

Impact

SECOND EDITION

WORKBOOK

1

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ON THE COVER

A young skateboarder at the playground in Riemer Park, outside of Munich, Germany. The park uses grass, dyed artificial turf and changes in elevation to give people a unique and immersive area for recreation.
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SERIES EDITORS

JoAnn (Jodi) Crandall

Joan Kang Shin

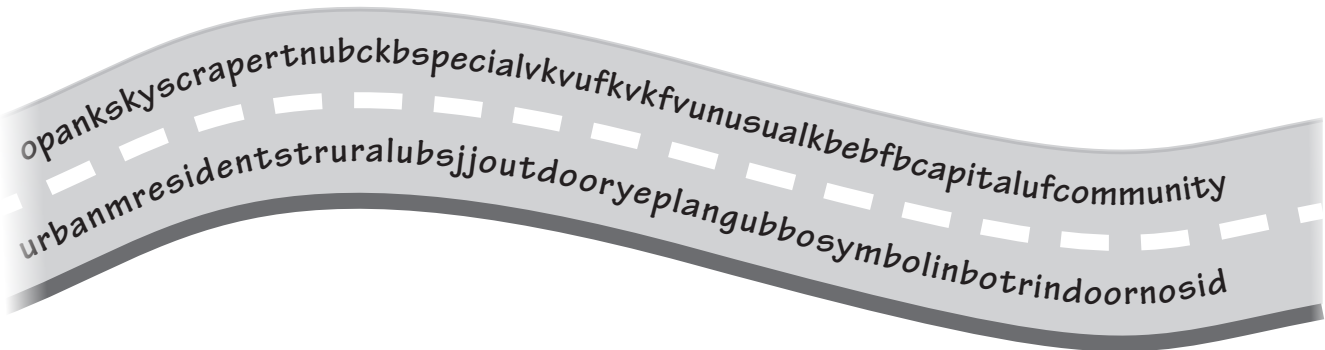
Unit 1	Life in the City	2
Unit 2	Amazing Jobs	14
	Units 1–2 Review	26
Unit 3	Secrets of the Dark	28
Unit 4	Living Together	40
	Units 3–4 Review	52
Unit 5	What We Wear	54
Unit 6	Mix and Mash	66
	Units 5–6 Review	78
Unit 7	Cool Apps and Gadgets	80
Unit 8	Into the Past	92
	Units 7–8 Review	104
	Vocabulary	106
	Irregular Verbs	110

Unit 1

Life in the City

VOCABULARY

1 Find 12 vocabulary words. Then write the correct words to complete each sentence.



1. People often talk about the differences between _____ life and _____ life. My friend is _____ because she lives for six months in the city and six months in the countryside.
2. The world's tallest _____ is in Dubai. The Burj Khalifa is a _____ of the city. The design of the building is _____. It comes from a flower that grows in the desert. The building has four _____ swimming pools and one _____ pool on the roof.
3. Living in a _____ city is exciting. When I get a job, I _____ to live in Hanoi or Santiago or Istanbul.
4. My family and I live in a small _____. There are about 2,000 _____ in my town.

2 Listen. Write the number of the sentence that goes with each photo. 🎧 1.1

a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



3 Listen. Then read and tick (✓) *T* for *true* or *F* for *false*. Rewrite the false statements to make them true. 🎧 1.2

	T	F
1. Renato is an architect.	☐	☐
2. He designs skyscrapers.	☐	☐
3. Renato's design for a city has areas only for people.	☐	☐
4. In Renato's city, cars travel above residents' heads.	☐	☐
5. Renato's design is only for older people.	☐	☐
6. Renato's city design is safe for the residents.	☐	☐
7. The cycle paths are high up with the cars.	☐	☐
8. Renato's city is expensive to build.	☐	☐

GRAMMAR

Present simple: Talking about facts

She **washes** windows on skyscrapers!
Residents of Oslo **enjoy** a lot of green space.
They **explore** different parts of the city.

He **studies** architecture in Kyoto.
The cycle path **goes** along the river.
The new school **has** an indoor pool.

To form the present simple, use the infinitive without *to*. *I/You/We/They* **take** photos of unusual buildings. Note that with *he/she/it*, we add **-s** to the verb: *He/She designs* a new skyscraper. *It looks* amazing.

The spelling of some verbs changes after adding **-s** or **-es**.

Add **-es** to verbs such as *cross* → *crosses*, *wash* → *washes*, *watch* → *watches*.

For verbs that end in **-y**, drop the **-y** and add **-ies**: *study* → *studies*.

Some verbs are irregular: *go* → *goes*, *do* → *does*, *have* → *has*.

1 Listen. Circle the verb you hear. Then listen again to check your answers. 🔊 1.3

1. Capital cities **has** / **have** large public areas.
2. Children often **play** / **plays** in city parks.
3. The city residents **like** / **likes** to spend time in nature.
4. People **walk** / **walks** on pavements in the city.
5. Animals **live** / **lives** in both urban and rural areas.
6. In winter, the city park **closes** / **close** early.
7. She **work** / **works** in a rural community in Denmark.
8. The Moravia Bridge **cross** / **crosses** the Medellín River.

The High Line in New York City, US

2 Write. Fill in the blanks with the correct present simple form.

1. In Bogotá, people sometimes _____ (use) the motorway to ride bicycles.
2. Residents _____ (like) to relax by the stream.
3. Architects _____ (not design) skyscrapers for rural areas.
4. A new bridge _____ (cross) the motorway.
5. People _____ (need) green spaces in cities.
6. Architects _____ (plan) buildings with gardens on the roof.
7. In urban areas, people _____ (walk) on crowded pavements.
8. My community _____ (have) a park with paths for people and bicycles.
9. The motorway _____ (connect) two big cities.
10. The river _____ (not go) through the city.



Bogotá, Colombia

3 Write about a city you know. Use some of the words in the box.

Things:	architecture	bridge	motorway	nature	path	skyscraper	stream
Describing words:	indoor	large	outdoor	rural	special	unusual	urban
Verbs:	be	build	cross	go	have	need	plan

4 Draw a plan of your city. Use a separate piece of paper. Talk about the details of your plan with your classmates or teacher.

READING

- 1 Make Predictions** Look at the title, photo and caption. What do you think the reading is about?
- 2 Listen and read.** As you read, look for words and phrases that support your predictions. 🔊 1.4

Desire Paths

¹ A desire is something that you want. A ‘desire path’ is a path people make when they walk over grass day after day. We can see these paths in urban spaces where people don’t use the pavements, but walk through green space, parks and gardens.

² So why do people decide to walk on the green grass and not on the pavements? Sometimes the pavement doesn’t go where people want to walk. Residents, people like you and me, who use the outdoor areas every day, know the best and quickest way to walk from one place to another.

³ The problem is that we kill the grass when we make a desire path. Also, these new tracks get wet and muddy easily. We know that we need to save our green spaces, but we also need to move from place to place quickly.

⁴ Perhaps we need to plan our pavements and urban green spaces better. Planners should ask local people for their opinions and pay attention to what residents want.

A desire path, Tunbridge Wells, UK

3 Make Predictions **Check your prediction.** Look at your prediction from Activity 1. Were you correct? What surprised you in this reading?

4 Answer the questions. Write the number of the paragraph on the line.

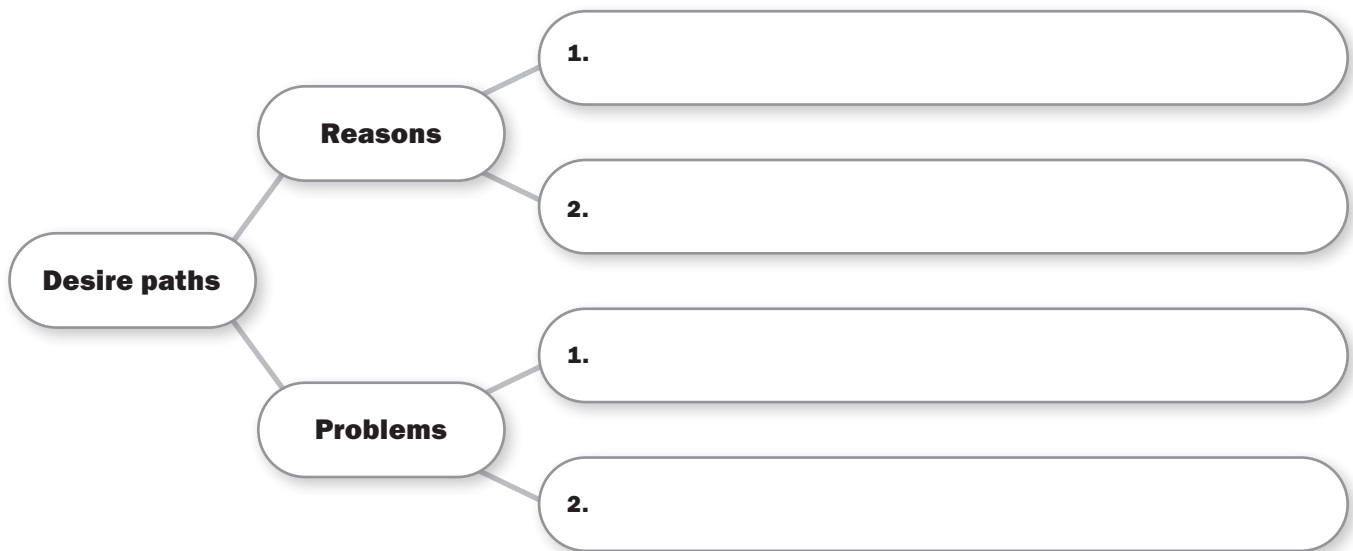
____ Which paragraph tells us about problems with desire paths?

____ Which paragraph discusses possible solutions to the problems?

____ Which paragraph tells us a definition of desire paths?

____ Which paragraph describes the reasons for desire paths?

5 Complete the diagram. Read the text again and make notes in the boxes.



6 Think about the information from the reading in this unit. You read about the national park city of London and desire paths. Read the sentences. Do you agree with these ideas? Tick (✓) the boxes if you agree. Write a question mark (?) if you're not sure. Write (X) if you don't agree.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. There's a lot of green space in my home town. | ☐ |
| 2. We need to save green spaces in cities. | ☐ |
| 3. I use desire paths. | ☐ |
| 4. Pavements are important. | ☐ |
| 5. I feel happier when I spend time outdoors. | ☐ |
| 6. The walk from my home to the park is too long. | ☐ |
| 7. Planners should ask city residents about their ideas for green spaces. | ☐ |
| 8. People don't have enough information about nature in urban areas. | ☐ |

GRAMMAR

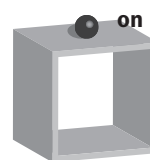
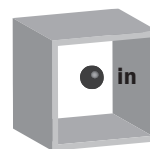
***In* and *on*: Expressing location**

People walk **on** the grass and make new paths.
There's a restaurant **on** top of the skyscraper.
I walk my dog **on** the pavement.

There aren't enough trees **in** cities.
We need more green spaces **in** urban areas.
I like playing football **in** the park.

We use the prepositions **in** and **on** to say where something is. Use **in** to say that things are inside something or in an area; for example, in buildings, cities and countries. *People live **in** skyscrapers. There are many beaches **in** Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro is **in** Brazil. Brazil is a country **in** South America.*

Use **on** to say that something is on top of something else. We also use **on** with streets and roads. *They live **on** an island. Their house is **on** Broad Street. They often walk **on** the beach.*

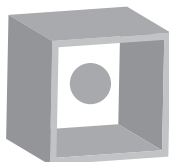


1 Circle the correct preposition.

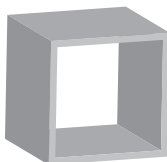
- Cars don't go **on** / **in** pavements.
- There are a lot of skyscrapers **in** / **on** big cities.
- The Statue of Liberty is **on** / **in** an island.
- There aren't any skyscrapers **in** / **on** rural areas.
- Istanbul is **in** / **on** Türkiye.
- The Taj Mahal is **on** / **in** India.
- The best restaurant is **on** / **in** Main Street.
- The architect lives **in** / **on** Los Angeles.
- Many residents of Rio de Janeiro like to relax **on** / **in** the beach.
- There's a new restaurant **on** / **in** top of the building.

2 Listen. Draw a dot **in** or **on** each box according to the sentence you hear. 🔊 1.5

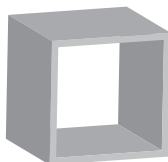
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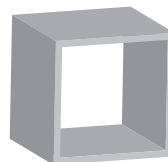
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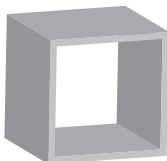
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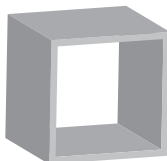
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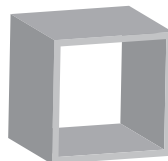
5.



6.



7.



8.

