

12 MARVELS OF GREECE AND ROME

The Greeks were famous for their skill at building, not only temples and palaces, but theatres and arenas too. They were also marvellous sculptors. The Romans copied Greek buildings, and made improvements – the dome, for instance. The Romans imitated the Greeks in making lifelike figures in bronze, marble, gold and ivory.



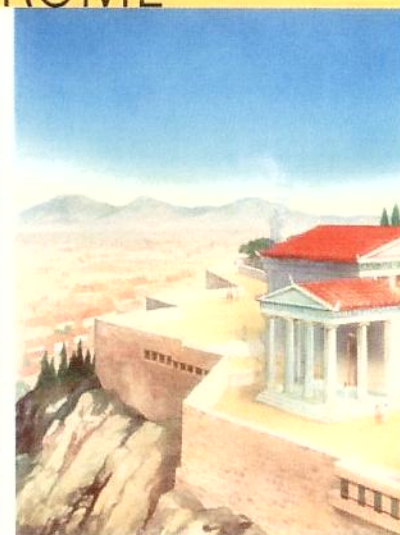
Why did the Greeks build temples?

Everywhere they settled, the Greeks built temples to honour their gods and goddesses. A temple usually had a statue of its own particular god inside. People came to the temple to bring gifts to the god and to pray for the god's help. Priests looked after the statue inside the temple.

Which Roman town disappeared under hot ash?

A Roman port called Pompeii in Italy – close to the foot of a volcano. In AD 79, the volcano, Vesuvius, suddenly erupted. Hot ashes, stones and cinders rained down on Pompeii. The layers of mud and ash preserved the Roman buildings so that today you can walk through the streets of the ruined city.

Pompeii was only rediscovered in the 1700s. Archaeologists have now uncovered about 75 per cent of the city.



The Parthenon stands on the Acropolis. Greeks thought the goddess Athena watched over the city of Athens.

Where is the Acropolis?

The Acropolis is a rocky platform on a hill in Athens, Greece. The term 'acropolis' means 'upper city'. Many of the cities of ancient Greece are built around an acropolis where the people can flee to in times of invasion, and the most sacred buildings usually on an acropolis. Other Greek cities had an acropolis but Athens' is the most famous. The rock is about 350 m long and 150 m across. On top the Athenians built royal palace and temples. The ruins of the most famous temple – the Parthenon – still there.

History highlights

Greek and Roman gods

Greek	Roman	
Zeus	Jupiter	King of the gods
Ares	Mars	War
Artemis	Diana	Moon and hunting
Hera	Juno	Wife of Zeus
Athena	Minerva	Wisdom
Demeter	Ceres	Good harvests
Hades	Pluto	Underworld
Aphrodite	Venus	Love and beauty
Eros	Cupid	Love
Apollo	Apollo	Music and arts

Up Pompeii

Today, visitors to Pompeii walk into houses and down lanes, just as the Pompeians did. In museums, they can see domestic items and the remains of people killed by the volcano. Volcanic ash hardened around victims' bodies, and formed a mould. As the bodies decayed, a shell was left. By filling the shells with plaster, archaeologists have made copies of the bodies.

Pompeii was destroyed when red-hot lava erupted from Vesuvius.





Which Roman column tells stories?

Trajan's Column, which stands in Rome. It is a tall column of stone, erected in AD 113 to honour the Roman soldier-emperor Trajan. The column has a spiral staircase inside, and the outside is covered with carvings showing how the Roman army conquered Dacia (Romania and Hungary) under Trajan's command.

➡ The relief carvings on Trajan's Column show us what Roman soldiers wore, and the equipment they used when going to war.



Why did the Romans build aqueducts?

To allow towns access to fresh water. Roman engineers built pipes and arched bridges called aqueducts – raised channels that carried water from streams in mountains to cities. One of the most famous Roman aqueducts is the Pont du Gard, built in southern France about 2,000 years ago. It has three tiers, the topmost carrying water.



➡ The Pont du Gard soars 47 m above the Gard River.

How did the Colosseum get its name?

The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, gave its name to anything gigantic. The Ancient Romans crowded the Colosseum, an oval amphitheatre seating 50,000 spectators. The huge seating area was divided into 80 sections, and had lifts and tunnels to let gladiators and wild animals into the arena. The Circus Maximus, a chariot race track in Rome, was even bigger, holding 250,000 people.



➡ The Pantheon is a remarkable feat of engineering.

Which Roman wonder had a hole in it?

One of the most remarkable buildings in ancient Rome was the Pantheon, a temple built during the rule of the emperor Hadrian (AD 117–138). The Pantheon was the largest circular building in the ancient world. It was topped by a dome measuring 43 m across. The dome had an opening in the top to let in light and air.



➡ The mighty Colosseum in Rome was over 180 m long and 156 m across. It was supported by 80 arches.

Key dates

1200s BC	Trojan War between Greeks and Troy
509 BC	Rome set up a republic
479 BC	Greeks defeated the Persians
461–429 BC	Pericles led Athens; he ordered the Parthenon to be built
431–494 BC	Athens and Sparta at war: Sparta won
334–326 BC	Alexander the Great conquered a vast empire
140s BC	Rome conquered Greece
55–54 BC	Julius Caesar landed with an army in Britain
27 BC	Augustus became Rome's first emperor
AD 43	Romans invaded Britain, making it part of the empire
117	End of reign of Emperor Trajan, when Rome was at its peak
476	Fall of the Roman empire

Amazing facts

Five ways to get famous in Greece or Rome...

Be a successful gladiator
Be a top chariot racer
Win lots of battles
Be a philosopher
Be a star athlete
...or get killed
Be an unsuccessful gladiator
Lead a slave revolt
Fall off an aqueduct
Annoy the emperor
Holiday in Pompeii in AD 79



➡ Gladiator fights were usually fights to the death.

Language focus 1

Present simple

- We use the present simple to talk about habits and work routines.
*I **travel** overseas.*
*He **reads** stories to his children.*
*Does he **talk** to customers? Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.*
*We **don't drive** to work.*



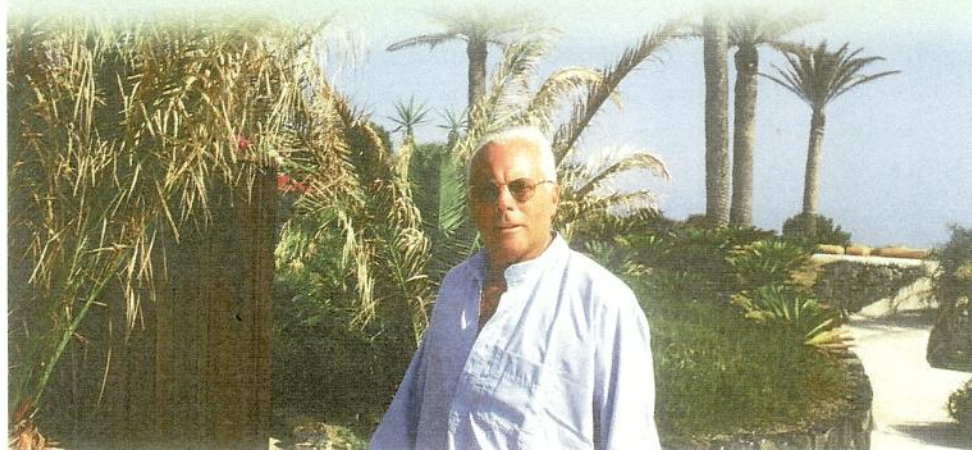
page 119

- A** Complete the article about Giorgio Armani's working day. Use the verbs from the box.

works sleeps has spends wakes stops
 walks travels goes

Giorgio Armani *wakes*¹ up at 7 a.m. He ² to the gym and ³ an hour there. He ⁴ breakfast and then ⁵ to the office with his bodyguard. He has pasta and a salad for lunch and then he ⁶ for 10 minutes.

He ⁷ until 8 p.m. on design and administration. He ⁸ every two months – to the US, Russia or other parts of Europe. On his way home from the office, he often ⁹ for a drink at Nobu. At weekends he goes to his villa.



- B** Complete the information about Patrick Ross. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I'm Patrick Ross and I ¹ (*work*) for an American securities company in Tokyo. I ² (*live*) near Shibuya, and I ³ (*travel*) to work by subway. My wife is Japanese. She ⁴ (*work*) part-time for a Japanese shipping company. She ⁵ (*drive*) to work. We both ⁶ (*like*) sports and travelling. We ⁷ (*play*) golf at the weekend. Our two children ⁸ (*go*) to an international school.

- C** Write a paragraph like the one in Exercise B about yourself.

Vocabulary 2

Leisure activities

A Match the leisure activities to the pictures.

1 running ☐2 walking ☐3 biking ☐4 swimming ☐

a)



b)



c)



d)



B Complete the leisure activities below. Use words from the box. You can use each word more than once.

going to playing watching listening to

1 *playing* golf

5 tennis

2 TV

6 the cinema

3 restaurants

7 football

4 CDs

8 the gym

C Talk about your leisure activities. Use the verbs in box 1 and the time phrases in box 2.

*I love running at the weekend.**I like going to the cinema on Friday night.*

1 love
like
quite like
don't like

2 at the weekend
on Friday night
in the summer / winter
in August / December
in the morning / afternoon / evening

➔ Vocabulary file page 157

Language focus 2

Adverbs and expressions of frequency

- We often use adverbs of frequency and expressions of frequency with the present simple to say how often we do things.

*He **often** spends time in the evenings writing e-mails.****Each year** he makes two trips to Asia.****How often** does he get up at 5:30 a.m.?**He **always** gets up at 5:30.*

- Adverbs of frequency often go:
 - before the main verb. *Karla **sometimes** works from home.*
 - after the verb *to be*. *I **am always** at work before 9:00 a.m.*

never 0 %	sometimes	often	usually	always 100%
		→		

- Expressions of frequency go at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

***Two nights a week** he works late at the office.**He works from home **once a month**.*

➔ page 119

A Write the words in brackets in the correct place in the sentence.

- usually*
- 1 She gets up early. (usually)
 - 2 They start their first meeting at 9 o'clock. (always)
 - 3 We are late for meetings. (never)
 - 4 I am busy in the afternoon. (often)
 - 5 The office closes at 3 p.m. (sometimes)

B Complete these expressions of frequency. Use words from the box.

three	then	twice	Sunday	week	time
-------	------	-------	--------	------	------

- 1 from *time* to time
- 2 now and
- 3 once a
- 4 a month
- 5 every
- 6 times a week

C Read the pairs of sentences. Cross out the incorrect words.

- 1 a) He reads the papers every day.
b) He *always* / ~~*sometimes*~~ reads the papers.
- 2 a) We eat in the company cafeteria four times a week.
b) We *usually* / ~~*sometimes*~~ eat in the company cafeteria.
- 3 a) I work late once a month.
b) I *usually* / ~~*sometimes*~~ work late.
- 4 a) The managers don't go to business dinners at the weekend.
b) The managers *never* / ~~*sometimes*~~ go to business dinners at the weekend.
- 5 a) The company director travels on business twice a week.
b) The company director *always* / ~~*often*~~ travels on business.

D 2.2 An interviewer asks people from different countries about their typical day. Listen and complete the chart.

	Rodolfo (Mexican)	Isabel (Swiss)	Sigrid (Austrian)
1 What do you do when you get to work?	<i>check e-mail</i>		
2 Where do you have lunch?			
3 How often do you travel on business?			

E Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in Exercise D.**F Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Add similar ones of your own.**

How often do you ...

- 1 play sports?
- 2 use a mobile phone?
- 3 drive to work / college / university?
- 4 go to a gym / fitness centre?
- 5 entertain at home?
- 6 go on business trips?
- 7 go abroad on holiday?
- 8 buy a newspaper / magazine?

Skills**Talking about
work and leisure****A Match the questions with the answers.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 What do you like best about your job? | a) Usually about 6 o'clock. |
| 2 How many hours a week do you work / study? | b) From time to time. We sometimes go for a meal. |
| 3 When do you finish work? | c) I play golf. |
| 4 Do you meet your colleagues after work? | d) I work flexible hours, which is great. |
| 5 What do you do in your free time? | e) Between 30 and 35 hours. |

B Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in Exercise A about yourself.**C** **2.3 Complete the conversation. Use words from the box. Then listen and check.**

keen enjoy really interested love

Pat What do you do at the weekend?

Tim I'm *keen* ¹ on sport. I ² like karate, and I ³ playing football. But I'm not really ⁴ in watching sport on TV. I don't ⁵ professional football matches, for example.

D Work in pairs. Tell your partner how you feel about your work or studies. Use phrases from the Useful language box.

I enjoy having flexible hours. *I don't enjoy doing overtime.*
I really like my boss / colleagues. *I don't like long meetings.*

E Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you do in your free time. Use phrases from the Useful language box.

What do you do at the weekend? *I usually visit friends.*

Useful language**Asking questions**

What do you do | in your free time?
 | at the weekend?
 | after work?
 | in the evening?

How often do you ...?

Do you like ...? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Expressing feelings

I like / love ...	I don't like ...
I'm keen on ...	He isn't really keen on ...
I really enjoy ...	She doesn't enjoy ...
I'm interested in ...	We aren't interested in ...

4A Things you love and hatePresent simple; *like + -ing*

	Someone who likes/loves this	Someone who doesn't like / hates this
1 doing homework		
2 classical music		
3 washing up		
4 Chinese food		
5 getting up early		
6 watching football on TV		
7 doing housework		
8 buying new shoes		
9 chocolate ice cream		
10 living in this town/city		

D Write the missing word in each sentence.

- 1 Some of my colleagues love listening *to* hard rock.
- 2 My boss and I don't like watching football TV.
- 3 My colleagues and I often go to cinema on Saturdays.
- 4 I quite like reading, but I hate to the radio.
- 5 Our new secretary sometimes tennis at the weekend.
- 6 How often do you go abroad holiday?

Vocabulary +**E Complete the time phrases in the sentences with *at* or *in*. Write $\emptyset$ if no word is missing.**

- 1 Can I see you $\emptyset$ next Tuesday?
- 2 They'll deliver the goods the end of the month.
- 3 We need to have a meeting this afternoon.
- 4 The office closes 6:00 p.m.
- 5 There's a staff party every December.
- 6 Our visitors arrive three hours' time.
- 7 She worked very hard last winter.
- 8 Hurry up! The bank closes ten minutes.
- 9 He travelled to China 1999.
- 10 I'm sorry. Mrs Moor's in a meeting the moment.

Discover the rule

Study the 10 sentences above and complete the rule.

We do **not** use *at* / *in* / *on* before a) *next* b) _____ c) _____ d) _____ in a time phrase.

F Match the words that go together to find more things to do in your free time. Use a good dictionary to help you.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1 stay in | a) a walk |
| 2 play | b) an exhibition |
| 3 read | c) chess |
| 4 go to | d) a novel |
| 5 work in | e) party |
| 6 have a | f) with your family |
| 7 listen | g) a video |
| 8 go for | h) jogging |
| 9 go | i) to the radio |
| 10 watch | j) the garden |

G Match the word halves to make words for jobs.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 insu | site designer |
| 2 PR of | ecutive |
| 3 web | ager |
| 4 Sales Ex | rance broker |
| 5 Marketing Man | ficer |

Work and leisure

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences.

- 1 Tom says friendly colleagues are more important than a *high salary*.
- 2 I can start work at 7:30, 8:30 or 9:30. I'm really glad I can work
f _____ h _____.
- 3 Her job has a lot of t _____ o _____. She goes to a
different country every month!
- 4 When I travel on business, the company pays for my meals and my hotels.
It's so easy when you have an e _____ a _____.
- 5 My company has a gym, a swimming pool and many other s _____
f _____.
- 6 All our sales representatives use c _____ c _____ to visit customers.

B Write one letter in each empty box to make names of days, months, or seasons.

1 T h u r s d a y

2 h3 i 4 b 5 d 6 t C Complete the sentences with *at*, *in* or *on*.

- 1 Our departmental meeting is Friday afternoon.
- 2 I don't like meetings the morning.
- 3 The first interview is 17 December.
- 4 The second interview is January.
- 5 When he travels all day, he can't sleep night.
- 6 She usually visits our head office the autumn.
- 7 They never work the weekend.
- 8 Are you free Wednesday?
- 9 Susan sometimes works Saturdays.
- 10 Do you often go out the evening?
- 11 He starts his first meeting 8:30.