

PAGE 5 track 1

Number 1.

This product has helped us in this community so much. It's amazing to think that after these recent natural disasters that destroyed thousands of buildings in our country, we can use the very same materials to rebuild our houses. And of course, everybody has plastic bottles. So now, if a bottle contains sand or soil, it becomes a perfect, cheap and reused brick for building.

Number 2.

We've found that this initiative finally helps us to make people recycle. People take all their recyclable material to the centers and they're happy, because the credits they receive give them a small discount in their favorite stores. The local business owners are also happy because this stimulates more business for them. Plus, the city also looks better with new pieces of art made from the recycled plastic.

Number 3.

I simply love my sneakers. They honestly are the same quality or possibly better quality than any other sneakers I have worn. They're fashionable, light, reasonably cheap and I'm also helping the environment.

Number 4.

We love this product because it provides a cheaper, fashionable and of course more environmentally friendly option for your floor. We have used these in offices, hotel rooms, museums, hospitals and of course in houses. Our clients love the designs and when they discover that the material comes from old plastic nets, they can't believe it!

Number 5.

This product truly has helped poor, deprived communities. Apart from the amazing obvious fact that we're providing clean drinking water for our poorest communities and for people who really need it, it's just so incredible to think that we're literally pulling this water out of the air. We've also discovered that the building process for the towers really brings all the members of the villages together. It's great to watch the adults and children laughing and learning how to build these 'magical towers'.

PAGE 8 track 2

Number 1.

Coolar is a revolutionary way to refrigerate vaccines and medicines in some of the world's poorest regions, where often people don't have regular electricity access. In these areas, doctors often can't preserve precious, life-saving medicines because of regular problems with the power grid. But now, thanks to Julia Romer's Coolar solar-powered refrigerators, doctors can store medicine and vaccines safely for months. The refrigerators use their solar panels to warm water which is then used to power the refrigerator.

Number 2.

In the Dominican Republic, the home of Eco Mensajeria, Edison Santos' business uses electric motorcycles to transform the transport and message delivery business, which so often can create great damage and pollution for the environment. All the documents that are delivered by Eco Mensajeria are printed on 100% recycled paper, looking after the world's trees and forests.

Number 3.

Felisberto Capamba is focused on rebuilding Angola and its education system after decades of civil war. Felisberto founded Habitec to help rebuild these schools. In this particular area of Angola, the large population of abundant eucalyptus trees are used to produce high-quality desks, chairs and other wooden furniture for the country's expanding school system. Former soldiers are also hired to cut the trees and replant new ones to continue the wood production process and look after the environment.

Number 4.

Wakami is an inspirational company from Guatemala that tries to help and empower local women in rural communities. The poor, rural, often uneducated women are given business training to help them sell the local clothes that they make. The local fabrics are converted into beautiful, traditional clothes by the local women and they're sold as part of the Wakami brand. The women's families are also helped by this initiative, as the women are given nutrition advice as well.

Number 5.

We all know the dangers for the environment that are caused by plastic garbage. And Roberto Alvarado, the Mexican co-founder of Optic Group Ich is also aware of this problem. The eyeglass frames that his company makes are made from recycled plastic bottles. From recycling these plastic bottles, cheaper glasses are produced and more people with bad eyesight are helped. And, of course, the environment is also positively affected, too.

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Welcome to Tubohotel, an innovative, different type of eco-hotel. It's located in the forest of Tepoztlan, Morelos and offers guests a unique experience in touch with nature. Each 'room' is made from a concrete tube and contains just a bed, curtains and a light. The hotel was formally opened in 2011 and has already received thousands of satisfied, intrepid guests who love to keep in close contact to nature and all its beauty.

The new Infonavit offices in Mexico City provide its workers with a unique work environment. But for this, you have to go to the roof of the building. Here, there's a wide

variety of plants to enjoy. The building was opened in 2008 and since then, it has produced hundreds of herbs, fruits and vegetables.

The new Art University in Puebla was opened in 2013 and the designers were inspired by the Japanese paper art of origami. That's why the buildings all look like large, folded pieces of paper. The building is a real monument to modern architecture and mixes the concrete walls with some natural elements of plants outside to create a unique experience for all its visitors and students.

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The small Japanese town of Kamikatsu is in the news at the moment for its innovative approach to how it uses its garbage. All the inhabitants here are committed to becoming the first 100% garbage-free town. At the moment, all the trash is separated into 34 different categories. So, what do they do with it all? Well, let's take some of the clothes and fabrics, for example. The people use the fabric from old clothes to make new ones which are then sold. And, where are the reused, recycled items sold? In special stores, called kurukuru stores. Here, people exchange items and reuse the things that other people didn't want.

And what about the food waste? What's done with that? Well, the people produce compost, which is used to help grow their own fruit and vegetables.

The town is so committed to this project that by the year 2020, they hope to be completely free of garbage. Let's hope that other towns and villages can follow their example and make the world a cleaner, greener place for all of us.

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So, let's have a closer look at exactly how these nets work and trap water in the air. Well, the first thing to remember is that these nets can't work in places where there isn't a lot of humidity in the air. Thanks to Lima's position trapped between the Pacific Ocean on one side and the Andes mountains on the other, the large fog clouds are where this water is trapped. So, Abel Cruz decided to invent a way to access this water which was there, but not in liquid form. The nets have small holes which trap the water droplets suspended in the foggy air. Thanks to its structure, the small drops can fall down the net into a pipe under it. Of course, on the mountain, Abel has constructed and connected a network of 60 nets. The water that is caught by each net links up to this larger network and fills a group of large water tanks at different points on the mountain. Each net can trap anything between 200 and 400 liters a day, depending on the weather conditions. So that's a lot of water from the sky! It's enough, in fact, for 250 families who live in poverty on the mountain to have clean running water to wash and also to water and grow their own food. This is a real, practical way to help poor people get themselves out of poverty, one drop of water at a time.

Page 24 track 6

book
cookie
hook
wood
wool
good

food
balloon
spoon
shoot
boot
choose

Page 24 track 7

- Number 1.** Look
- Number 2.** Pull
- Number 3.** Buck
- Number 4.** Shot
- Number 5.** Boot
- Number 6.** God
- Number 7.** Look
- Number 8.** Chose

Page 33 track 8

Number 1

Well, it is a long commute and is expensive, that's true. But I really don't have any other option, because I have my family in one city and my business in another. We've tried, but my family can't move city and it's impossible to relocate my business. Plus, I do a lot of my work on the plane before and after work each day.

Number 2.

For me and for most of the people here, it's just a way of life. It's funny to see people having breakfast, reading or even doing their makeup or styling their hair in the line each morning while they wait to cross. If I had the money, I'd live there and I wouldn't have to cross every day. But, the money's good and here, I'm quite comfortable economically. So, I can tolerate the traffic each morning and evening waiting to cross.

Number 3.

The traffic in this city is notorious. It is honestly impossible to do anything here, so this method of transport is the only way. Now, I have a lot more free time, my journeys from one meeting to another are very quick, and I make calls and work during the trip. I must

admit that I like to look down and see all the people desperate in the traffic under me. The skies are so free and there's no problems with traffic up here!

Number 4.

Some people say this is dangerous, but we've never had an accident and they're as good today as they were 60 years ago. It's a quick, quiet way to admire the town and it's so calm to be there, in the sky. Everybody here travels this way, it's normal for us. Tourists like to try them, too; but many are very scared and think that they're going to fall down the valley!

Number 5.

Yes, it is a long and tiring trip every day, especially in bad weather, when it becomes more dangerous. If we lived in another village nearer to the river, it would be easier. But, we can't. Sometimes in the evening, it's very dangerous during the rainy season because it's dark and we can't see any obstacles between the trees in the mountains. But, we help each other.

Number 6.

Traffic. What's that? I think that one day in the future, we will see a lot of vehicles here in our capital. But at the moment, it's a very quiet place. It's quite common to see children playing soccer or running in the streets, because there's no danger of fast cars passing. You should visit us sometime!

Number 7.

I just don't know what everybody's talking about. We all need to do exercise, and some people walk, run or cycle to work. I do this. It's refreshing, free and surprisingly, it's faster than taking my car or walking, because it is so direct. Before, many people used to laugh at me, but now some of my neighbors and colleagues have joined me. I'm creating a bit of a river revolution here!

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Samantha: Hey Nicholas, how are you?

Nicholas: I'm good, thanks. How about you?

Samantha: Me too. Hey, have you seen this? The lottery prize this month is 1 million dollars! What would you do if you won that amount of money?

Nicholas: Wow! Well, I know what I *wouldn't* do, that's for sure. I know I wouldn't work any more. If I had a million dollars in the bank I would never work again.

Samantha: Well, actually, I think I would continue working. Obviously not as much, but I would definitely like to work at something. I really like my job, you know.

Nicholas: Well, I wouldn't. I wouldn't work again in my life. I'd use the money to help some friends and family members and buy myself and my family some little luxuries. But I'd definitely enjoy the money, because you never know what will happen tomorrow. I'd obviously move to a bigger, more luxurious house in a nice part of the city.

Samantha: That's true. But I won the money, so it's just for me to enjoy. I don't think I'd spend my money on other people, because I won it, not them. And I'd definitely change that horrible old car I have.

Nicholas: Me too! That would be the first thing I'd buy, a car. No more horrible bus journeys for me!

Samantha: But, wouldn't you invest or save some of the money? I have always saved 10% of all the money I receive. So, \$100,000 would go straight into the bank.

Nicholas: No! money is for enjoying. Like I said, you never know what will happen tomorrow.

Samantha: That's true. But I'd keep some money in the bank for the future. And after I'd bought my new house, I'd use the rest to see the world. I've always wanted to go to Australia, so I think I'd go there first. And after that, maybe India and other countries in Asia.

Nicholas: No, I wouldn't. You know I'm more of a home bird, so I'd just enjoy my new mansion! But, we'll never win the lottery if we don't even buy the tickets, so let's get down to the store quickly!

Samantha: That's true! Let's go!

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Arthur Moore

Interviewer: Hello, sir. Excuse me, what's your name?

Arthur: I'm Mr Arthur Moore. But you can call me Arthur.

Interviewer: Thank you very much, Arthur. May I ask you a couple of questions?

Arthur: Of course.

Interviewer: OK, Arthur. What would you do if you won a million dollars?

Arthur: A million dollars! Wow! That's a great question. Well, I suppose that with that amount of money, I could buy myself a nice apartment in the center of the city. Then, I could see the Taj Mahal, in India. All my life I have wanted to go there, so I might be able to live my dream.

Interviewer: And, would you do anything else with the money?

Arthur: No, I don't think so. The rest of the money I might put in the bank, for the future. Because you never know!

Interviewer: Thank you very much for your time, Arthur.

Sheila

Interviewer: Good afternoon, Sheila. Could I ask you a personal question, please?

Sheila: Oh, I guess so. What is it?

Interviewer: Well, let's imagine you won a million dollars. What would you do with it?

Sheila: Oh, well. I really don't know. I'm not a very adventurous person, as you know. So, I don't think I'd go to any exotic, distant places or anything like that. I suppose I'd just move house and buy a bigger place with 4 bedrooms and a nice, big garden.

Interviewer: Thank you, Sheila. And, anything else?

Sheila: Oh, yes, actually! I suppose with the rest of the money I could help my brother with that restaurant he's always wanted. Both of us have always wanted to open a restaurant together, but it's not cheap, as you know. So, I suppose I could also do that with him.

Interviewer: Thank you very much for helping us, Sheila.

Ryan Clark

Interviewer: Hello, sir. Could you help us with a survey we're doing, please?

Ryan: Yes, of course. What do you need to know?

Interviewer: Well, firstly your name.

Ryan: I'm Mr Clark. Ryan Clark. Please call me Ryan.

Interviewer: OK, Ryan. The question is, what would you do with a million dollars?

Ryan: Wow! A million? Seriously? Well, that's easy. You see, I'm having a few financial difficulties and money issues at the moment. So, I could use the money to pay the loan I have with the bank, and with the rest of the money, I'd move to a nicer place to live. That's it.

Interviewer: So, you wouldn't do anything else with the money?

Ryan: No, that would be everything.

Interviewer: OK. Thank you very much, Ryan.

Anne

Interviewer: Hello, ma'am. Could I ask you a question for a survey we're doing?

Anne: Yes, of course. Go ahead.

Interviewer: Well, firstly, we'd like to get your name.

Anne: Oh, certainly, it's Anne. Anne Harrison. Please, just call me Anne.

Interviewer: Thank you, Anne. The question is hypothetical. We'd just like to know what you would do if you won a million dollars.

Anne: Well, that's a good question indeed. I know lots of people love to go crazy. You know, travel the world in five-star, first-class luxury and buy lots of expensive 'toys', but I don't think I'm that type of person. I'm much more cautious, you see. So, I'd probably put most of it in the bank for the future, because you never know what tomorrow will bring.

Interviewer: Thank you, very much Anne. So, you wouldn't buy anything then?

Anne: No, I don't think so. I couldn't imagine myself in another house, you see. But I would go to Paris, though. I think it's just so romantic. So, I could go there for a fortnight, or maybe even a month. I would love that.

Interviewer: Thank you very much for your answers, Anne.

Number 1. Mary

Hi. I'm Mary. How do I get to work every day? Well, I live outside the city, so it's quite a long distance. I used to drive, but it was so expensive and took a lot of my time. Now, I prefer this method, because the station is two blocks from my house and in the city, I only walk five minutes from the station to my office. I buy an annual ticket and it's a lot cheaper than using the car or bus. I really love the railway network in my area and that's why I use this method of transport every day.

Number 2. William

Hello, the name's William. I work about 4 kilometers away from my house, so I use my bike. It's fast, free and convenient. Plus, I don't have to worry about horrible traffic jams or bus schedules. And don't forget, it's also great exercise.

Number 3. Barbara

I live a long way away from my office. But the good thing is that just 5 minutes from my house lives one of my colleagues. So, every week one of us drives and takes the other one. The next week, it's the other person's turn. It saves me 50% of my gasoline costs each month, and I have someone to talk with on the long journey. We're also helping the environment, too.

Number 4. Ken

I'm lucky because I live just a ten-minute walk from my office. So, of course I don't use my car. I used to take the bus, but it took me more time waiting for the next bus, than just to walk the short distance. Plus, this way it's free and I can pop into any stores I need to on the way.

Number 5. Steve

I know it's bad for the environment, especially when it's just me driving. There are no good, reliable bus routes near my house, the trains are too expensive and it's too far to walk or cycle. I have no other option.

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Number 1. Mr Parks

Hello, my name's Mr Parks. I have a small, local café. At the moment, we're suffering to get customers. So, I want to attract local people in the area or people who are passing by to come in. I don't have a large budget, but I know I need to invest in some type of advertising to help my business grow. I also want to offer a promotion for those new customers, something like 50% off your second coffee.

Number 2. Jenna Roberts

Hello. I'm the marketing manager for a large national food company. We're experiencing low sales in one or two states of the country, so my boss has asked me to improve our presence in those states. We have a reasonable budget, but I don't know what the best option is to advertise our products to everyone in those states. What type of campaign would you recommend?

Number 3. Miss Samuels

Hi. I have a company of beauty products and things are going well. The problem is, my customers only buy the same products again and again. I want to try to show them all the new and exciting products we have. What do you think would be the best option for me?

Number 4. Nick Moore

Hello, I hope you can help me. At the moment, our company is looking to expand and attract more customers from different areas of the continent. We want to specifically target young people who use social media a lot. How do you think we should design our advertising campaign?

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hat	hate	Tim	time
cap	cape	hop	hope
pet	Pete	rod	rode
let	delete	dud	dude
bit	bite	rud	rude

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Number 1. tap
Number 2. fin
Number 3. pole
Number 4. scare
Number 5. mile
Number 6. cut
Number 7. Pete
Number 8. pop

Chocolate

Well, who doesn't love this famous delicacy? White, milk or dark, as a drink, on cakes, covering your favorite fruit, in milkshakes or on toast... everyone loves chocolate. But do you know where it comes from? Well, it was first used by various tribes in Mexico, especially the Olmecs, Mayas and Aztecs. They usually made elaborate drinks with the chocolate seeds.

But, it wasn't until the first Spanish conquerors arrived that the popularity of this seed and its properties started to gain popularity. It was during the famous, historic meeting of the two leaders themselves, the Spanish conqueror Hernan Cortes and the Aztec emperor Moctezuma, when Moctezuma offered his guests this local delicacy that Cortes became fascinated. Even in Aztec times, the seed was such a delicacy that many tribes used it as a type of payment to their Aztec lords. So, we could say that chocolate or cacao seeds were the early type of money.

The moment this fascinating new chocolate drink arrived in Europe, it became popular with the aristocrats and noble classes of Europe. But, it wasn't until the 19th century that today's modern chocolate companies started to produce those famous chocolate sweets we now know and love.

Vanilla

This flavored seed was first grown by the Totonac Indians in the east of Mexico, in the region we now call Veracruz. Just like cacao seeds, the fruits from the orchid were so valuable that the Totonacs used them as a form of tribute payment to the Aztec rulers in the capital, Tenochtitlan. And, just like with chocolate, it was Hernan Cortes who took the first vanilla seeds to Europe.

Mexico was still the main producer of vanilla until 1819, when some French entrepreneurs took the seeds to islands in the Indian Ocean. There, production grew much faster and today, most of our vanilla products come from these islands. As we all know, vanilla is now an indispensable ingredient in much of our cooking.

The color television.

That's right. It's not just food that Mexico has given to the world. As many of you might know already, in 1940 and at the age of just 22, Guillermo Gonzalez Camarena built his first color television. He kept developing his design and in August of 1940, he received a patent for his field-sequential tricolor disk system. With this design, he could make his first transmission, in Mexico City 23 years later in 1963. This system was so effective and simple that NASA used a version of his system in their space missions of 1979.

Popcorn

We might know that corn is an essential part of Mexican cuisine. But have you stopped to think where popcorn came from? That's right, everyone's favorite cinema snack was also invented here in Mexico.

We have evidence from as far back as 9,000 years ago, that tribes in Mexico made a form of popcorn. Obviously, the native Indians didn't use a microwave to pop their corn. Instead, they heated the small corn seeds, or kernels, on a hot metal or stone plate or pot on a fire.

And the typical large popcorn making machines that we all recognise in every cinema? Well, that was designed in 1885 by Charles Cretor, in Chicago.

Chewing gum

And did you know that the first people to discover and use chewing gum were the Mayans, in the south-east of Mexico and parts of modern-day Guatemala and Belize? That's right. They extracted the gum called chicle from trees. The Aztecs later also used the gum as a type of glue to stick things together.

But we have the notorious Mexican president Santa Anna to thank for the modern-day type of chewing gum, because he took the chicle tree extract to an American scientist and inventor in New York called Thomas Adams. Adams used this substance to create perhaps the most famous brand of chewing gum, Chiclets, in 1899. So, that's another part of Mexico that Santa Anna gave to the Americans!

Caesar salad

And what about this food, then. Who would have thought that the Caesar salad is also Mexican, although not as old as the ancient Mayas or Aztecs.

And any ideas why it's called a Caesar salad? Well, it was invented in Mexico in Tijuana in 1924 by Caesar Cardini, an immigrant from Italy who had restaurants there and across the border in San Diego. As the legend has it, during a particularly busy 4th July celebration, Cardini didn't have a lot of ingredients left in his kitchen and when some clients asked him for a salad, he just put together the limited ingredients he had. And the Caesar salad was born, nearly 100 years ago!

Poinsettia

Now, you all know this plant with its distinctive bright red leaves very well, especially around Christmastime, but did you know where it gets its unusual name in English from, the poinsettia? Well, the name comes from Joel Roberts Poinsett. And who was he, I hear you ask. He was the first United States Minister to Mexico. Apparently, he was so impressed at this beautiful flower that he shipped some to his plantation in South Carolina. It was also taken to Egypt by Poinsett, where he was later the US ambassador. The plant is indigenous to Mexico and again we learn that the Aztecs used the strong color of the leaves to color fabrics and also as a medication to reduce fever.

The poinsettia is now an indispensable part of Christmas decorations all across North America and it's difficult to imagine a Christmas without those delightful red leaves.

Tequila

And, who could forget the national drink, tequila? Before tequila, the Olmec Indians used to drink pulque, which comes from the maguey plant. They even used the fibers from the plant to make clothes, paper and rope. The Aztecs then adopted pulque and, guess what?

That's right. Once again, the Spanish became interested in this drink, especially as the brandy that they had brought from Spain was in short supply, so they needed another favorite alcoholic beverage. After this, as we say, the rest is history and today's famous tequila was born, in the area near Guadalajara in the western state of Jalisco, where the famous blue agave plants grow.

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Number 1. Mason

Hi! I'm Mason, and I live in New York. As you probably know, there are a lot of famous landmarks in my city, and I have two favorites. One is old and one is really modern. Did you know that The Empire State Building was built nearly 100 years ago, in 1931? And it's incredible to think that it's still in the top 3 tallest buildings in New York, nearly a century after it was built. To me, that's truly amazing. My other favorite landmark here is now the tallest building in the USA, One World Trade Center. It's an incredible 544 meters tall: that's more than half a kilometer tall. To me, that's just incredible. I love it!

Number 2. Harper

Hello. I'm Harper, and I'm here to talk to you about my favorite landmark here in my city. Like Mason, I also live in New York. But for me, my favorite icon must be The Statue of Liberty. It's everything that she represents for everyone around the world which amazes me. Plus, it's a beautiful structure.

Number 3. Amelia

Hi. I'm Amelia, and I love my city, Paris. We have a lot of beautiful, iconic landmarks and people from all over the world visit us here to take photos of the Cathedral, the river or of course the Eiffel Tower. But my favorite landmark in the city? Well, for me it has to be the pyramid outside the Louvre Art Museum. Every time I pass by the museum, I love to look at the massive glass triangle there. I think it's a beautiful structure. The museum I don't like so much, but the glass pyramid outside is just so impressive.

Number 4. Ethan

I'm from London and my city has so many beautiful buildings. Everybody talks about the famous clocktower Big Ben, or the new skyscrapers in the financial district, Buckingham Palace, the amazing opening Tower Bridge or any other historic buildings. But for me, it has to be Hyde Park. Its lake is beautiful and at any time of the year, I love to walk it and admire the birds, the trees and flowers, especially in the spring or summer when the park comes to life with thousands of people playing, running, walking their dogs, relaxing, having lunch or just enjoying life. It's such an exciting and inspirational place.

Number 5. Elijah

My city is next to a river and I love the fact that every day, I have to cross from one side to the other. My favorite piece of architecture has to be the new pedestrian bridge near

my apartment. I think the combination of concrete and iron is amazing, and I always ask myself how the architects and engineers built it.

Number 6. Scarlett

Well, I'm a massive art fan, and I'm so lucky because there's so much modern and historic artwork all across my city. The fountains and statues are just unbelievable, and not to mention the skyscrapers. It seems that every year, there's another new tower being built, and each one is bigger than the other. But what I love the most must be the national art museum. Because entrance is free, I go there two or three times a month, and love to walk through all the exhibits, admiring the artwork. It really calms me.

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OK, students. As you all know, tonight we have our annual Day of the Dead celebrations here in school. This year, the committee decided to honor Benito Juarez. That's right. They had first decided to honor Steve Jobs, you know the famous boss and founder of Apple? But, then they realized that we had to honor a Mexican figure, so they changed it to Benito Juarez.

Now, we have most of the items for the altar. Jenny is bringing the flowers and salt, Ruth the water, boxes, decorative papers and some other things. But we still need some personal items to place on the altar. We were thinking some bread, some wine and books. Who could help us with that? Vicky? Great, thank you very much for your help, Vicky. I think two or three of each item should be great.

As you saw in your recent classes and in some posters around the school, the Day of the Dead celebration is extremely important in our country. So important, in fact, that in 2008, The UNESCO chose to formally register it and recognize it as part of their Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Of course, the Aztecs had celebrated their dead ancestors in some festivals before the Spanish arrived, but it was this union of the two cultures and religions which created this unique festival. As Unesco mentioned in their official statement in 2008, for the Mexican people the Day of the Dead celebrations 'represents a social function of identity.' This truly is quite an honor for all of us, which is why it's important that we all come to the festival tonight, please.

And it won't just be the altars that we can admire. There's also some traditional activities in the auditorium. For example, we'll have a dance and in the gymnasium, we're exhibiting more than 30 different traditional costumes, from each state of the country. So, please try and see them.

OK, everyone. I'll see you tonight, then.

Christ the Redeemer

Most people instantly recognise this iconic statue as one of the symbols of Brazil, or the city that it watches over, Rio de Janeiro. But did you know all these interesting facts about the 30-meter stone statue?

Well, it was a joint venture between the French sculptor, Paul Landowski, the Brazilian engineers Heitor da Silva, the French engineer Albert Caquot and the Romanian sculptor Gheorghe Leonida, who made the face. The statue was completed in 1931 and quickly became a symbol of Christianity in Brazil, Latin America and indeed the world.

The Great Wall of China

It's very hard to calculate the wall exactly, because it is in fact a series of fortifications interrupted by natural barriers like valleys, mountains and rivers and built in different sections through hundreds of years and many distinct Chinese emperors and dynasties. However, modern calculations generally put the total wall length at 21,196 kilometers. To give you some idea, that's *three times* the distance between New York and Rio de Janeiro. So, why and how was the wall built? Well, the wall is a mix in different sections of naturally accessible materials, in some areas, stones and wood were used, and in others, the workers used soil and bricks. Construction on the oldest parts of the wall started as early as the 4th century, during the Qin dynasty. As different dynasties grew and asserted their power, more sections of the wall were added to protect their kingdoms. So, if China hadn't had such a rich history of emperors and dynasties, we wouldn't have this beautiful monument to admire today. Historians generally agree that the last dynasty to add to the wall was the Ming dynasty, that started in the 14th century. They were protecting themselves from the Manchu invasions. Construction of new sections of the wall ended in the 17th century as the Qing dynasty established themselves all across China and extended the empire across the wall's borders and into Mongolia.

Macchu Picchu

This inspirational citadel is located high up in the mountains in the Cusco province of Peru, at an astounding 2,430 meters above sea level. It's no wonder, then, that soon after the Spanish invasion of America in the 16th century, this once glorious site was abandoned. And if the American historian Hiram Bingham hadn't found it in 1911, maybe the world wouldn't know about it even today. Historians, anthropologists, engineers and architects still analyse and wonder about how the Incas built such an impressive city in such an inhospitable area. They're even more surprised when they remember that the Incas built this so long ago, in 1450. This truly is a wonder of the world.

Petra

Located deep in the valleys of Jordan, is the beautiful, unique and also once-hidden city of Petra, also known as the 'Rose City, because of the distinctive rose colours of the stone from which it is constructed. So, what exactly is Petra? Well, Petra is an ancient city which was established in 312 by the Nabataean people as the capital of their kingdom. With

their experience and knowledge of life in the desert, they constructed their city into the mountain, cutting away at the distinctive pink stones. Like Macchu Picchu, the city was abandoned for centuries, this time in 663 when the Arabs conquered the region. And like Macchu Picchu, if a European explorer hadn't discovered the city again, we might not know of this beautiful, rose-colored jewel in the desert even today. This time, it was a Swiss traveler, Johann Ludwig Burckhardt who discovered the city in his travels to the region in 1812.

Today, Petra is part of UNESCO's World Heritage sites and is especially admired for its astounding architecture which is carved directly from the mountains, and its impressive water system in the middle of the desert.

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Teacher: OK, everyone. So, now that we've read about the discovery of America by Columbus and read different theories, it's now your turn to give your own theories about what would have happened if Columbus hadn't discovered America in 1492? Who wants to go first? Cathy, what about you?

Cathy: OK, well, I think that's quite easy. I mean it was going to happen anyway. I really don't think anything would have changed. The Spanish were going to arrive, then the English, the native Indians wouldn't have survived the attacks of the more advanced Europeans. Everything would have stayed the same, I'm sure.

Teacher: OK, thanks for your thoughts, Cathy. I don't completely agree with you, but it's clear that you have certainly investigated and you know the facts. Well done. What about the others? Lewis, what do you think would have happened if Columbus hadn't arrived here in 1492? Would things have been different?

Lewis: Of course. I don't agree with Cathy, because all the Europeans were in a race to explore the world. I think maybe a Portuguese or British explorer would have discovered the continent very quickly, within ten years, no doubt. And then, that would have affected the Spanish. Remember, they took a lot of precious new items from America, especially gold. Without that, the Spanish wouldn't have had so much money.

Teacher: That's a very good point, well done Lewis. And you've used facts to help prove your point. So, what do you think, Amber? Who do you agree with?

Amber: Well, I don't agree with Lewis or Cathy. I think that with some more years, the Aztecs would have expanded their power and their empire across Mesoamerica. We have to remember that they already controlled many

enemy tribes in the Valley of Mexico region, so they could have expanded easily without the Spanish. And then, of course, the English wouldn't have conquered the area of North America so easily, which means that the USA wouldn't have established itself as a world power. And who knows, I think today Chinese would be the world's most spoken language.

Teacher: Well, thank you very much all of you for your extremely interesting points. Of course, it's impossible to know what would have happened if things had been different, but it's interesting to imagine. See you all next class!

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bite	like	high	frightened
pipe	pile	tight	highlight

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Number 1. piles
Number 2. sit
Number 3. bite
Number 4. might
Number 5. lit
Number 6. nits
Number 7. fight
Number 8. slight