

Unit 5.2 Answers to quiz

- a) Mosquitoes are the most dangerous. They cause more deaths than any other creature on earth. They transmit diseases to about 700 million people every year.
- b) Gram for gram, spider silk is twice as strong as steel.
- c) A flea is better at jumping than a man. A flea can jump 200 times its own body length. This is the same as a man jumping more than one kilometre.
- d) Bees cause more deaths than snakes. (But they are also very useful, so we shouldn't kill bees!)
- e) Termites are less harmful: they may eat your house but they won't harm your health. Houseflies carry and transmit many diseases.
- f) Some dragonflies can fly at 90 km per hour.
- g) The largest insect in the world is the Goliath Beetle.

Unit 5.7 Volcanos

Cosigüina

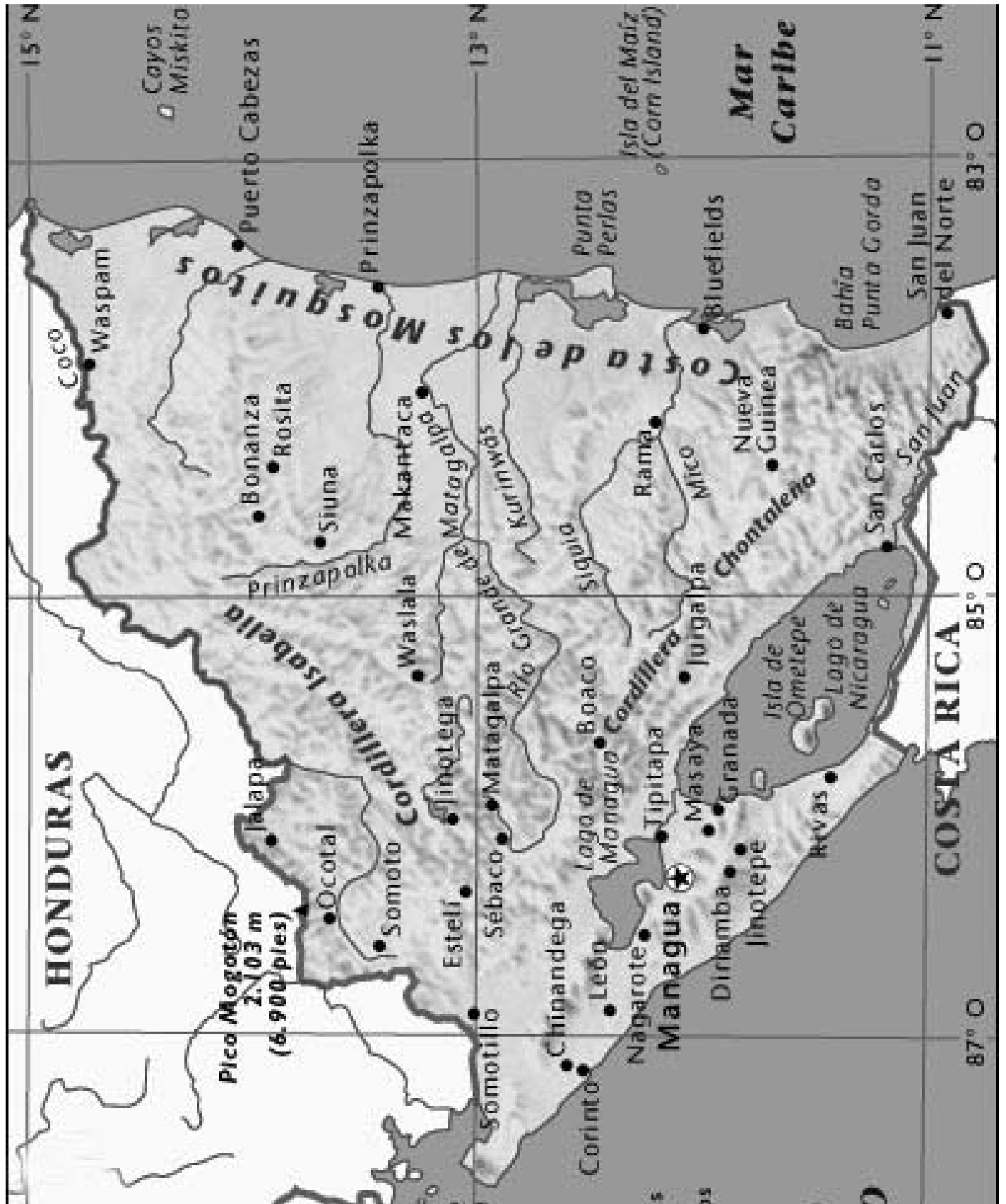
The biggest eruption ever recorded in Latin America occurred in 1835. The top of Cosigüina's cone was blown off and volcanic ash reached as far as Colombia. The height of the cone was reduced from 3,000 metres to the present height of 800 metres. Visitors who want to climb to the rim should allow a whole day. To reduce the climb, it is possible to drive part of the way. It is recommended to hire a guide with a machete as the path is overgrown and there are snakes. From the top, you have views over the Gulf of Fonseca as well as the beautiful volcanic lagoon, which lies inside the crater. Cosigüina has been dormant since 1859.

Masaya

The park of Masaya is located inside the wall of an extinct volcano which erupted around six and a half thousand years ago. The massive caldera left by this eruption contains a number of more recent craters, including Masaya and Nindirí. A violent eruption of Masaya in 1853 created the Santiago crater, which is still active and produces sulphurous smoke. In 2001, the crater exploded and large rocks were thrown into the air. Cars in the visitors' car park were damaged. In 2003, another eruption produced a column of smoke four kilometres high. Santiago (635 metres high) is the only active crater in the Americas that can be visited by car. You are advised not to stay a long time because the smoke is harmful.

Concepcion

Concepcion dominates the island of Ometepe. Still active, it last threw up ash in 1999. It is 1,610 metres high and has a diameter of 36.5 kilometres. It has one of the most symmetrical cones of any volcano in the world and is covered in thick forest. The climb to the summit is dangerous and should not be attempted without a guide. You should also be very fit as the climb takes five hours and can be extremely hot. The cone is steep near the summit and loose stones and high winds add to the danger. But if you do reach the top, the view is amazing.



Listening task 4.1.1 Where do you live?

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Juan: Alfredo, where do you live?
 Alfredo: We live on the east coast. My family has some land near Bluefields. What about you, Juan? Do you live on the coast too?
 Juan: Yes, but I live on the other side of the country – on the Pacific coast. We have a small hotel in PoneLOYA. It's by the beach.
 Nazareilly: That must be wonderful. I'd love to live by the sea.
 Juan: Where do you live then, Nazareilly?
 Naz: I live in the mountains near Ocotal.
 Juan: Well, that must be wonderful too!
 Naz: Yes, it is. The mountains are very beautiful.
 Juan: Does Silvia live near you?
 Naz: No, she doesn't. I don't know where she lives.
 Alfredo: Silvia lives on Ometepe. It's an island in the middle of a lake.
 Juan: Where is that exactly?
 Alfredo: It's in the south of Nicaragua.

Listening task 4.2.2 visitors accommodation

Part one

This is your bedroom where you can sleep. You can put your bags here. The toilet is outside, down that path. We have a shower here. It's cold water but the sun heats it a little. So it's best to shower in the afternoon when it's warmer.
 This is our kitchen. We usually serve supper between 6 and 7pm. You can relax on the patio here. That's our vegetable garden over there with the fruit trees. Please feel free to go where you want.

Part two

Six of us live here. There's my Mum, Mayra, my Dad, Carlos, myself and my younger brother. My Mum's niece, Tania and my Dad's youngest brother, Tomas, also live here and work with us. Oh, and we've 3 dogs and a 2 cats. Please feel free to talk to us and ask us questions. Would you like a drink now? I can bring you coffee, or a fruit juice?

Listening task 4.1.2 Asking about experience

G: Welcome to Grenada. Have you ever been here before?
 V1: It's my first time.
 V2: I was here a long time ago – in the 1980s.
 G: You'll see I few changes I think – it's much smarter now.
 V2: Yes – I've noticed that.
 G: Well, today I'll take you to Mombacho volcano. Did you climb Mombacho last time?
 V2: No I didn't. I've never climbed a volcano it'll be a new experience!
 G: It will be a great experience!
 V1: Have you always worked here in Granada, Raul?
 G: Yes, in and around Granada. I have guided groups to the volcanoes, and also to Laguna de Apoyo and the islands.
 V2: Which volcanoes have you climbed?
 G: I've climbed Maderas but I haven't climbed Concepcion yet. I'd like to.

Listening task 4.2.1 Deciding where to stay

Clare: Where are we going to stay tomorrow?
 Jane: What are our options?
 Clare: We can stay at Hotel La Luz. Or we can stay at the hostel, La Vida, or there's homestay.
 Jane: What do you mean by homestay?
 Clare: Stay with a family.
 Jane: Mmm. At the hotel, we'll have hot water and a private bathroombut at the hostel, we'll meet other travellers.
 Clare: To stay with a family would be a good experience and we could learn more about local life.
 Jane: What about costs?
 Clare: The hotel is the most expensive, of course. The hostel will be quite a lot cheaper. But the best deal is to stay with a family, because then we can eat with them.
 Jane: I'd like to stay with a family.
 Clare: Me too. It'll be different and fun.

Listening task 4.2.3 Two conversations

Conversation 1

C + J: Hello! We're back!
 Y: Hello! Have you had a good day?
 Cl: It's been wonderful!
 Y: What did you do?
 C: We climbed to the top of a big hill...
 Ja: And we swam in a lake.
 Cl: And we walked for three hours in the forest.
 Y: Did you see lots of birds?
 Ja: Yes – but we didn't see any quetzals.
 Y: Maybe tomorrow...

Conversation 2

Y: How long have you been in Nicaragua?

CI We've been here for 10 days now.
 Y And what places have you visited?
 Ja We've been to a turtle beach near San Juan del Sur.
 Y Did you see any turtles?
 CI No, unfortunately it's the wrong time of year.

Listening task 4.2.4 Changes in cooking

In the four years that I've run a homestay, I've learnt a lot about what visitors like and don't like. And now I've made a lot of changes in the way I cook. For example, I prepare coffee, tea and fruit juices without sugar. Many visitors don't take sugar. When I make fresh lemon juice, I usually put a little sugar in. But it's best to have sugar in a bowl so visitors can take the amount they want.

I've learnt that visitors don't like fried food very much. So I've changed the way I cook. I don't use a lot of oil when I'm frying. If there is oil in one dish, I make sure I don't use it in others. For instance I sometimes cook vegetables in water. I use fresh herbs – parsley, coriander and basil - to give flavour and then I don't need the oil. It's been good for us too. We don't have so much oil in our food so we save money! And our diet is healthier so we feel better.

Listening task 4.3.1 What activities?

Jason: Hi Clare. Hi Jane. How are you doing?
 Clare + Jane: Fine thanks... A bit tired!
 Jane: We climbed the volcano yesterday.
 Jason: How was it?

Jane: It was wonderful. The views were magnificent. But it was a long climb. How about you?
 Jason: I went fishing.
 Clare: Did you catch any fish?
 Jason: Yeah – two!
 Jane: Great!
 Jason: So what are you going to do to day?
 Jane: We don't want to walk much today. So we've decided to take a boat trip on the lake. Would you like to come with us?
 Jason: Er – are you going now?
 Clare: continues
 Jason: No, this afternoon. This morning, we're going to look round the market. We want to buy some fruit.
 Jason: Well, I'd like to visit the Casa de los Leones. There's an exhibition of paintings by some local artists. But the boat trip sounds fun too ...
 Clare: OK! I think I'll go to the exhibition this morning. And I'll come on the boat trip with you this afternoon.
 Jason: Great!

Listening task 4.3.2 suggesting different activities

G So let me tell you about the things we can do during your stay. Then you can choose the activities you prefer.
 Mike OK
 G Well, one option is to go to a turtle beach and watch the turtles laying eggs.
 Sarah Oh yes! We should definitely do that!

G Well, the turtles come to lay their eggs at night. So it's best to take a tent and stay overnight. We can watch the turtles as long as you want and when you are tired, you can go to your tent and sleep.
 Mike That would be great!
 G Another idea is to go and see the ancient rock paintings. They're very interesting.
 Mike That sounds good. Are the paintings far from here?
 G It takes about two hours to walk. But if you like, we could go on horseback. Do you like riding?
 Sarah Yes I do!
 Mike Well – I've never ridden a horse, so I'm not sure.
 G The horses are very quiet and easy to ride. But we can walk if you prefer.
 Clare OK. We can talk about that later. What other activities are there?
 Sarah I'd like some time to go shopping too. Is there a market or a place to buy local crafts?
 G Yes, you can either buy crafts in the market, or in the craft centre near the museum.

Listening task 4.4.1 What's wrong?

Conversation 1

Jason What's the matter, Jane?
 Jane I feel sick, and I've got a stomach ache.
 Jason Oh dear. Have you got diarrhoea?
 Jane Yes, a little.
 Guide Well you should rest. You shouldn't eat anything today. You could drink some herb tea.

Conversation 2

Clare What's wrong, Jason?

Jason I feel dizzy. And tired! It's so hot!

Guide You could have sun stroke. You should rest in the shade and drink some water. And you should always wear a hat!

Conversation 3

Jane What's the matter with Clare?

Jason She doesn't feel well. She's got a sorethroat and she feels very tired.

Guide Oh dear. It could be flu. She should rest today and drink a lot.

Jason Could you please bring her some lemon juice?

Guide Yes of course.

Jason Thank you very much!

Listening task 4.4.2 A trip into the mountains

Ok everybody. Tomorrow we are going to hike into the mountains. So I'd like to give you some information and advice about the trip. I want to make sure that you all enjoy the hike and avoid problems.

First, the trails in the mountains are steep and rough so please wear strong boots. You shouldn't wear sandals or light shoes because you could slip or twist your ankle.

Second, you should bring plenty of bottled water. You shouldn't drink the water in the streams because it could be contaminated. Bring water to drink and lots of it because it will be hot.

Third, wear a hat and use sunscreen. The sun is strong in the middle of the day and you could get sunstroke or sunburn.

And finally, you should take some insect repellent because there could be some biting insects.

picnic?

Yes, of course we can.

Jason: Can we make a fire and cook on it?

Alfredina: No – I'm afraid we aren't allowed to make fires inside the Reserve.

Clare: Why is that?

Alfredina: It could be dangerous. We could start a forest fire.

Jason: Are you allowed to camp in the forest?

Alfredina: Well you can, but you have to have special permission.

Clare: What about hunting? Is that allowed?

Alfredina: No. The animals are protected, so we mustn't hunt them. And we mustn't fish, or pick flowers or take any plants.

Clare: Oh – so I can't pick an orchid and bring it back for our host family?

Alfredina: No, I'm afraid not.

Jason: Can the local people use wood from the forest to build a new house, for example?

Alfredina: No, that is prohibited too.

Jason: What about a fallen tree? Can you use that?

Alfredina: Only if you have permission.

Listening task 4.7.1 Coffee processing

Here in the mountains of Miraflores, we have a cool, humid climate and this is excellent for producing high quality coffee. We grow coffee in plantations in the shade of forest trees. The coffee plants start to produce fruit – or cherries – when they are three or four years old and we harvest the cherries when

Listening task 4.5.1 How to dismount

So first, hold the reins in your left hand. OK. Now put your right hand on the front of the saddle. That's right. Now take your feet out of the stirrups. Good. Now you are going to swing your right leg behind you and lift it over the back of the horse. Then jump to the ground. OK? And when you land, remember to bend your knees. That's it! Good!

Listening task 4.6.1 wildlife refuge

I'd like to tell you something about La Flor which is one of the most important beaches for sea turtles. The sea turtles come to the beach between August and November to lay their eggs. Each turtle digs a hole in the sand and lays about a hundred eggs.

Turtle eggs are a traditional food for Nicaraguans, and in the past, many people dug up the eggs to eat them or sell them. The number of turtles went down and the turtles started to become rare. Now we have created a wildlife refuge here and we have guards to protect the turtles and their eggs. No-one is allowed to dig up the eggs.

When we go to the beach, you mustn't make a lot of noise. You must talk quietly. And be careful where you walk. Even if you don't see any turtles, you could walk on their nests and damage the eggs. If we see a turtle, we can watch her laying eggs. You can take photos, but you must only use flash if you are behind the animal. You mustn't point your camera at the face of the turtle. The flash could frighten her.

Listening task 4.6.2 Visiting a Reserve

Clare: Alfredina, when we go to the

Reserve tomorrow, can we have a

they are red. So this is the first step in the process: to harvest the cherries.

The next step is pulping. We remove the pulp – the fleshy part of the cherry – and we keep the inside part – which is the coffee bean. Then we put the beans into a sack to ferment them.

Fermentation takes about 30 hours. When the beans start to stick together, the grower knows that they are fermented. So then he takes them out of the sack and washes them with a lot of water.

After that, we dry the beans in the sun. The first stage of drying is here, in Miraflores, where we can reduce the water content from about 45 per cent down to 25 per cent. But after that, we send the coffee to the low lands to complete the drying process. When the beans have a water content of only 12 per cent, the drying is complete. Then we can remove the skin.

Next, we sort the beans and remove any beans that are imperfect – for example we remove beans that have insect damage. And finally, the beans are ready for packing and selling.

Listening task 4.7.1 exercise 3

Example one

First we harvest the cherries. Next we remove the pulp. Then we ferment the beans. After that we wash the beans with a lot of water. Next we dry the beans. Now we remove the skin. Then we sort the beans and remove the imperfect ones. Finally we pack the beans for export.

Example two

The first step is to harvest the cherries. The next step is to remove the pulp. Step 3 is to ferment the beans and then step 4 is to wash the beans with a lot of water. In step 5 we dry the beans. Step 6 is to remove the skin and then step 7 is to sort them

and remove the imperfect ones. The final step is to pack them.

Example three

We harvest the cherries when they are red. We pick them carefully and put them in sacks. Then we take them home and remove the pulp. We put the beans back in sacks and leave them to ferment for about 30 hours. Next we wash them well, with plenty of water and then put them in the sun to dry. When they are dry we sort them and remove the imperfect ones. Then they are packed ready for export.

Examples of how people make coffee at home.

Example one

First I light the stove and boil some water. While the water is heating, I grind the coffee beans and then put the ground coffee in a coffee pot. When the water boils I pour it on the coffee. After that I wait about five minutes and then I pour the coffee into a cup. Next I add sugar and stir. Finally I drink it.

Example two

I put on a kettle and when the water is boiling I warm my coffee pot. Then I put two large spoonfuls of coffee in the pot and pour on boiling water. I leave it to stand for a few minutes while I heat some milk. Next I pour the coffee and hot milk into a cup and finally sit down, relax and enjoy the flavour.

Listening task 4.7.2 Coffee cupping

part 1

Interviewer: Can you tell me something about yourself?

M: I'm Maribel Gutierrez. I'm 27 years old and I'm a coffee taster.

I: Why did you decide to become a

coffee taster?

M: Well I come from a coffee farming family in Matagalpa. So I've grown up with coffee and it's always been important to me.

I: How did you learn to become a taster?

M: When I was 18, I went on a course to study coffee tasting. The course was three years and after that, I started work.

I: And what's your job now?

M: Now I'm the chief taster at our coffee cooperative. I taste samples of coffee from each of our growers and I check the quality. I also train young people to become tasters.

I: Do you enjoy your work?

M: Oh yes, I enjoy it very much!

Listening task 4.7.2

part 2

I So Maribel, can you describe the procedure for coffee cupping?

M Yes, OK. It's a little difficult to explain but I will try. So first we grind the beans.

I Immediately after grinding, I smell the coffee – while it is still dry – and I give a score for fragrance. The coffee with the best fragrance will get a score of 10.

I Ten is the maximum?

M That's right. Then we add boiling water to the coffee grounds. And I smell it again to check the aroma. And I give a score out of ten for that.

I: You call it aroma this time?

M: Yes – after water is added, it's a different characteristic and we give it a different

name: aroma. So then I add together the two scores – for fragrance and aroma – and I divide by two to find the average. Because fragrance and aroma are counted together at the end.

I: OK.

M: Next, I take some coffee into my mouth. I make a lot of noise when I do this [sound effect: make a loud slurping noise] – like that [laughter]. Because that is the best way to get the taste on my tongue. Now I give it scores for acidity, flavour and body.

I: What's the difference between those?

M: Well - It's a bit difficult to explain. You just have to learn it by experience.

I: OK. And all the scores are out of ten?

M: Always out of ten. Then I swallow the coffee and after swallowing, I give it a score for the aftertaste.

I: That's the taste you have on your tongue after swallowing.

M: Yes. And then I calculate the balance of all the characteristics. I add together the scores on each characteristic and I divide by 5 to get a score for the balance.

I: I see. And is that the end of the process?

M: Not quite. The last step is to calculate the total number of points as a percentage - that's the final score.

I: And what does the final score tell you?

M: It tells you if the coffee is good – or not. The coffee must have a score of 70 per cent if we are going to sell it. A score of 90 per cent means we have a very good coffee and we can charge a higher price for that. A score of 60 per cent or less

means: "Not acceptable for happiness."

I: Not acceptable for happiness! I like that! [laughter]

Listening task 5.1.1 Seeing birds

Conversation 1

Arlen: Look! There is a toucan!

Chris: A toucan! Where? I can't see it.

Arlen: It's in the dead tree.

Chris: In the dead tree? I'm sorry but I still can't see it!

Arlen: Can you see a hole in the tree? It's in the middle of the tree.

Chris: Oh yes! I've got it!

Arlen: Can you see the toucan inside the hole?

Chris: Yes, yes. I can just see its head. Oh wonderful!

Conversation 2

Arlen: There is a heron beside the pond.

Chris: Beside the pond? Where exactly? On the left or on the right?

Arlen: It's on the right of the pond, on the edge of the water.

Chris: Is it near the rocks?

Arlen: Yes, it's just on the left of the rocks.

Chris: Ah yes. I can see it now. What kind of heron is that ...?

Conversation 3

Arlen: I can see a hummingbird. It's moving about quite fast ...

Chris: Where? Where are you looking?

Arlen: It's difficult to explain. Can you see the three bushes beside the pond?

Chris: Three bushes, yes.

Arlen: There is a tree behind the middle bush.

Chris: Yes, I can see a tree behind the bushes.

Arlen: The hummingbird is on the left of that

tree.

Chris: On the left ...?

Arlen: On the left, on the branch nearest the ground. It's feeding on a flower.

Chris: Oh yes – I can see it now. It's so tiny ...!

Listening task 5.1.2 Which birds?

Bird one:

This bird has a long tail which is square at the end. The bird is bright green on the head and back. Its face and throat are black. It has a white stripe across the breast. The underside of the tail and the wings are barred. The rest of the underparts are red. The bird has a yellow eye-ring and a yellow bill.

Bird two:

This bird has white eyes with a black mask around the eye. Its forehead and throat are white but it has black around the bill. Its breast and sides are speckled black and white. The bird has a black back and the back of its head is red. It has a strong, pointed bill and a short tail.

Listening task 5.2.1 Why visitors don't like mini beasts

Conversation 1

Jane Aaah – help! There's a big, hairy spider in my bedroom.

Yorlennis: Let me see. Oh – that kind isn't poisonous. It's quite safe.

Jane: I don't like its long legs. And I don't want it on my bed during the night.

Yorlennis: Don't worry. I'll get rid of it.

Conversation 2

Clare When I went into the kitchen,

there was a cockroach in there! It

was huge and it ran away very fast.

Yorlennis: Don't worry. They are harmless. They clean up the food that we drop on the floor.

Conversation 3

Jane: There was a mosquito in my bedroom last night. Its buzzing was very irritating. And now I have two or three bites. Look – they are itchy and red.

Yorlennis: It's all right. We don't have malaria in this region. Perhaps you should close your window tonight.

Conversation 4

Clare Sorry to mention this. There are lots of houseflies buzzing around the food. It isn't very hygienic.

Yorlennis: Yes, you are right. I'll find a cloth to cover the food. ... Is that okay now?
Clare: Yes, thank you.

Listening task 5.2 What is it?

Conversation 1

Visitor 1: What's that sound we can hear all the time?

Pablo: That's cicadas.

Visitor 2: Are cicadas similar to crickets? They both sing.

Pablo: No they aren't the same. Crickets have long legs and can jump a long way but cicadas can't jump.

Conversation 2

Visitor 2: Look, there's a beautiful butterfly on that tree!

Pablo: That one isn't a butterfly – it's a moth.

Visitor 2: What's the difference?

Pablo: They have different antennae. And moths usually fly at night – in contrast to butterflies which only fly in the daytime.

Conversation 3

Pablo: Look at this. What can you see?

Visitor: It looks like a small leaf. Oh but when you look closely, you can see it's got legs!

Pablo: Yes we call it a leaf insect but it's really a kind of cricket. Can you see its long back legs?

Visitors: Oh yes! That's amazing. It's just like a leaf!

Listening task 5.3.1 Looking for animals

Clare: It's a beautiful forest – so many big trees!

Ariel: Look – there's a group of monkeys in the trees over there!

Jane: Oh I'd love to see monkeys! Where are they? Which trees?

Ariel: They're at the top of the tall trees on the other side of the valley. Here – you can use my binoculars.

Jane: Oh yes – I see them! They're a long way off!

Clare: Can I look through the binoculars? Oh wow! What kind of monkeys are they?

Ariel: They are howler monkeys. They are called howler monkeys because they howl. Have you ever heard them in the early morning?

Jason: Yes I have. They make a really loud noise! The first time I heard it, I couldn't imagine what it was. I thought it must be a really big animal to make so much noise! I couldn't believe it was a monkey.

Ariel: It is very loud - you can hear them one kilometre away!

Jason: They are just sitting in the tree. They aren't

moving at all. Are they sleeping?

Ariel: They are resting. They rest most of the time. Howler monkeys are not very active – not like other monkeys. They are quite lazy in fact!

Jane: How many are there?

Ariel: I think that group has maybe six or eight adults. It's quite a small group - some groups can have 15 or 18 animals. Howler monkeys usually live in family groups with two or three adult males, several adult females and their young.

Clare: I can't see any young ones.

Ariel: No, I think they're sleeping at the moment.

Jason: They're big monkeys!

Ariel: Yes, howler monkeys are big, especially the males. And they have thick fur which makes them look even bigger

Jane: Look – there's a young one! It's climbing on the branch to the left!

Clare: Oh yes! Wonderful!

Listening task 5.4.1 The uses of noni fruit

Jane: Oh look at that strange green fruit. What is it?

Guide: The tree is called 'noni' and that is the fruit of the noni.

Clare: Can you eat it?

Guide: It has a very unpleasant taste and smell. But we use it as a medicine.

Jane: Really? What can you treat with it?

Guide: We drink the juice of this fruit in order to clean the blood.

Jane Oh, OK.

Guide: And if you cut your skin, we can put the fruit on the cut. We mix the fruit together with salt and we put it on the cut.

Clare: Oh – you use it to stop infection?

Guide: Yes, that's right. We can use the leaves of the tree too.

Jane: What do you use the leaves for?

Guide: We use them for treating rheumatism. We make a tea with the leaves and drink the tea.

Clare: Wow! It's a useful tree!

Guide: Very useful!

Listening task 5.4.2 Saying goodbye to Nilda

Clare: Thank you so much for taking care of us. You've been really kind.

Nilda: It was a pleasure.

Jane: And thank you for showing us the farm. We've had a wonderful time.

Nilda: I'm glad you enjoyed it.

Clare: I'm sorry I broke your dish. It was very stupid of me to drop it.

Nilda: It doesn't matter. You gave me a new one which is much nicer!

Jane: Can I take a photo of you with Clare?

Nilda: Of course. Here?

Jane: With all the flowers in front of the house. There - that's it. Smile please. That's great! Thanks.

Nilda: You will have lots of photos to help you remember us.

Jane: I'll send some to you - so you can remember us as well!

Nilda: Do you promise?

Jane: I promise.

Clare: We're sorry to leave. It's so nice here!

Jane: We hope to come back one day!

Nilda: Then I look forward to seeing you again!

Listening task 5.5.1 Guiding in the rainforest

OK everyone. We're going into the rainforest today. The rainforest is a very special place and we're go-

ing to see lots of interesting things: animals, birds, plants - and of course insects. But before we start, I'd like to give you some information and some advice on how to stay safe, because there are some things in the forest that are not very friendly to people.

First, the trails in the forest are very narrow, so we'll have to walk in a line, one person behind the other. Please keep close to the person in front and stay with the group. If you don't, you will get lost! And please talk quietly - because if you make too much noise, you will frighten the animals. And then you won't see anything!

Also, if we stop to look at something, be careful where you stand. If you stand on a line of army ants, they will run up your legs. In just a few seconds, you can be covered in ants - and they often have a painful bite! And be careful not to touch any trees or plants as you pass. Many plants have thorns or spines and if you put your hand on a spine, it will be very painful.

If you see a tree with a hole, don't put your hand inside the hole. There could be a spider or a snake inside and if there is, it will bite you! So please be very careful and follow this advice, because I want you to enjoy the forest and be safe.

Does anyone have any questions? If you have any questions I will try to answer them.

Listening task 5.5.2 In the forest

Lucy: OK, here we are in the forest. If you look around you, you can see many kinds of plants. Look above your head. Can you see the flowers growing on the branch of that tree? Those flowers do not

belong to the tree. They are epiphytes. Epiphytes are plants that grown on other plants. They have no roots in the ground.

V1: Do they harm the tree?

Lucy: No, they don't. Look - there is a hummingbird visiting the flowers!

V2: Oh it's a bird. It's so small, I thought it was an insect!

V3: It's beautiful.

V1: And it flies so fast!

Lucy: Let's walk over here. I'd like to show you a very special tree. [pause] Be careful - there are ants there. Don't stand on them! [pause] OK - have a look at this tree. It's a strange tree, isn't it?

V2: Oh it's hollow - it's empty inside!

V3: And its trunk seems to be made of a lot of stems twisting around.

Lucy: This tree is a strangler fig. Let me tell you something about it ...

Listening task 5.5.3 Strangler fig

The strangler fig starts life as an epiphyte. A tiny seed grows on a tree high in the canopy. The tree it grows on is called the host tree. As the fig grows, its roots grow down until they reach the forest floor. Then they penetrate the forest floor and begin to take nutrients from the soil. The nutrients help the fig to grow more strongly. The roots become thicker and wider and completely surround the host tree. The fig also grows leaves which soon overshadow the host tree. After some years, the host tree dies. The dead tree rots away leaving the fig with a hollow trunk - which you can see here. You can climb up inside the fig if you like...

Listening 5.6.1 types of farms

Ellie

Hi I'm Ellie. My husband and I have a cattle ranch in the north of the US and we produce beef. People think we must be very rich because we have a lot of land. But you need land to farm cattle. We have about 100 animals and they eat a lot of grass and hay. The business is not very profitable because the costs are high and the price of beef is low just now. It's hard work too. Especially in winter. Sometimes we get really cold weather with snow and ice and the animals die because of the cold. That's the hardest thing - when you lose your animals. But in general, I'd say it's a good life and I enjoy the work.

Gloria

Hello. My name is Gloria and my family has a small banana plantation in Ecuador. Life is not easy for small producers. It's the big companies that control the market and make all the money. We have to use a lot of fertilizers and chemicals to protect against pests and diseases. It's expensive to buy all those chemicals. If the price of bananas falls, we will make no profit at all.

Rene

I'm Rene and I have a mixed farm in the south of Nicaragua. I produce some coffee and I also grow beans, maize and rice. I cannot grow much rice because the land is too dry. Most of what I grow is for my family, but I sell about 25 per cent of my produce. I also grow bananas, plantain, avocados and guanabana. And I keep horses, cows, pigs and chickens. I don't buy expensive fertilizers. I make my own compost and I use the waste from my animals to make manure. I am not rich but I think I am luckier than most.

There is additional recording by a native English speaker of some of the most difficult words.

Listening task 5.6.2 guided tour of a farm

V: Rene – you said that you don't buy fertilizers and you make your own compost and manure.

Rene: That's right.

V: So does that mean you farm organically?
 Rene: Well – I use organic methods, yes. Crop rotation, no chemicals and so on. So, yes – I farm organically. But I don't sell my products as organic. If I sold my coffee as organic, I could get a higher price.

V: So why don't you?

Rene: Well – I would need to have a certificate. Someone would have to come to inspect my farm and I would need to complete a lot of forms. It's a complicated process, it takes a long time and it's too expensive. If it was cheaper, I would get the certificate. Certainly if I had the certificate, I could make more money.

There is a repetition by a native English speaker of Rene's last two contributions.

Listening task 5.6.3 guided tour – asking for help with language

Rene So, as I said, I grow maize and beans and a little rice. I also grow some vegetables, for example – er - sorry, I don't know the name in English. We call them chaitotes.

V1: What are they?

Rene: Well I can show you some. Look over here.

V2: Oh – they look like squash.

Rene: What do you call them?

V2: Squash. S _ Q _ U _ A _ S _ H

Rene: Ah – squash. OK.

V1: So you are growing squash at the moment.

But the other fields are empty. Don't you have any other crops just now?

Rene: Well now, it's the dry season. We don't have enough rain to plant crops at this time of year. In May, we will ... how do you say : 'we put seed in the ground'?

V2: You sow the seed.

Rene: So?

V2: Sow – S _ O _ W. Sow the seed.

Rene: OK, we will sow the seed in May. And we will cut the crop in August.

V2: You harvest in August.

Rene: Harvest, yes. Then we sow again in September and harvest again in December.

V And how do you plough? Do you plough with horses or with a tractor?

Rene: Sorry – I didn't understand.

V How do you plough? You know, you turn over the soil after harvesting – to prepare the ground for the next crop. We say to plough.

Rene: How do you spell this word?

V Well, it's a difficult spelling, P _ L _ O _ U _ G _ H. But we pronounce the word 'plough.'

Rene: Plough! English is so difficult!

Listening task 5.7.1 Tsunami

Note we generally say "On the 26th of December but write On 26th December

On 26th December, 2004 an undersea earthquake occurred off the west coast of Indonesia. The earthquake caused several devastating tsunamis which hit the coasts of countries around the Indian Ocean. Waves 30 metres high hit coastal communities. The waves travelled at a speed of 800 kilometres per hour and reached two kilometres inland. In one of the worst disasters the world has ever known, eleven countries were damaged. More

than 225,000 people were killed. Around half a million people were injured and five million people lost their homes.

Listening task 5.7.2 Which volcano?

Conversation 1

Hal: Excuse me, can you help me?

Dora: Of course.

Hal: I would like to visit a volcano while I am here in Nicaragua. I'd especially like to visit an active volcano. I know you can climb up some volcanoes, but I'm not very fit and I don't like climbing. Are there any volcanoes that you can visit by car?

Dora: Yes, there is one where you can go all the way to the rim by car...

Conversation 2

Clare: Wouldn't it be great to climb a volcano?

Jane: Well - yes. But I'm not sure I want to climb an active volcano. It could be dangerous if there is an eruption.

Clare: Well, we could climb one that's dormant or extinct.

Jane: Yes - I think I'd prefer that. And I don't want a very long, difficult climb - not in this heat!

Clare: We can climb a smaller volcano. Or maybe there is one where you can drive part of the way...

Listening task 6.1.1 Case study

Well, it was certainly an interesting visit. The people we met were very friendly and kind. But I'm sorry to say that the planning for our visit was quite poor - it was - well, disorganized!

First, when we arrived, nobody came to meet us. We got off the bus and we waited on the side of the road with all our bags. But there was nobody to welcome us or tell us where to go. We were very worried and didn't know what to do. It was 25 minutes before our guide arrived to take us to our ac-

commodation.

Then there was some confusion about our rooms. We asked for three double rooms with private bathrooms and we received an email saying that three double rooms were booked for us. But it seems other guests arrived before us, and they offered our rooms to the other guests. They gave us two family rooms instead and we had to share the bathroom.

We had some very good excursions during our stay. We really enjoyed the farm visit and the walk in the cloud forest. But the hike to the waterfall didn't go well. The guide didn't tell us that it was a long hike. We expected a short walk and lots of time to swim. But it took us two or three hours to get there. Some of the trails were very steep and difficult, which was a problem for two members of our group who aren't very fit. We didn't have strong shoes and that made it worse. Then there was only a short time for swimming before we had to go back again. We got back to the village at about 3.30 and we were really tired and hungry by then because we didn't take any food on the trip. We needed to eat lunch and to rest after the long hike, so we missed the visit to the coffee cupping lab that was scheduled for the afternoon. That was disappointing.

The reading tasks and the model answers are also recorded.

Listening task 6.2.1 A ghost story

La Casa Embrujada

If you follow the Pan- American highway up into the highlands south of Managua, suddenly you leave all the houses behind and you are surrounded by beautiful forest. Then you come to a red and

white ruined house which stands all alone. This is La Casa Embrujada, the haunted house. People say that this house is not just haunted but is possessed by evil.

About forty years ago, the owner of this house went mad. He killed everyone in his family and then he killed himself. No-one knows why, but the bodies were buried around the house. For years, people were afraid to go near and the house stood empty. At the time of the Revolution, more terrible things happened. The house was used by Somoza's National Guard. The Guards took Sandinista rebels there and executed them. Later, the Sandinistas did the same: they took men from the National Guard to the house. Then they shot them and left them for the vultures.

People talked about the house and about its ghosts. They said you could hear strange cries coming from the house. They said it was very dangerous to go there, especially at night.

But the Sandinista Government thought these ideas were foolish. They sent orders to part of the army to make its base there. Two hundred soldiers were told to go and set up camp around the house. The point was to show that Nicaraguan people have no fear.

Night fell and the soldiers talked and laughed. They were a little nervous but soon they settled down to sleep and it became quiet.

Early next morning, the first soldier to wake up was surprised to hear the horn of a bus. He jumped up and found that he was in the middle of the road. He looked around him. All the other soldiers were sleeping in the road too. They couldn't remember anything from the night before. They had no idea how they got there! It was a mystery.

Unit 6.3: Scripts are in the Student's book; marked scripts are in the answer key.

Listening task: 6.4.1 Misunderstandings

Listen to three visitors describing their experiences. How did the visitors feel in each case? Why did they feel this way? Do you think they were right?

1 I went to visit a small community in the hills – just for a day. I wanted to visit the coffee plantations and coffee cupping laboratory and I arranged a guide to show me around. The plan was to start the tour at 2.30. But the guide arrived forty-five minutes late – at about 3.15. I wanted to catch the last bus back into town at 4.30, so it meant there wasn't enough time to do the whole tour. I was disappointed not to see everything. And I was angry with the guide for being so late. She didn't even apologise!

2 Our group wanted to climb up the hill to visit the cloud forest. The guide told us to bring food and drink and to wear strong boots – but he didn't tell us what to wear. It was hot in the valley, so most people wore shorts and a T-shirt. But as we climbed up the hill, the hot sunny weather disappeared and instead we had mist and rain and wind. We were all surprised that it could be so cold! Soon our clothes were completely wet and some people couldn't stop shivering. We told the guide we wanted to go back because we didn't have the right clothes and we were too cold to continue. He didn't want to go back. He just said: "We're not there yet. We're not in the cloud forest yet." Our leader became angry and began to shout. In the end, the guide agreed to go back. But it was a bad experience. The trip was ruined because the guide didn't tell us to bring waterproof clothing and because he didn't seem to

think it was a problem.

3 My friend and I stayed with a family in a small fishing village. Everyone was very friendly and we felt like members of the family, which was really great! One day, we went on the bus to the nearby town to see the cathedral and the museum there. We had dinner in the town and didn't get back until the evening. When we got back, our family was not at home. There was a big party going on in the village. There was music and laughing and singing and the smell of food being cooked. We didn't know what the party was for and were not sure if we should go and join them or stay home on our own. It made us feel uncomfortable. Later, the oldest son from the family came back to the house to collect some firewood. He told us it was the birthday of the oldest man in the village. He invited us to come and have some food and some beer – which we did. But I don't understand why they didn't tell us about the party before.

Listening task: 6.4.2 The museum was closed

Version 1

Guide: Well, that's the end of the tour. I hope you enjoyed it.

Am: The end of the tour! But I thought we were going to visit the City Museum.

Guide: The museum is closed today, so we can't go in. I took you to some other places instead. We went to the Church of San Francisco and the artisan market.

Am: But we wanted to see the City Museum. It was the main reason we took the tour.

Guide: The museum is always closed on Tuesdays.

Am: But why didn't you tell us?

Guide: I told you the tour would include the Church of San Francisco and the artisan market.

Am: I have your leaflet here, and it says the City tour includes the museum.

Guide: Usually it does – but not on Tuesdays.

Am: That's not acceptable! If the tour is different you have to tell us. You can't promise one thing and then do something else. I want my money back!

Version 2

Guide: Well, that's the end of the tour. I hope you enjoyed it.

Am: The end of the tour! But I thought we were going to visit the City Museum.

Guide: I'm sorry, the museum is closed today, so we couldn't visit it. I took you to some other places instead. We went to the church of San Francisco and the artisan market.

Am: We really wanted to see the City Museum. It was the main reason we took the tour.

Guide: I'm very sorry. I thought you knew the museum was closed. I can understand you must be disappointed...

Am: We are very disappointed!

Guide: ... but the museum is open tomorrow and I can take you tomorrow morning if you would like to go.

Am: You can take us tomorrow?

Guide: Yes, of course.

Am: Well, we have booked a boat trip for tomorrow morning, but it doesn't leave till 11 o'clock. Can you take us before then?

Guide: Yes, we can go at nine if you like.

Am: OK, that would be great! Thanks!