6

Lead-in

1 **a** Look at the photos. Which continent do you associate with each photo?

> Africa   Antarctica   Asia   Europe   North America
> South America   Oceania

b Work in pairs and answer the questions.

Can you name three countries …
1 where the main language is Spanish?
2 where you can swim in the Mediterranean Sea?
3 in Europe which are north of Poland?
4 where you have to drive on the left side of the road?
5 which are on the equator?
6 where summer is in December/January?

c Which countries have you visited/would you like to visit?

2 Check the meaning of the underlined words and phrases. Then work in pairs and answer the questions.
1 What is the capital of Australia?
2 Which major city is situated in Europe and Asia?
3 Where are the remains of the Parthenon?
4 What are the main tourist destinations in your country?
5 Which region in your country is an area of natural beauty?
6 What is the most beautiful landscape you've ever seen?
7 What is the population of your country and your town/city?
8 What green spaces are there in your area?

Vocabulary | geographical features

1 Look at the photo of a Greek island. Which words from the box can you see?

> bay   beach   cliff   coast
> forest   island   lake   mountain
> peninsula   river   sea

2 Complete the text with the singular or plural form of the words from exercise 1.

Physical location and features

Greece is in southern Europe. It consists of a large (1) _____ called the Peloponnese, surrounded on three sides by (2) _____ and approximately 3,000 (3) _____ . About 140 of these islands are inhabited, and of these, Crete is the largest. Including all the islands, there are about 15,000 kilometres of (4) _____ with thousands of long sandy (5) _____ , high rocky (6) _____ and small (7) _____ , often with many fishing boats.

Eighty percent of Greece is covered in mountains. Olympus, situated in the west, is the highest (8) _____ in Greece, rising to 2,919 metres above sea level. A range of mountains called The Pindus lies across the centre of the country and the longest (9) _____ in Greece, the Aliakmon, starts in this area. The Rhodope Mountains form the border between Greece and Bulgaria in the north. This area is covered with a huge, thick (10) _____ of pine trees and contains one of Greece's largest (11) _____ , called Volvi.

3 In pairs, answer the questions.

1 Is your country an island or not?
2 Is there a famous river or lake near where you live?
3 Do you prefer holidays near a beach or a mountain?
4 Are there any cliffs or bays in your region?
5 Is there a peninsula near where you live?
6 Does your country have a long coast?

Listening

4 🎧 1.41 Listen to a radio programme about tourism in Greece and answer the question.

What positive effect and negative effect of tourism are mentioned?

5 Listen again and complete each sentence with one or two words.

1 Greece is a very _____ holiday destination.
2 Most people know the names of islands like Crete from _____ guides.
3 Skopelos is a _____ island situated to the east of Athens.
4 *Mamma Mia!* was a _____ before it was a film.
5 Before the film, Skopelos was mostly known for plums, pears and _____ .
6 Before the producers chose Skopelos, they researched _____ other islands.
7 In the film, a _____ takes place on the mountain on the peninsula near Glisteri Beach.

6 Work in groups and discuss the question.

Would you like more tourism in your country? Why/Why not?

Grammar | *will, may, might*: prediction

7 Complete the Active grammar box with the verb phrases from the box. Check your answers with audioscript 1.41 on page 154.

> may not keep   might be   will increase
> will the film bring   won't stay

Active grammar

We use *will* + verb and *won't (will not)* + verb to make predictions about the future.

We use *may (not)*/*might (not)* + verb to talk about future possibilities.

+ : *The* Mamma Mia! *effect _____ tourism on other islands.*
The film _____ very good for business.

− : *They _____ the peaceful atmosphere of the island completely.*
Skopelos _____ the same.

? : *_____ success for the island of Skopelos?*

see Reference page 67

8 Complete the sentences with *will*, *won't* or *may/might (not)* and the verbs in brackets.

1 Daniel loves surfing. I'm sure he _____ (come) to the beach with us this weekend.
2 I'm not sure yet, but they _____ (build) a new ski resort in the mountains.
3 We haven't got much money, so I'm certain we _____ (not go) on holiday this year.
4 I'm sure you _____ (have) a fantastic time in the Seychelles. Those islands are amazing.
5 Some people think the Amazon Rainforest _____ (disappear) in fifty years, but they're not certain.
6 I'm not sure about going to the beach today. It's late and we _____ (not find) anywhere to park.
7 I'm certain it _____ (be) cold up in the mountains. It's always freezing, especially at night.

9 Write the words in the correct order to make answers.

1 A: Will tourism change the island of Skopelos?
   B: I/change/Yes/lot/it/think/will/a/it
   _____ .
2 A: Where will you live when you're older?
   B: live/I/by/think/I/coast/will/the
   _____ .
3 A: Where are they going on holiday next year?
   B: go/they/Greece/will/think/to/I
   _____ .
4 A: Do you think you will pass the exam?
   B: will/I/Yes/think/I
   _____ .
5 A: Do you think he will get the job?
   B: is/the/might/he/It/job/not/possible/get
   _____ .

Pronunciation | contractions: *will*

10 🔵 1.42 Look at the answers to questions 1–4 from exercise 9. Can you contract the subject + *will* in each case? Listen, check and repeat.

see Pronunciation bank page 148

Speaking

11 Work in pairs and follow the instructions.

1 Draw a simple map of your country/region. Label the important geographical features.
2 Choose three of the places you labelled. What would you tell a tourist about them? Make notes.
3 What do you think is the future of tourism in your country/region (or a country/region you know well)? Make notes.
4 Now present your map to the class. Tell them about tourism and the future of tourism in your country/region.

The beaches in my region are very popular. I think the number of tourists will increase because …

Garden of Freedom
~ my favourite place

Nelson Mandela was in prison in South Africa for twenty-seven years. During that time, and after he was freed, he became a massive influence in Africa, and all over the world. His influence was not only political. When he was in prison, he started a garden which was his favourite place because, as he said, it was, 'a small taste of freedom' for him. Mandela's love for his garden has inspired a lot of people.

Mandela noticed the roof of the prison was flat and empty. It wasn't beautiful, but it was peaceful and more importantly, it got sunshine all day. He realised that he didn't need much equipment or much money to start a small garden. He just needed a few things and a bit of help to get started. After years of asking, the prison guards finally gave him sixteen large oil drums and they cut them in half for him. He filled them with some soil and created thirty-two giant flowerpots.

The garden was a relaxing place to go. It gave Mandela something to do and it produced a little food. But the most important thing was that it gave him some control and freedom in his life. He spent a lot of time there – as often as he could. He loved the satisfaction of planting a seed and watching it grow into a tree or a plant full of vegetables. It was a lot of work but it made him feel better about himself. At first, there weren't any other prisoners who were interested, but after a while some people joined Mandela in his garden.

The charity Seeds for Africa was inspired by the fact that Mandela's prison garden made him and other prisoners feel good. The first prison vegetable garden the charity started was at Kabwe Prison in Zambia. There are 500 prisoners at Kabwe Prison and the prison garden gives them fresh vegetables to eat. And, just as it was for Mandela, the garden is their favourite place. It gives the prisoners somewhere pleasant to go – somewhere which gives them a little happiness and a taste of freedom.

Reading

1 What do you know about Nelson Mandela? Write down as many facts as you can. In pairs, compare your answers.

He was in prison for a long time.

2 a Look at the pictures. Why do you think the text is called *Garden of Freedom – my favourite place*?

b Read the text and check your ideas.

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 When was Mandela influential around the world?
2 Why was Mandela's garden his favourite place?
3 In which part of the prison was Mandela's garden?
4 How long did it take him to get the equipment for his garden?
5 Why did the garden make Mandela feel better about himself?
6 Why did Seeds for Africa think about starting a prison garden?
7 What benefits do the prisoners get from their garden?

4 Mandela wrote a book called *Long Walk to Freedom* about his life in prison. Do you think you would like to read it? Why/Why not?

Grammar | countable and uncountable nouns

5 Read the Active grammar box. Then look at the underlined words in the text from exercise 2 and decide if they are countable or uncountable.

Active grammar

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
• are singular or plural nouns	• are only singular nouns
• can use the indefinite article (*a/an*)	• can't use the indefinite article (*a/an*)
• use *a few*, *some* and *a lot of* in positive sentences	• use *a little*, *a bit of*, *some* and *a lot of* in positive sentences
• use *any* or *many* in negatives and questions	• use *any* or *much* in negatives and questions

see Reference page 67

6 Choose the correct words in *italics*.

1 I haven't got *any/some* time to sit in the park today.
2 There are *a little/a few* animals living in my garden.
3 I need *a bit of/a few* advice about these fruit trees.
4 We haven't got *much/many* people to help us today.
5 Keeping my garden looking good involves *many/a lot of* hard work.
6 I'd like some more plants, but I don't have *many/much* money at the moment.

7 a Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1 I like my city because it's got much trees.
2 There isn't many parks in my city.
3 I've got any beautiful flowers in my garden. They are mostly red and white.
4 There are a little small mountains near where I live.
5 There aren't any of big lakes in my country.
6 I sometimes sit in my garden to get a bit peace.

b Make the sentences from exercise 7a true for you. In pairs, compare your answers.

Vocabulary | describing a place

8 a In pairs, check you know the meaning of the words in *italics*. Then choose the correct words.

1 The prison garden gives the prisoners somewhere *pleasant/unspoilt* to go.
2 My favourite place is a beach in Barcelona. It's really *beautiful/wild* – with clear sea and clean sand.
3 The lake near where I live is very *romantic/relaxing*. I go there to calm down after a busy week at work.
4 My favourite beach is empty during the week, but really *crowded/noisy* at the weekends.
5 The most *peaceful/impressive* place I've ever been is the Iguazú Falls in South America. They are huge and amazing.
6 I had a holiday on an *idyllic/exciting* island in the Indian Ocean. Everything about the place was perfect.

b Which two adjectives have a negative meaning?

c Make a sentence for each adjective from exercise 8a. Use places you know.

9 a 1.43 Listen to two people, Gavin and Heather, talking about their favourite places. Match each speaker with a place. Write *G* or *H*.

a Southern Thailand ☐ **b** Northumberland, UK ☐

b Listen again. Which adjectives from exercise 8a do they use?

1 Gavin _____
2 Heather _____

Pronunciation | diphthongs

10 a 1.44 A diphthong is when we say two vowel sounds together. Listen and repeat the words from the table.

/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/ɔɪ/	/əʊ/	/aʊ/	/ɪə/	/eə/	/ʊə/
bay	like	noise	coast	town	near	hair	sure

b 1.45 Listen. Match the underlined sounds in the words below with a diphthong from the table. Then work in pairs and practise saying the words.

> wild   romantic   unspoilt   mountain   lake
> where   tour   year

see Pronunciation bank page 147

Speaking

11 a Work in groups and take turns to talk about your favourite places.

b Which two places you heard about would you most like to go to? Why?

Grammar	*too, too much/many, (not) enough*
Can do	give reasons for choices

Vocabulary | urban environment

1 **a** What is the difference between …

1 sports stadium and leisure centre?
2 library and bookshop?
3 restaurant and café?
4 bar and nightclub?
5 hospital and doctor's surgery?
6 cinema and theatre?
7 museum and art gallery?
8 school and college?
9 bus station and bus stop?
10 train station and tube station?

b Match the areas of a town (1–3) with the buildings you find in them (a–c).
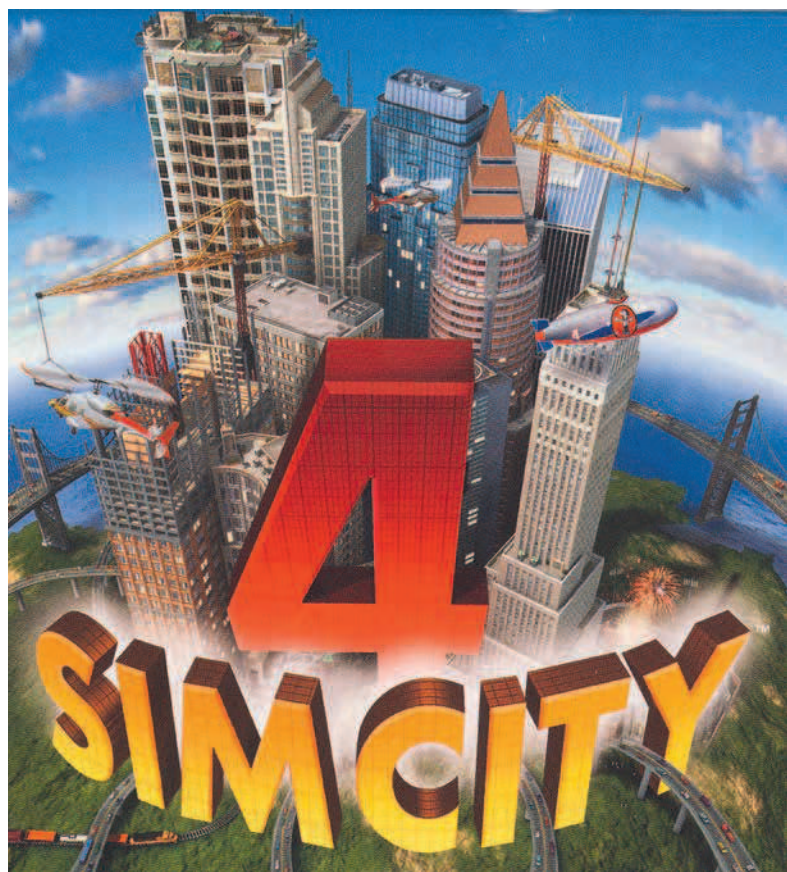
1	residential area	a)	shops and leisure facilities
2	commercial area	b)	factories
3	industrial area	c)	houses and flats

2 Complete the sentences with the words from exercises 1a and 1b.

1 I don't go to the _____ much because I prefer watching films on DVD.
2 There's a good _____ in our town with a swimming pool, a gym and a tennis court.
3 When I was eighteen, I went to the _____ in the town centre to study fashion.
4 We went to a really good _____ last night and danced until 3:00 a.m.
5 There is a large _____ in my town with several very good shopping streets.
6 I bought two good books for my holiday at the _____ in the high street.
7 There were over thirty people waiting for a bus at the _____ this morning.
8 The 8:25 London to Edinburgh train arrives at the _____ in five minutes.
9 I've got an appointment at the _____ to get some medicine for my sore throat.
10 The _____ of my town has wide streets with big houses and a lot of trees.

3 Look at the places from exercises 1a and 1b again. Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 Which three places do you often go to in your town? When and why?
2 Which three places do you never go to? Why not?

Listening

4 2.2 Listen to two friends talking about the computer game *SimCity*. Answer the questions.

1 What is the basic aim of the game?
2 Why is it so popular?

5 Listen again and complete each sentence with one word.

1 In *SimCity*, you choose what facilities are in your city and how to keep people _____ .
2 You can decide where to put the residential area and the _____ area of the city.
3 You decide how much to spend on basic facilities like roads, hospitals and _____ .
4 The people in *SimCity* don't like paying _____ .
5 When the workers aren't happy about something, they might stop _____ .
6 Newer versions of *SimCity* have areas in your city which become _____ and noisy.
7 Sometimes bad things happen to your city, for example _____ disasters.
8 *SimCity* is popular because it isn't about killing – it's about making decisions in a _____ way.

6 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 Have you ever played *SimCity*?
2 If so, did you like it? Why/Why not?
3 If not, do you think you would like it? Why/Why not?

Grammar | *too, too much/many, (not) enough*

7 **a** Look at the sentences (a–c) and answer the questions.

a Some areas of the city are too noisy for people to live in.

b Some areas of the city aren't quiet enough for people to live in.

c Some areas of the city are quiet enough for people to live in.

1 Which two sentences describe a problem?

2 Which two sentences have the same meaning?

b Look at the Active grammar box and match the rules (A–E) with the examples (1–7).

Active grammar

A We use *too* with adjectives and adverbs. ☐

B We use *too much* with uncountable nouns. ☐

C We use *too many* with countable nouns. ☐

D We use *(not) enough* after adjectives and adverbs. ☐☐

E We use *(not) enough* before nouns. ☐☐

1 *Some areas aren't nice enough to live in.*

2 *Some areas become too crowded for people to live in.*

3 *People don't want to pay too much tax.*

4 *Sometimes they don't spend enough money on schools and hospitals.*

5 *Your city mustn't have too many leisure facilities.*

6 *They want enough facilities in their city.*

7 *They've designed it well enough to appeal to a lot of people.*

We use *very* when we are emphasising an adjective or adverb (but not talking about a problem).

SimCity is a very popular computer game.

See Reference page 67

8 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. You can use some words more than once.

> enough   many   much   too   very

1 The sports stadium isn't near _____ to walk. Let's take the bus.

2 I can't afford to go to the theatre. It's _____ expensive.

3 The neighbours are making too _____ noise for me to sleep.

4 We went to that new nightclub last night. It was _____ good.

5 There were _____ seats on the bus for everyone to sit down.

6 There were too _____ people at the leisure centre so I decided not to go.

9 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets and *enough*, *too*, *too much* or *too many*.

1 The area where I live is _____ now. (noisy)

2 My town isn't _____ to have a cinema. (big)

3 There is _____ in the town centre. (traffic)

4 Where I live, it's _____ for me in the winter. (cold)

5 There aren't _____ in our city. (nightclubs)

6 There are often _____ in the café to get a table. (people)

7 My school is _____ for me to walk. (far)

8 There isn't _____ to play football in the park. (space)

Speaking

10 Prepare to talk about your perfect city. First, complete the How to... box with the headings (a–c).

a Give a general reason

b Add a personal reason

c Say your choice

How to... talk about choices and give reasons

1 _____ _____	*I'd like to* build a museum. *I think we should* have a leisure centre.
2 _____ _____	*Because* there aren't enough sports facilities. *The main reason is that* museums are really interesting.
3 _____ _____	*Personally,* I couldn't live without one! *I love eating out.*

11 **a** Write five things you would have in your perfect city and make notes about your reasons. Use the How to... box to help you.

b Now work in pairs and discuss your ideas. Agree on five things for your perfect city.

Can do explain your preferences

A Cairo

Cairo is full of interesting old monuments, including of course, the famous Great Pyramids at Giza. The people are very friendly and the weather is generally warm and sunny (17°C in March). There are many opportunities for visiting busy markets and getting some good bargains. You can also take interesting boat tours up the river Nile and see more of this ancient country. It's not expensive to stay in Cairo and there are a lot of cheap restaurants with delicious food.
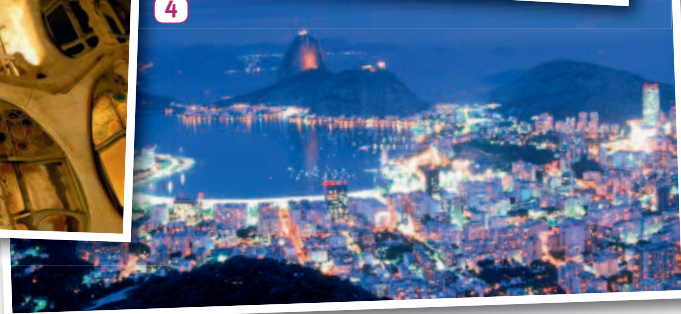
B Barcelona

Barcelona has something for everyone. There are a lot of interesting museums and art galleries and you can see some amazing modern architecture by Antoni Gaudí, like the Casa Batlló. There are also many beautiful parks, as well as beaches – in the city and all the way up the coast. The nightlife is good – with hundreds of bars and cafés. You can find some cheap places to stay and the climate is very pleasant all year round (12°C in March).

C Edinburgh

Edinburgh is a very beautiful, old city, full of history. The view of the city from Edinburgh Castle is impressive and there are many good museums and art galleries. There are mountains near the city where you can go walking and the sea isn't far away. It can be cold in Edinburgh (4°C in March), but there is plenty to do, including excellent nightlife and endless shopping possibilities. There is a good choice of places to stay, ranging from cheaper to more expensive.

D Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro is famous for beautiful beaches and fantastic nightlife, with great nightclubs and a lot of live music. It's almost always sunny (26°C in March) and the people are very friendly. There are some interesting sites, including the famous Sugar Loaf mountain and of course, Ipanema Beach. Just outside the city, the coast is beautiful and there are forests and mountains. There are a lot of cheap places to stay and plenty of good bars and restaurants.

1 **a** Match the photos with the cities. What do you know about each city?

Barcelona ☐   Cairo ☐
Edinburgh ☐   Rio de Janeiro ☐

b Which topic (a–d) is the most important when you decide where to go for a holiday? What else is important?

a how far away it is
b the cost (of getting there, accommodation, food, etc.)
c the weather
d activities you can do

2 Work in groups of four and choose one text each to read (A–D). Read your text. Would you like to go on holiday to this city? Why/Why not? Tell the group what you found out.

3 **a** 2.3 Listen to two people deciding where to go on holiday. Which city do they choose?

b Listen again. Write true (T) or false (F).

1 Harry thinks Edinburgh isn't warm enough. ☐
2 Linda loves very hot weather. ☐
3 They both think Rio is too far away. ☐
4 Harry thinks Edinburgh is too expensive. ☐

c Look at audioscript 2.3 on page 155 and complete the sentences. Each sentence is a way of expressing a preference.

1 Cold weather isn't my idea of _____ !
2 I'd _____ somewhere very warm.
3 I like the _____ of going to the beach.
4 I'm not _____ on sitting on a plane for twelve hours.
5 I'd _____ to go somewhere on the coast.

4 Now work in your groups of four again. Imagine you have a week's holiday in March.

1 Decide, on your own, which city (A, B, C or D) you would like to visit and why.
2 As a group, decide on one city to visit. Try to convince other students that your choice is the best.
3 Compare your final decision with other groups. Which city was most popular? Why?

will, may, might: prediction

We use *will* + verb and *won't* (*will not*) + verb to make predictions about the future.

We use *may (not)/might (not)* + verb to talk about future possibilities.

➕	I/You/He/She/ It/We/They	may/might/ will	go.
➖	I/You/He/She/ It/We/They	may not/might not/won't	go.
❓	May/Might/ Will	I/you/he/she/ it/we/they	go?
	Yes, it might./No, it might not. Yes, I will./No, I won't.		

! When we make predictions that we are sure about, we use *will/won't* + infinitive. We can say we are less sure by saying: *I (don't) think* or *I hope*.

! When we talk about possibilities that we are not sure about, we use *may/might (not)* + infinitive.
*It **might** rain today so I'm going to take an umbrella.*
*He **may not** come to the party because he isn't well.*

Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns are words like *person, tree, island*. They can be singular or plural. You can use the indefinite article (*a/an*).

Uncountable nouns are words like *information, advice, news*. They are only singular. You can't use the indefinite article (*a/an*).

Other examples of uncountable nouns:
accommodation, behaviour, bread, furniture, health, knowledge, luggage, research, salt, spaghetti, traffic, travel, trouble, water, weather, work

Before countable nouns, we use: *a/an, a few, some, a lot of* in positive sentences, and *any* and *many* in negative sentences and questions.
*They've got **a lot of** friends in Australia.*
*There weren't **many** people at the party.*
*Have you got **any** tickets?*

Before uncountable nouns, we use: *a little/a bit of, some* and *a lot of* in positive sentences, and *any* and *much* in negative sentences and questions.
*We bought **a lot of** bread this morning.*
*I can't give you **any** advice.*
*How **much** salt did you put in this?*

too, too much/many, (not) enough

We use *too* or *not enough* when something is a problem. *too* means there is more than is necessary or wanted. *not enough* means there is less than is necessary or wanted.
*His suitcase was **too** heavy to carry.*
*He wasn't strong **enough** to carry his suitcase.*

We use *enough* when something is as much/many as necessary, and there is not a problem.
*He saved **enough** money to pay for the ticket.*

We use *very* when we are emphasising an adjective or adverb (but not talking about a problem).
*I'm **very** pleased you came today.*

too	We use *too* with adjectives and adverbs. *I went to bed **too late** last night. You did your homework **too quickly**.*
too much	We use *too much* with uncountable nouns. *There's **too much sugar** in my tea.*
too many	We use *too many* with countable nouns. *There are **too many books** on that shelf.*
(not) enough	We use *(not) enough* after adjectives and adverbs, but before nouns. *That bag isn't **big enough**. He didn't play **well enough**. Sorry, I didn't have **enough time**. There were **enough chairs** for everyone.*

Key vocabulary

Geographical features
bay   beach   cliff   coast   forest   island   lake   mountain   peninsula   river   sea

Describing places
beautiful   crowded   exciting   idyllic   impressive   noisy   peaceful   pleasant   relaxing   romantic   unspoilt   wild

Urban environment
art gallery   bar   bookshop   bus station   bus stop   café   cinema   college   commercial area   doctor's surgery   hospital   industrial area   leisure centre   library   museum   nightclub   residential area   restaurant   school   sports stadium   theatre   train station   tube station

🖥️ Listen to these words.
ACTIVE BOOK

1 Choose the correct words in *italics*.

Good luck with your exam! I'm sure you *will*/*might* pass.

1 I've got a long meeting this afternoon, so I *won't*/*might* be late home.
2 Why don't you try those jeans on? They *might*/*might not* look good on you.
3 What do you think your parents *will*/*won't* say when they see the mess?
4 I'm sure I *won't*/*may not* pass my driving test. I'm too nervous.
5 He *might*/*will* love that present. It's really fantastic.
6 I *might*/*might not* see you before the weekend because I'm working all week.
7 I invited her to the party, but I don't think she *will*/*won't* come.
8 It's easy to get there. I'm certain you *might not*/*won't* get lost.

2 Delete the extra and unnecessary word in each sentence.

I haven't got much ~~many~~ money at the moment.

1 Are you going to have a few summer holiday this year?
2 I don't need any more of advice.
3 We need some many new furniture for the living room.
4 She's really enjoying a work since she changed jobs.
5 Have you heard Tina's bit news? She's having a baby.
6 Could you give me a little of help with this, please?
7 Have you got any few money you could lend me, please?
8 Would you like me to get you much some tickets for the concert on Sunday?

3 Choose the correct words in *italics*.

I only speak *a little*/*a few* words of Spanish.

1 We don't have *much*/*many* rain in summer.
2 She's got *some*/*a lot* of experience.
3 He gave me a very good *bit*/*lot* of advice.
4 I need *some*/*little* paper to write on.
5 Could I have a *little*/*few* more cake?
6 Do *many*/*much* tourists come to your town?
7 I don't have *many*/*much* time this weekend.
8 There isn't *any*/*some* milk in the fridge.

4 Put the words in the correct order.

got/go/on/money/to/haven't/enough/holiday/I
I haven't got enough money to go on holiday.

1 food/to/The/eat/too/was/hot
2 tea/isn't/enough/There/my/sugar/in
3 far/to/walk/too/home/here/It's/from
4 get/She/old/married/isn't/enough/to
5 pool/the/There/many/in/too/people/were
6 too/chocolate/eat/Don't/much
7 enough/in/waiters/There/this/aren't/restaurant
8 always/her/quickly/dinner/eats/She/too

5 Make one sentence from two.

We couldn't swim in the river. It was too cold.
The river was too cold for us to swim in.

1 I can't carry this suitcase. It's too heavy.
   This suitcase _____ .
2 We couldn't sleep in the hotel. It was too noisy.
   The hotel _____ .
3 I can't eat this food. It's too spicy.
   The food _____ .
4 Nobody could do the homework. It was too difficult.
   The homework _____ .
5 I can't reach the top shelf. It's too high.
   The top shelf _____ .
6 We couldn't get the table in the car. It was too big.
   The table _____ .

6 Put the letters in the correct order.

We walked out to the end of the *peninsula* (slenunapi) and sat looking at the sea.

1 This beach is one of the most _____ (licdily) places I've been in my life.
2 Why don't you go to the _____ (irlbyra) and borrow some books to read on holiday?
3 We set off at 6 a.m. and reached the top of the _____ (anomtuni) at 1 p.m.
4 The _____ (mamelrocic) area of my city is full of really good shops and cafés.
5 My local park is a very _____ (spelnata) place to have a picnic at the weekend.
6 When we were in Greece, we took a boat trip to a beautiful _____ (lidsna).
7 We waited for ages at the _____ (gsyuerr) before we finally saw a doctor.
8 I like going to really _____ (plunosit) places where there aren't many tourists.