



5. Listen to people describing places in Colombia. Which words do they use? Write the words in your notebook.

- Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta *Example: mountains, highest, beautiful*
- The Magdalena River
- The Orinoco
- Chocó Rainforest
- Colombian coastlines
- Volcanoes in Colombia

Geographical features:

mountains landscape river plains forests
rainforests sea ocean volcano

Describing words:

active beautiful calm cold colourful dangerous
high long tropical vast wet wild warm wide



6. Listen again and complete the sentences with the correct words in your notebook.

colder colourful dangerous highest longest warmer wettest wide

- The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta is the world's (1) _____ coastal mountain range.
- It is a (2) _____ river, which runs from south to north ending in the city of Barranquilla.
- The Orinoco is one of the (3) _____ rivers in South America.
- Chocó, in the north west of Colombia, is one of the world's (4) _____ rainforests.
- The Pacific Ocean is (5) _____ and wilder, but the Caribbean Sea is (6) _____, calmer and more (7) _____.
- Galeras is one of the most (8) _____ volcanoes in the world.

Focus on language

7. Read the *Useful language* box. Then complete the table in your notebook.

adjective	comparative	superlative
big, wide, long,	bigger, wider, (1) _____	the biggest, the widest, (2) _____
beautiful, dangerous,	more beautiful, (3) _____	the most beautiful, (4) _____
good, bad,	better, worse	the best, the worst

Useful language

- We use adjectives to describe nouns. They usually appear before the noun (a high mountain, a beautiful park), or after the verb *be* (The sea is colourful.)
- To compare two things we add *-er* to the adjective (a mountain is higher than a house). Or we add the word *more* before the adjective (The Caribbean is more colourful.)
- To compare three or more things we add *-est* to the adjective (the highest mountain in the world). Or we use *the most* before the adjective (the most dangerous volcano in the world.)