**Words 1**

Read and match.

|  |
| --- |
| waterway suspended overcome problematic span  support links beams |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Four strong walls *hold up* the roof of the house. |  |
| 2. It is sometimes *difficult* to find transport through the forest. |  |
| 3. The bridge *connects* two villages on either side of the river. |  |
| 4. A swing was *hanging* from the branch of a tree. |  |
| 5. The Mississippi is a major *river* for transporting goods in the US. |  |
| 6. They built the bridge from long heavy wooden *logs.* |  |
| 7. We needed to *solve* several problems while building the bridge. |  |
| 8. The *width* of each arch is 150 meters. |  |

**Words 2**

Read and choose.

1.  Mountains and rivers are examples of the earth’s suspended / varied geography.

2.  Bridges that carry water are called aqueducts / explosives.

3.  Arch / Suspension bridges use long cables to support their weight.

4.  Suspension bridges are made using steel cables / obstacles.

5.  The Nile River is a famous  aqueduct / waterway in Egypt.

6.  Geography and distance are two obstacles / factors  to consider when building a bridge.

7.  Engineers sometimes use  explosives / aqueducts to blast through rock.

8.  Mountains and rivers are two kinds of obstacles / situations" that engineers have to overcome.

**Read 1**

Read and choose.

|  |
| --- |
| The Marmaray Tunnel in Turkey opened on October 29, 2013. It made history for being the first underwater railway tunnel linking two continents, Europe and Asia. The tunnel runs under the Bosphorus Strait, which divides Istanbul between Asia and Europe. Public transport was very crowded before the tunnel was built. Now, people who want to travel across the waterway have an alternative to the busy rail service.  The tunnel is 13.6 kilometers long and has an underwater section of 1.4 kilometers. One obstacle engineers had to overcome was that the tunnel is built in an area with a high earthquake risk, as it is 16 kilometers away from the Anatolian Fault. The tunnel is therefore designed to be able to resist earthquakes. It is built in 11 shorter sections which are connected with joints. These make it flexible, so that it doesn’t crack in the event of an earthquake. Engineers have also reinforced the soil around the tunnel, adding concrete to support and protect the tunnel and the joints.  Tunnels are commonly made by using explosives to blast through rock, but this project was different. Engineers built the separate parts of the underwater section of the tunnel on land. These were then floated out onto the water and sunk.  Amazingly, the idea for such a tunnel was first proposed by an Ottoman sultan 150 years ago. Work on this design started in 2005, and initially engineers planned to complete it in 2009, but several factors delayed the work. As engineers were digging under the city of Istanbul, they made many important archaeological discoveries dating back 8,000 years, including a fourth-century Byzantine port, the remains of ships, and evidence of ancient settlements. Although these discoveries were fascinating, they were problematic for the progress of the tunnel, as the discoveries had to be inspected and preserved. |

1. What is the main idea of this text?
   * Why the Marmaray Tunnel is unusual.
   * Why the Marmaray Tunnel was difficult to build.
2. Why is the Marmaray tunnel important?
   * It is the first underwater tunnel in Asia.
   * It is the first tunnel to link two continents.
3. Why didn’t the engineers use explosives?
   * Because there is a risk of earthquakes.
   * Because the tunnel is underwater.
4. When did work start on the tunnel?
   * In 2009.
   * In 2005.
5. Why were there many delays?
   * Because it was difficult to dig through the rock.
   * Because they found ancient historical sites.

**Read 2**

Read and choose.

|  |
| --- |
| The Marmaray Tunnel in Turkey opened on October 29, 2013. It made history for being the first underwater railway tunnel linking two continents, Europe and Asia. The tunnel runs under the Bosphorus Strait, which divides Istanbul between Asia and Europe. Public transport was very crowded before the tunnel was built. Now, people who want to travel across the waterway have an ***alternative*** to the busy rail service.  The tunnel is 13.6 kilometers long and has an underwater section of 1.4 kilometers. One obstacle engineers had to overcome was that the tunnel is built in an area with a high earthquake ***risk***, as it is 16 kilometers away from the Anatolian Fault. The tunnel is therefore designed to be able to resist earthquakes. It is built in 11 shorter sections which are connected with joints. These make it ***flexible***, so that it doesn’t crack in the event of an earthquake. Engineers have also ***reinforced*** the soil around the tunnel, adding concrete to support and protect the tunnel and the joints.  Tunnels are commonly made by using explosives to blast through rock, but this project was different. Engineers built the separate parts of the underwater section of the tunnel on land. These were then floated out onto the water and ***sunk***.  Amazingly, the idea for such a tunnel was first proposed by an Ottoman sultan 150 years ago. Work on this design started in 2005, and initially engineers planned to complete it in 2009, but several factors delayed the work. As engineers were digging under the city of Istanbul, they made many important archaeological discoveries dating back 8,000 years, including a fourth-century Byzantine port, the remains of ships, and evidence of ***ancient*** settlements. Although these discoveries were ***fascinating***, they were problematic for the progress of the tunnel, as the discoveries had to be inspected and ***preserved***. |

1. alternative
   * choice
   * solution
2. risk
   * danger
   * obstacle
3. flexible
   * can stay in one place
   * can move easily
4. reinforced
   * made stronger
   * made wider
5. sunk
   * put underwater
   * joined together
6. ancient
   * very old
   * unusual
7. fascinating
   * difficult
   * very interesting
8. preserved
   * saved
   * moved

**Read 3**

Read and choose.

|  |
| --- |
| The Marmaray Tunnel in Turkey opened on October 29, 2013. It made history for being the first underwater railway tunnel linking two continents, Europe and Asia. The tunnel runs under the Bosphorus Strait, which divides Istanbul between Asia and Europe. Public transport was very crowded before the tunnel was built. Now, people who want to travel across the waterway have an alternative to the busy rail service.  The tunnel is 13.6 kilometers long, and has an underwater section of 1.4 kilometers. One obstacle engineers had to overcome was that the tunnel is built in an area with a high earthquake risk, as it is 16 kilometers away from the Anatolian Fault. The tunnel is therefore designed to be able to resist earthquakes. It is built in 11 shorter sections which are connected with joints. These make it flexible, so that it doesn’t crack in the event of an earthquake. Engineers have also reinforced the soil around the tunnel, adding concrete to support and protect the tunnel and the joints.  Tunnels are commonly made by using explosives to blast through rock, but this project was different. Engineers built the separate parts of the underwater section of the tunnel on land. These were then floated out onto the water and sunk.  Amazingly, the idea for such a tunnel was first proposed by an Ottoman sultan 150 years ago. Work on this design started in 2005, and initially engineers planned to complete it in 2009, but several factors delayed the work. As engineers were digging under the city of Istanbul, they made many important archaeological discoveries dating back 8,000 years, including a fourth-century Byzantine port, the remains of ships, and evidence of ancient settlements. Although these discoveries were fascinating, they were problematic for the progress of the tunnel, as the discoveries had to be inspected and preserved. |

1.  The Bosphorus Strait is a railway / waterway .

2.  The tunnel runs underwater for 13.6 kilometers / 1.4 kilometers.

3.  The Anatolian Fault is an earthquake zone / ocean .

4.  The tunnel has 11 joints / sections.

5.  The idea for a tunnel was first suggested in 2005 / 150 years ago.

1. **Grammar in Use 1**

Listen and write.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? |  |
| 2.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cookies. |  |
| 3.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night? |  |
| 4.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cookies. |  |
| 5.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow? |  |
| 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cookies. |  |

**Grammar in Use 2**

Read and complete.

|  |
| --- |
| are I'm Have won't were was going be |

**Jake:** What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you doing right now, Susan?  
**Susan:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watching TV on my computer. I called you yesterday. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you doing?  
**Jake:** Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helping my Dad wash the car! What are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be doing this weekend?  
**Susan:** Well, I definitely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be watching any TV. I’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studying for my math quiz on Monday.  
**Jake:** Math quiz? I forgot! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you been doing a lot of work for it? Can you give me any tips?

**Grammar in Use 3**

Rearrange the words to make sentences and questions.

|  |
| --- |
| be to the party wearing will you what |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

|  |
| --- |
| I’m to the party not be going going to |

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

|  |
| --- |
| what this weekend doing been you have |

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

|  |
| --- |
| for our test have we been studying |

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Grammar in Use 4**

Read and choose.

**Jacky:** What are / will you be doing next summer?  
**Tom:** I’m will / going to be visiting my cousins in Canada. How about you?  
**Jacky:** I’ll be / will going to summer school. I wasn’t / haven’t been getting good grades this term. What will / are you doing right now?  
**Tom:** I’ve be / been doing my homework. But now I ‘m / was watching a TV show.

**Listening**

Listen, read, and choose.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The chief engineer has been building \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    * a bridge    * a tunnel 2. Building the bridge was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    * complicated    * simple 3. First, they looked carefully at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    * soil    * site 4. Two important factors were the width of the bay and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    * type of traffic    * amount of traffic 5. It took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years to build the bridge.    * six    * seven |  |

**Speaking**

Listen, record Part A or B, then check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A:The first step to making a greeting card is choosing some art supplies.  B:What do you do after that?  A:Next, I draw something I like.  B:Cool. And then what?  A:Well, then I add a message. Finally, I mail the card.  B:That sounds like fun. |  |

**Word Study**

Read and choose.

1.  The engineer is designing a new / knew bridge.

2.  We ate apple pie for  desert / dessert .

3.  Everyone was in school today  except / accept Mikey.

4.  They studied the   site / sight carefully before building the bridge.

5.  Be careful when you open the window. It’s very  lose / loose.

**Writing Study**

Read and choose.

 1. The Marmaray tunnel links two continents. In fact / For example , it runs under the Bosphorus Strait which divides Europe and Asia.

 2. The engineers had to overcome many obstacles. Likewise / For example , they could not use explosives.

 3. Construction of the tunnel was very problematic. Similarly / In particular , this was because the area has a high risk of earthquakes.

 4. Bridges have linked Asia and Europe for centuries. In fact / Likewise , the tunnel now creates a link between the two continents.