you or someone you know has done. Use not only . . . but also.

Not only have I raised money, but I've also volunteered.

1. Write about two activities you or someone you know has done. Use not only . . . but also.


2. Write about two activities you haven't done. Use neither . . . nor.


3. Write about two activities you’d like to do. Use either . . . or.


12 Reading Warm-up. Describe your ideal vacation. Where would you go? What would you do? Where would you stay?
Bud Philbrook and Michele Gran were married in 1979. Instead of taking a honeymoon cruise to the Caribbean, they decided to spend a week in a rural village in Guatemala, where they helped raise money for an irrigation system. When they returned to their home in St. Paul, Minnesota, USA, the local newspaper wrote a story about their unusual honeymoon. Soon, people started contacting them, asking how they could plan a similar trip. Philbrook said, “We knew there was a need in rural communities around the world, and now we were learning people wanted to do this.”

In 1984, the couple founded Global Volunteers, a nonprofit agency for people who want to spend their vacation helping others. Now the organization sends about 2,000 people each year to community development programs in twenty countries on six continents. These short-term volunteer service projects are focused on helping children and their families.

Volunteers are invited by local community leaders to work on projects that community members have identified as important. Not only do volunteers work side by side with local people, but they also live in the community. In most cases, no special skills are required. Anyone who wants to be of service and to learn about other cultures can volunteer. Global Volunteers’ working vacations are popular with people of all ages. There are young, single volunteers and retired volunteers.

More recently, Global Volunteers has started offering programs for families with children as young as five. Some Global Volunteers community service opportunities include:

• helping to build clinics and community centers in mountain villages in Costa Rica.
• caring for infants with special needs in a rural hospital in Romania.
• working with orphaned and abandoned children in India.
• teaching conversational English in a large city or rural village in China.

Now answer questions about the article.

1. Where did Bud Philbrook and Michele Gran go on their honeymoon? 
2. What did they do? 
3. Why do you think they decided to spend their honeymoon in this way? 
4. What effect did their story have on some people who read it? 
5. What did Bud Philbrook and Michele Gran do as a result of people’s interest in their trip?

What About You? Would you consider a volunteer vacation? Answer the questions.

1. In my opinion, a volunteer vacation would be 
   a. a life-changing experience  c. more trouble than it’s worth
   b. an adventure          d. kind of scary
   Explain your answer: 

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2. Some Global Volunteers live with local families. How comfortable would you be doing the same thing?
   a. very comfortable  c. a little uncomfortable
   b. somewhat comfortable  d. very uncomfortable
   Explain your answer: 

3. At what stage in your life would you want to go on a volunteer vacation?
   a. young and single  c. married with a family
   b. married without kids  d. retired
   Explain your answer: 

4. Which of the community services listed in the article would you want to do? Why?

5. Would you prefer to volunteer in a rural area or in a city? Why?

LESSON 4

Reading. Look back at The Advent of the Megacity on Student’s Book page 58.
What is Dr. Perlman’s opinion of planned cities?

Now read about Canberra, Australia.

Canberra: A Planned City

Are planned cities too sterile? Not according to most people who live in or visit Canberra, Australia. With a population of just over 323,000, it’s not a megacity—but it is Australia’s largest inland city and its capital. Opinions of the entirely planned city cite plenty of pros and not a lot of cons. According to the travel guide Lonely Planet, it’s “a picturesque spot with beautiful galleries and museums, as well as excellent restaurants, bars, and cafes.”

One of the world’s greenest cities, Canberra is surrounded by nature reserves, and a great deal of city land was set aside for parks and gardens. Canberra is proof that—with proper planning—the environment can be preserved in densely populated cities and towns.

Canberra also has excellent infrastructure. With wide roads that use roundabouts, rather than traffic lights, to regulate the flow of traffic, the city offers the shortest average commute times in Australia. Most city roads also have bike lanes, making cycling an important form of transportation in Canberra.

As a result of careful planning, Canberra offers the benefits of city living without the urban problems such as pollution and traffic. Not only does Canberra have clean air and water and good roads, but it also has affordable housing (cheaper than Sydney or Melbourne) and an abundance of health-care facilities. As the seat of Australia’s government, Canberra has low unemployment and high education and income levels. It is a relatively safe city, with no murders reported in the 1999/2000 financial year. Canberra shows that planned cities can be great places to live and work.

Sources: www.up.edu.ph, www.education.nationalcapital.gov.au
Look back at the reading on page 45 and mark each statement about Canberra True or False. Provide information from the article to support your choice.

1. □ □ Canberra suffers from a lack of culture and entertainment.

2. □ □ Transportation is a problem in Canberra.

3. □ □ Canberra has high levels of pollution.

4. □ □ Housing is not a problem for most people in Canberra.

5. □ □ A high percentage of people in Canberra cannot find work.

6. □ □ Crime is low in Canberra.

List one aspect of life in Canberra that appeals to you. Explain your answer.

Challenge. If you were going to design a city, what would be important to you? Choose three urban problems from the box. Provide ideas about how each problem might be prevented or alleviated through planning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Ideas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>Job training. encourage employers to locate in city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hippodamus, a Greek architect of the 5th century B.C., is often considered the father of city planning. He designed the city of Miletus, using a grid plan for the layout of streets. (A grid is a pattern of straight lines that cross each other and form squares.)

Source: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)
Grammar Booster

A  Rewrite each sentence, using the word in parentheses. Make verb changes as necessary.

1. John Coltrane was a great jazz musician, and so was Miles Davis. (too)

   John Coltrane was a great jazz musician, and Miles Davis was too.

2. The restaurant doesn’t allow smoking, and neither does the bar. (not either)

3. Her company has adopted a casual dress code on Fridays, and his has too. (so)

4. Shorts aren’t appropriate in the office, and neither are jeans. (not either)

5. She was annoyed by his behavior, and we were too. (so)

6. We’ve decided to volunteer, and so have they. (too)

7. Dave Clark doesn’t like the city, and we don’t either. (neither)

8. We’re not going on vacation this summer, and they’re not either. (neither)

B  Use the diagram below to compare two cities that you know. Consider things like traffic, weather, population, natural setting, architecture, infrastructure, and tourist attractions. Write similarities where the circles overlap and differences in the areas that do not overlap.

Now use the information from the diagram to write sentences about ways in which the two cities are similar. Use conjunctions with so, too, neither, and not either.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

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9. 

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11. 

12. 

13. 

14. 

15. 

16. 

17. 

18. 

19. 

20. 

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C Use short responses with so, too, neither, or not either to agree with the statements.

1. A: I don’t really like the fast pace of life in the city.
   B: __________________________

2. A: I’m really annoyed by smoking in restaurants.
   B: __________________________

3. A: I try to be courteous about using my cell phone.
   B: __________________________

4. A: I can’t understand why people talk during movies.
   B: __________________________

5. A: I speak up when something bothers me.
   B: __________________________

6. A: I don’t have time to get involved with my community.
   B: __________________________

7. A: I would consider donating my organs.
   B: __________________________
Writing: An e-mail letter to an international website

A Prewriting. Listing ideas. Think about how visitors to your country generally behave, both positive and negative aspects. List reasons why their behavior is either positive or a problem. If it is a problem, list how you would like behavior to change.

B Writing. Use your notes to write an e-mail letter to an international tourism website. Remember to state how you feel about the behavior and, if appropriate, how you would like behavior to change.

C Self-Check.

☐ Did you use the proper salutation and closing?
☐ Are the tone and language in the letter appropriate for the audience?
☐ Did you use regular spelling and punctuation and avoid abbreviations?