03

Far from home

VOCABULARY Holiday activities, travelling, transport

GRAMMAR Past Continuous and Past Simple, relative pronouns **Use of English** > page 185

SPEAKING Asking for information

WRITING A blog post

VIDEO Grammar Communication Documentary

Magical Moments

PHOTO COMPETITION

Send in a photo of your most magical holiday moment. Where was it?
What were you doing? Write a text of no more than eighty words to tell us about it.

You can win fantastic prizes.



Wild horses Steve Curry, New York

Last summer we were staying in a hotel in Scotland. One evening, we went for a drive. At about 7 p.m. we were going along a very quiet road. I wasn't looking at the countryside, I was playing a video game. Suddenly, my dad stopped the car. Right in front of us were lots of wild horses. They were running straight at our car. As they were going past, I took this photo. It was amazing!



Swimming in the rain

Kerry Kane, London

We were sunbathing on a beach in Cornwall. I was eating an ice cream when suddenly it started to rain. My parents ran to a café but my sister Lara said, 'Let's go for a swim! We're wet anyway.' While we were swimming, I took this photo. The rain stopped and the sun came out. We felt great. The only problem was that our towels were really wet!



A double rainbow

Adam Clark, Dublin

I was staying with my uncle on his farm in Canada. One evening it wasn't raining, so I went for a walk. As I was walking, I noticed it was getting very dark. Then I saw two rainbows over the fields! It was beautiful. I took lots of photos. It started to rain when I was going home but I didn't care.

03

In pairs, check you understand the holiday activities in the box. Then think of some more things we typically do on holiday.

climb a mountain go for a swim/drive lie/sunbathe on the beach make a trip pack your bag see the sights watch the sun rise/set visit relatives

- 2 SPEAKING In pairs, use the vocabulary in Exercise 1 to talk about the things you did during your last holiday.
 - A Did you see the sights the last time you went on holiday?
 - **B** No, I didn't. I just lay on the beach all day.
- 3 Look at the 'Magical Moments' photos and read the stories. Which one is your favourite? Say why.

Past Continuous and Past Simple

- 4 Match sentences 1–2 with the uses of the Past Continuous a–b.
 - **1** ☐ At about 7 p.m. we were going along a quiet road.
 - 2 I was staying with my uncle on his farm in Canada.
 - a to give the background to a story
 - b to say that someone was in the middle of an action at a specific time
- 5 Read this sentence from one of the stories and answer the questions.

While we were swimming, I took this photo.

- **1** Did these actions happen
- **a** one after another? **b** at the same time?
- 2 Which action was shorter and which tense do we use to talk about it?
- 6 Read the Grammar box and find more examples of the Past Continuous and Past Simple in the stories.

Past Continuous and Past Simple

We use the Past Continuous:

- to give the background to a story
- to talk about an unfinished action at a time in the past
- to show that a long activity was interrupted by a short one (in the Past Simple)

	I • He • She • It	We • You • They
+	I was swimming.	They were running.
-	She wasn't dancing.	We weren't walking.
?	Was he sunbathing?	Were they singing?
	Yes, he was./ No, he wasn't.	Yes, they were./ No, they weren't.
Wh-?	Whose car was he driving?	What were you doing yesterday at 10 p.m.?

Linkers: when, while, as

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- 7 Look at the photos and stories again and correct the sentences.
 - 1 Kerry was eating lunch when it started to rain.

 No, she wasn't eating lunch. She was eating an ice cream.
 - **2** Lara was looking at the camera when Kerry took the photo.
 - **3** Steve's mum was driving the car when the horses appeared.
 - 4 The horses were running away from Steve's car.
 - **5** Adam was staying in a hotel in Canada.
 - **6** The sun was coming up when Adam saw the rainbows.
- 8 What do you think your partner was doing at these times? Ask and check if your guesses were correct.

ten o'clock last night six o'clock this morning last Saturday at 8 p.m. last Sunday at 11 a.m.

- A Were you sleeping at ten o'clock last night?
- **B** No, I wasn't. I was studying Maths.
- 1.28 Complete the text with the Past Simple or Past Continuous. Listen and check.

We **were travelling* (travel) to France on a car ferry.

1 **______ (feel) a bit sick, so | **______ (go) outside to get some air. While | **______ (look) down at the sea,

1 **______ (see) a dolphin. It **_____ (swim) next to the ship. As | **_____ (watch), it **_____ (jump) high out of the sea. | **_____ (get) a wonderful photo.

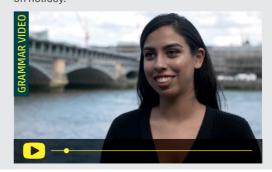
10 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the travel verbs from the box. Then in pairs, say if the sentences are true for you.

catch drive ride sail wait

- 1 I was running to <u>catch</u> a bus to school when I realised it was a holiday.
- 2 The first time I the car, my dad was sitting beside me with his eyes closed.
- 3 I met my boyfriend/girlfriend while I at a bus stop.
- 4 I my bike when I saw our teacher.
- **5** While we on a ferry, there was a storm

9 Read the sentence below and watch the video. Say what the speakers answer. Then in pairs, ask and answer the question.

Tell me about a magical moment that happened to you on holiday.



3B **VOCABULARY** | Travelling

1 THINK BACK In pairs, talk about the kind of transport you can/can't take in/from your town or region.

You can't take the underground in our town but you can take a bus

You can take a plane from ... airport.

- Check you understand the highlighted words. Then in groups, say which holidays you would/wouldn't like to go on and why.
 - 1 a one-day excursion to a theme park
 - 2 a weekend city break in London or Paris
 - 3 a school trip to an outdoor centre in Wales
 - 4 a package holiday to a Greek island
 - **5** a three-week **cruise** in the Caribbean
 - **6** a scientific expedition to the Antarctic
 - 7 an adventure holiday in an African safari park
 - 8 a nine-month journey around the world
- Read the holiday reviews below. What kinds of holiday from Exercise 2 do they describe? Which trip do you prefer? Say why.
- 4 In pairs, complete the table using the highlighted verbs from the reviews. Add words and phrases from the reviews to make collocations. Then use a dictionary to help you make more collocations.

Transport	go/travel by train, coach take the underground,
Accommodation	stay in a five-star hotel, a budget hotel,
Activities	go climbing,
	<u>put on</u> your sunscreen,

- 5 Study Watch out! and choose the correct verbs to complete the sentences. Use the holiday reviews to help you.
 - **1** Did you go / take by train or coach?
 - **2** We got / went a taxi to the airport.
 - **3** I stayed / travelled in the worst hotel in London.
 - 4 Two days later we left for / to Moscow.
 - **5** As the plane was *checking in / taking off*, I shut my eyes.
 - **6** I fell asleep while we were *flying / landing* over the Atlantic Ocean.
 - **7** We *arrived / left* at the airport three hours before the flight.
 - **8** What time did you arrive in / at the station?
 - **9** We boarded / missed the plane early.
 - **10** It took us five minutes to put on / put up the tent.
 - **11** Yesterday we arrived in / at Thailand.

WATCH OUT!

We say *arrive in* a city/country or *at* a station/airport, etc., NOT *arrive to*.

We say leave for a place, NOT leave to.

When travelling by plane, **take off** = leave and **land** = arrive.

- 6 SPEAKING Think about a holiday or school trip you went on. In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Use the vocabulary from Exercises 4 and 5.
 - 1 How did you get there?
 - 2 Where did you stay?
 - 3 What did you do?
 - Was it a good trip?

HOLIDAY REVIEWS



Destination: Brecon Outdoor Centre, Wales Review by: Joe Queen, Norwich

●●●○ GETTING THERE

We went by coach to Wales. We had a lot of fun on the way but the trip took five hours and it was too hot. I was glad when we arrived at the campsite.

●●●○○ ACCOMMODATION

It wasn't easy to put up the tents but they were big, so there was plenty of space for our backpacks and boots. Unfortunately, there were no beds, so we had to put our sleeping bags on the ground.

• • • • ACTIVITIES

We went kayaking on the river, windsurfing on a lake, mountain biking and hiking in the mountains. We were always doing something. It was brilliant!

●●●○ YOUR VERDICT

A great school trip, especially the activities. I really recommend it. I was sorry to leave.

ICK HERE to write a review of your holiday



Destination: Heraklion, Crete Review by: Helen Green, Oxford

●○○○○ GETTING THERE

We missed the bus, so we got a taxi to the train station. Then we travelled by train to London and took the underground to the airport. We boarded the plane on time but there was a delay before we took off. Although we flew directly to Crete, we landed an hour late. I was exhausted when we finally checked in.

●●●● ACCOMMODATION

We stayed in a budget hotel but it was fantastic! Big swimming pool, excellent food and my room had a double bed. I'm not surprised the hotel was fully booked.

OOO ACTIVITIES

We went sightseeing every morning and visited lots of museums. In the afternoons I just put on my sunscreen and sunbathed by the pool!

●●●○○ YOUR VERDICT

It was our first package holiday. I loved the hotel and Crete is a great place to visit but the journey was a nightmare.

3C SPEAKING AND VOCABULARY



- Where do most tourists to your country come from? What kind of things do they like doing? Discuss in pairs.
- 2 Match the places from the box with the descriptions.

Left Luggage taxi rank tourist office travel centre tube station waiting room

A place where you can ...

- a sit and wait for a bus/train waiting room
- **b** get a taxi
- c catch an underground train
- **d** leave heavy bags for a few hours
- e ask about timetables, buy tickets
- f find out travel information, book hotels, get maps/leaflets
- 3 10 10 1.29 Look at the photo, watch or listen to the conversation and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where do the tourists want to go? to Glasgow
 - 2 What information do they want?
 - **3** What problem do they have?
 - 4 Why are they surprised at the end?
- 4 10 10 1.29 Study the Speaking box. Watch or listen again and tick the expressions you hear.

SPEAKING Asking for information
☑ Excuse me, what time is the next train to? ☐ Which platform does the train leave from?
☐ Where's the nearest tube station/bus stop/taxi rank?
☐ Is there a bus/tram we can catch to?
☐ Is there a restaurant/bank/Travel Centre near here?
☐ How far is it to?
☐ Pardon me, I didn't hear that.
☐ I'm sorry, I didn't catch that.

5	 1.30 Complete the conversations with one word in each gap. Listen and check. Then in pairs, practise the conversations. 			
	Hazel	Excuse me. What time is the ¹ next train to Glasgow?		
		-1 455		

idii rive inty-iiiie.		
lazel I'm sorry, I didn't ²	that. Can you ³	it
again, please?		

Joe	Which "	does the train leave from?
-----	---------	----------------------------

ice ob.

Joe How s is it to the Brunswick Centre?

Alda It's not far, It's about ...

Hazel Is 6 a bus we can catch to get there?

Joe Or maybe we can take a cab. Where's the 7 taxi rank?

Alda The taxi rank is over there. But you can ⁸_______
It's only five minutes.

Joe 9_____ is the Left Luggage?
Alda Next to Platform 16.

WATCH OUT!

British EnglishAmerican Englishtube/undergroundsubwayliftelevatortaxicab

- 6 4 1.31 PRONUNCIATION Listen to questions 1-4 and repeat. Pay attention to the underlined words.
 - 1 How far is it to the bus station?
 - 2 Is there a map of the underground?
 - **3** What time is the next coach to Leeds?
 - 4 Is there a tram we can catch to the Old Town?
- 7 (1.32 Listen and write down the answers to the questions in Exercise 6. Then in pairs, practise the conversations.
- 8 In pairs, role play the situations. Student A, go to page 189. Student B, go to page 191.

3D **GRAMMAR**



England is a country that a lot of people visit, but what do you know about it? Read the clues below and find the answers!

- 1 A graffiti artist who likes to be anonymous.
- 2 A young woman that has a great voice.
- A detective whose residence is at 221B Baker Street, London.
- A prehistoric monument which is over 4,000 years old.
- A company that started making very expensive cars in Manchester in 1906.
- A train station which is famous for Platform 93/4.
- The town where William Shakespeare was born.
- A drink we love in England.







- In one minute, write down everything you know about England. Then in pairs, compare your lists.
- 1.33 In pairs, read the quiz. Do you know the answers? Listen and check.

Relative pronouns

3	Look at the quiz and answer the questions.
	Which of the underlined words refer to

a things? <u>which</u> and _____ **b** people? ____ and ___

c places? ______, ____ and ___

d possessions?___

Look at clues 7–8 in the quiz and answer the questions.

- 1 What comes after where when we define a place a noun/pronoun or a verb?
- 2 When can we leave out who, which and that when the next word is a noun/pronoun or a verb?
- Study the Grammar box and check your answers to Exercises 3 and 4.

Relative pronouns

Which and that refer to things and places.

Who and that refer to people.

We also use where for places when the next word is a noun or pronoun.

Whose refers to possessions.

We can leave out who/which/that when the next word is a noun or pronoun.

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- Choose the correct relative pronouns. There may be more than one correct answer. Tick two sentences where you can leave out the relative pronoun.
 - ☐ Breakfast was the only meal that / who / whose Hiked.
 - 2 Old Trafford is the stadium what / where / who Manchester United play.
 - **3** □ London is a city where / which / who has some great museums.
 - **4** ☐ Coldplay is a group which / who / whose songs make me sad.
 - **5** Benny Hill was an English comedian that / which / who my parents loved.
- 1.34 In pairs, complete the questions with relative pronouns and try to answer them. Listen and check.

What's the name of ...

- 1 the place where the Queen of England lives?
- **2** the city ____ is famous for the Beatles?
- **3** the woman ___ wrote the Harry Potter books?
- 4 the singer ___ songs include 'Castle on the Hill' and 'Shape of You'?
- SPEAKING Think of three interesting facts about your country (a person, a place, a product, food or drink) and share them with the class. Use relative pronouns.

3F LISTENING AND VOCABULARY

- 1 SPEAKING In pairs, answer the questions.
 - 1 How do you feel when you travel (e.g. relaxed, bored, nervous)?
 - 2 Do you prefer to travel by coach, plane or train? Say why.
 - **3** The last time you travelled, did you arrive at the airport or station early, on time or late? Talk about the trip.
- 2 In pairs, match the airport vocabulary from the box with the definitions.

arrivals boarding pass book a flight budget airline cancelled check-in (desk) delayed departure lounge gate hand luggage security trolley

- 1 A bag or case that you take onto the plane with you. hand luggage
- 2 A company that sells cheap flights.
- 3 A thing that you put your bags on.
- 4 A thing that you need to get on the plane
- 5 A place with lots of shops and restaurants
- 6 The place where they check you and your luggage.
- **7** The place where you first show your ticket.
- 8 The place where you go after you land.
- **9** The place where you wait to board the plane.
- 10 To buy a plane ticket.
- **11** Bad news: your flight is late.
- **12** Worse news: your flight is not taking off.
- 3 (1.35 Complete the text with the correct forms of the words and phrases from Exercise 2. Listen and check.

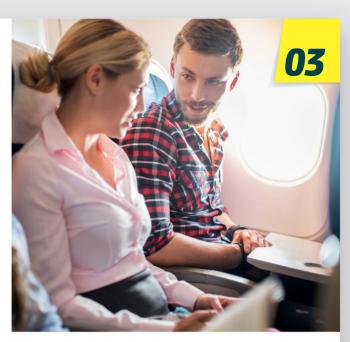
I booked my flight to New York online with a 2
airline. It was a bargain! I printed my 3 at home, so
I didn't need to go to the 4 I just went straight to
5 I checked a monitor in the 6 and saw that
my flight was 7 by half an hour. I wasn't happy but
at least it wasn't *! My * was heavy, so I got
a 10 and went round the shops. I bought a present
for Caitlin. Then I went to the 11 to board the plane
The flight was fine. I went to sleep thinking about Caitlin
waiting for me in ¹² at JFK.

4 (1.36 Study Active Listening and read the questions in Exercise 5. Then choose the correct answers in the summary below. Listen to the conversation and check.

This is a conversation between **two / three people on a **plane / train. They're talking about the **fun / problems you can have when you travel.

ACTIVE LISTENING | Predicting

- Look at the visuals to help you decide what the context of the audio recording is.
- Try to guess what the people are talking about. That will help you activate the vocabulary you need.
- Listen for key words from the questions. They can confirm that your predictions are right or wrong.



5 **(1)** 1.36 Listen to the conversation again and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Why did Tom almost miss the flight?
 - a He didn't know his seat number.
 - **b** He had a problem at security.
 - c He spent too long in the café.
- **2** Why did he miss his flight to New York? **a** Because of the weather.
 - **b** He got to the airport late.
 - € He didn't have his passport with him.
- **3** Kate's dad was flying to
- **a** Istanbul. **b** Edinburgh. **c** Frankfurt.
- 4 Her dad missed his flight because he
 - a was talking on the phone.
 - **b** had a problem with his computer.
 - c didn't hear them calling his name.
- 5 How much did Tom's ticket cost?
 - **a**£150 **b**£115 **c**£500
- **6** Where is the plane going?
 - a To an island in the Caribbean.
 - **b** To a city in Spain.
 - c We don't know.
- SPEAKING Think of a time you had a problem when you were travelling. What happened? In pairs, tell your stories. Use the prompts below to help you.

you miss your train you can't get a seat it's too crowded it's fully booked you can't find your ticket you feel ill on the coach your flight/bus is delayed you get on the wrong bus

7 In pairs, discuss how to avoid/solve the problems in Exercise 6. Use the ideas below or your own.

allow plenty of time for your journey book a seat book your ticket early check for up-to-date travel news not travel in the high season make a list and pack carefully pay attention

You should reserve a seat before you travel.

3F READING AND VOCABULARY

- 1 SPEAKING In pairs, answer the questions.
 - 1 Do you like travelling? Say why.
 - 2 What countries would you like to visit?
- 2 Look at the photo, the map and the title of the text. Then read the first and last paragraph. What is the text about?
 - a A man who travelled alone from England to South
 - **b** A man who travelled around the world without using planes.
 - A man who broke the world record for a round-theworld trip.
- **3** Read the text and choose the correct answers.
 - 1 Which sentence is true?
 - a Graham planned to travel by air and sea.
 - **b** Graham made the journey for more than one reason.
 - c Graham wanted to do dangerous things.
 - **d** Graham reached his destination in less than 12 months.
 - 2 In which part of the world did Graham have the most problems?
 - **a** South America **b** the Caribbean **c** Europe
 - **d** Africa
 - **3** Where did he get the visa for Mauritania?
 - **a** on a bus **b** at the border **c** in Morocco **d** in Mauritania
 - 4 What was the worst thing that happened to Graham?
 a He fell ill.
 - **b** Someone stole his passport.
 - c The police arrested him.
 - **d** Nothing bad happened to him.
 - **5** The woman on the bus in Iran
 - a couldn't speak English.
 - **b** was worried about her grandson.
 - c asked Graham what time the bus arrived.
 - **d** invited Graham to meet her family.
 - **6** Why was South Sudan important for Graham?
 - **a** It was the first country on his list in 2009.
 - a it was the first country of this tist in 20
 - **b** It was the last country he visited.
 - ${f c}$ It was the only country he didn't visit.
 - **d** It became a country after he visited it.
- 4 Match the highlighted words from the text with the definitions.
 - **1** A country or nation. *state*
 - 2 A line between two countries.
 - **3** Not by sea or air.
 - **4** A stamp in a passport that lets you visit a country.
 - **5** Legal, authentic, acceptable.
 - 6 Start a journey.
 - **7** Alone.
 - **8** Travel in another person's vehicle.
 - **9** Welcoming to visitors or guests.

- 5 Complete the questions with words from Exercise 4. Then in pairs, ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 Is it a good idea to *hitchhike* on your own at night?
 - **2** Have you got a _____ passport? When did you get it?
 - **3** Are people in your country _____?
 - **4** What countries has your country got a _____ with?
 - **5** How do you feel when you _____ on a long journey?
 - **6** Do you need a _____ in your passport to visit the UK?
 - **7** Can you travel _____ from your country to Norway?
 - **8** Do you prefer to travel _____ or with someone else?
 - **9** Is Scotland an independent ?
- 5 (a) 1.38 Listen to a description of the charity that Graham was collecting money for. Complete the notes with 1–2 words in each gap.

Water∆id

Objective: It provides people around the world with *clean water*, safe toilets and hygiene education.

President: Prince Charles

Works in ²______ countries in Africa, Asia, Central America and the Pacific.

Started in 3_____. Main office is in London but also has offices in Australia, Japan, Sweden and 4____

Organises sports activities to raise money.

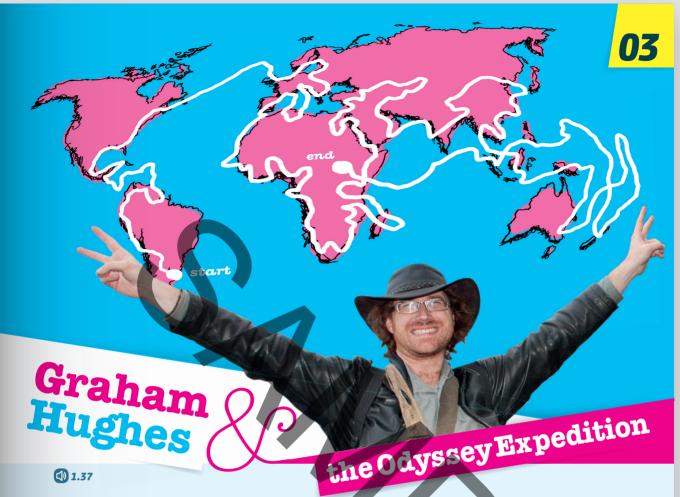
Publishes 'Oasis' Magazine ⁵ a year.

Website: 6_____

- 7 In pairs, find information about another charity. Then present your charity to the rest of the class.
 - 1 What does it do?
 - **2** Where does it operate?
 - 3 When did it begin?
 - 4 How does it raise money?
 - 5 Does it publish a magazine?
- 8 REFLECT I Values In pairs, discuss the questions.
 - **1** Why are charities important?
 - 2 Would you like to join a charity? Say why.

11 WATCH AND REFLECT Go to page 164. Watch the documentary A great adventure and do the exercises.





On 1 January 2009, Graham Hughes from Liverpool, England, sailed across the River Plate from Argentina to Uruguay on a ferry. He was setting out on an incredible solo journey. He was going to visit every

country in the world. And he was going to be the first person to do it without flying.

He was doing it to set a Guinness World Record and to collect money for the charity WaterAid. But he also wanted to show that the world isn't such a dangerous place.

Graham hoped to complete the trip in under a year. In the end it took him almost four years.

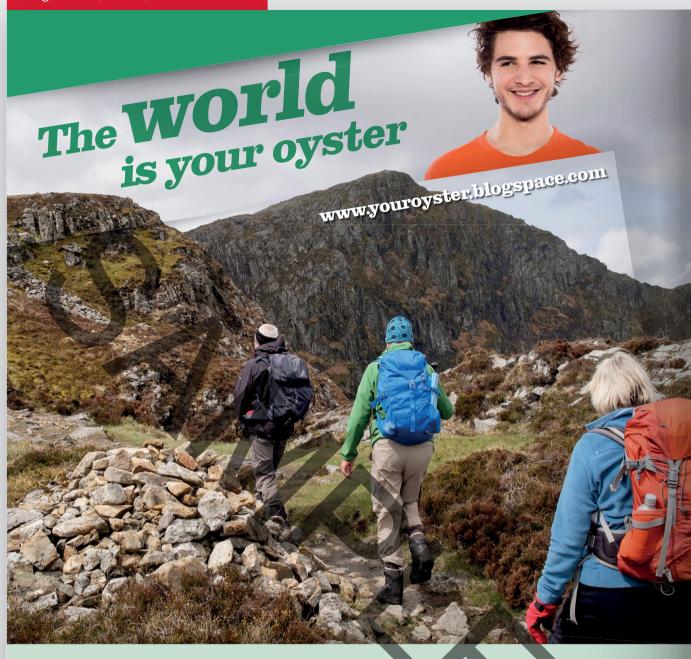
It started well. He visited all twelve countries in South America in only two weeks. But then in the Caribbean,

- he met his first big problem islands! You can't travel overland to every country in the world, often there are no ferries between islands and Graham can't walk on water. He solved his problem by hitchhiking on other people's boats.
- 20 From North America, he sailed to Iceland on a container ship. Europe was easy. He got a railway ticket which allowed him to travel everywhere in Europe by train. It only took him a few weeks to visit fifty countries. Then he arrived in Africa.
- 25 He was planning on just three months there. It took him almost three years! He had problems with transport and also with politics. For example, he had a valid

- passport, but he also needed a visa to enter Mauritania.
 Unfortunately, they weren't selling visas at the border.
- So, he travelled 1,250 miles by bus all the way back to the place where he knew that he could get a visa Morocco. When he returned to Mauritania a week later, he couldn't believe his eyes. They were selling visas at the border. And they were \$5 cheaper than the
 visas in Morocco!
 - During his journey Graham was never seriously ill. And nobody stole anything particularly valuable from him. However, he was arrested twice. Once in Cape Verde, when the police thought he was transporting
- 40 immigrants. And again in the Congo, for being a spy! On both occasions he spent six days in jail.
 - He had some bad times but many more good times. Above all, he learned how hospitable people can be. One time when he was travelling on a night bus in
- 45 Iran, he saw an old woman who was talking on her phone. She handed it to him. It was the woman's grandson. 'My grandmother's worried because the bus arrives very early,' he explained in English. 'She wants to invite you home to make you breakfast.' Graham
- 50 accepted the invitation.

Finally, after three years, ten months and twenty-one days Graham arrived in the 201st and final country on his odyssey. It was South Sudan, the newest state in the world, a country that didn't even exist when he started

55 his journey.



I'm Dominykas, I'm nineteen and I'm from Lithuania. I write about culture, food and, above all, travelling! The name of my blog comes from Shakespeare: I can do anything I want to, the world's my oyster. It means 'use all the opportunities that the world offers you' – that's my philosophy in life!

15th May. A wonderful trip to Wales.

My cousin Lukas recently invited me to the small seaside town where he studies – Aberystwyth in Wales.

I flew to Birmingham. Lukas was waiting for me at the airport. From Birmingham, we caught a train to Aberystwyth. The train journey was slow but very scenic. It was raining when we arrived, so we went straight to the house that Lukas shares with five friends. Everyone was very welcoming.

The next day we explored Aberystwyth. We had a walk along a beach, I took some fantastic photos and we visited the castle, too. It was too cold to swim but some brave people were windsurfing! On the third day, we climbed Cader Idris – a big mountain north of the town. It was snowing when we got to the top but the view was spectacular. On the last day, we went for an enjoyable drive along the coast.

Like Lithuania, Wales is a small country but people are very open and friendly. For example, everyone smiles and says 'hello' when you pass them on the street – it made a really positive impression. Overall, I had a brilliant time and made some great new friends!

- 1 Look at Dominykas' blog. Would you like to visit the place in the photo? Say why.
- 2 Read the blog post and answer the questions in pairs.
 - 1 Where does Dominykas come from? Lithuania
 - 2 Who is Lukas?
 - **3** How did Dominykas travel to Wales?
 - 4 How many days did he stay there?
 - **5** What was the weather like during his stay?
 - 6 Did he enjoy himself?
- Read the blog post again and tick the things Dominykas writes about.
 - I how he got there
 - ☐ what he did
 - ☐ what the people were like
 - ☐ history of the place
 - overall impression
 - ☐ how much it cost
- 4 Find at least eight positive adjectives in the blog post. Then match the adjectives from the box with their synonyms.

enjoyable scenic spectacular welcoming

- 1 amazing spectacular
- **2** attractive
- **3** fun
- 4 hospitable
- 5 Replace the underlined adjectives in the sentences below with more interesting ones. Use Exercise 4 to help you.
 - 1 The local people we met were nice. hospitable
 - 2 The journey through the mountains was great.
 - **3** The weather was good all week.
 - 4 There were attractive views of the sea.
 - **5** I thought the country was <u>nice</u>.
- **6 REFLECT I Culture In pairs, answer the questions.**
 - 1 According to Dominykas, how do people in Wales greet strangers?
 - 2 How do people in your country greet people they know/don't know? Use the prompts below.

avoid eye contact bow ignore kiss (on the cheek/hand) say 'hi' shake hands (with) smile wave

In our country we generally only greet people we know but sometimes we say 'hello' to people hiking in the mountains ...

3 Why are greetings important?



- 7 Study the Writing box and put paragraphs A-E in the correct order. Then in pairs, say which of the things in Exercise 3 the author mentions.
 - ☐ A After we checked into the hotel, we took the underground to the centre and walked along the Champs-Élysées. It was really beautiful.
 - □ **B** It was my first trip abroad and it made a positive impression. The people aren't so friendly and it's expensive but I had a really enjoyable time.
 - **I** C I visited Paris on a school trip last May.
 - □ D The next day was brilliant. We visited museums, ate some fantastic food and even spoke some French (very badly!) On the third day, we took a boat ride on the river Seine and climbed to the top of the Eiffel Tower. The view was spectacular.
 - ☐ **E** We took the train to France through the Channel Tunnel. The journey was a bit dull because it was raining, so we couldn't enjoy the scenery.

WRITING | A blog post

Paragraph 1

Mention where you went:

I recently visited ...

My cousin/friend invited me ...

I stayed with my aunt in ...

It's a seaside town/a tourist centre/a small town in the mountains.

Paragraph 2

Mention how you got there and what the journey was like:

We flew to ... /caught the train to ...

The journey was slow/(un)comfortable/tiring/pleasant/scenic.

Paragraph 3

Talk about how you spent your time:

On the first/last/second/third day, ...

(On) the next day ...

We swam, sunbathed, went sightseeing/mountain biking.

I had a(n) amazing/magical/enjoyable/fantastic time.

Paragraph 4

Sum up your overall experience:

... made a positive impression.

People were welcoming/great/friendly/interesting. Overall, I had a wonderful/enjoyable time.

It was great fun.

- 8 Write a blog post about a trip (real or imaginary) you made to a town.
 - Describe the town you visited and when the trip took place.
 - Give and justify your opinion about the town.
 - Recommend one place that is especially interesting.
 - Describe a problem that occurred during your visit and the way you solved it.

Word List

REMEMBER MORE

 Complete the text with one word from the word list in each gap.

Our ¹f_____ was at 5 p.m., so we arrived at the ²a____ at 3 p.m.

We went to the ³c___ - __ desk and then through security.

The plane was on ⁴t___ and we ⁵t___ o __ at five o'clock exactly. Our ⁶d ? Orlando in Florida!

- Match the two parts of the collocations. Then check with the word list.
 - **1** □ pack **a** a souvenir
 - 2 buy b a photo
 - 3 ☐ take c the bus
 - 4 ☐ miss d a bag
- 3 Choose the correct words. Then check with the word list.
 - 1 Which word means that something happened later than planned? cancelled / delayed
 - 2 Where do people go when they are flying from an airport? arrivals / departure lounge
 - **3** Which of these do you leave at the check-in desk? suitcase / hand luggage
 - **4** Which word completes the phrase: The world is your ...? border / oyster
- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct words formed from the words in bold. Then check with the word list.
 - 1 I'd love to be a _____. I like making people laugh. **COMEDY**
 - **2** Thank you for the _____ to your birthday party. **INVITE**
 - **3** We had a ____ holiday in France. **WONDER**
 - 4 Don't be scared. Plane travel isn't _____. DANGER

ACTIVE VOCABULARY Rhymes

Rhymes can help us remember new words and phrases. You can find many rhymes in songs and poems. For example, you could say the next station is my destination. Look at the wordlist and find more words that rhyme.

3A GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

5.15

café (n) /'kæfeɪ/

camera (n) /ˈkæmərə/

car ferry (n) /ˈkaː ˌferi/

catch a bus / kætf ə 'bʌs/

climb a mountain / klaım ə 'mauntən/

come out /ˌkʌm ˈaʊt/

drive a car / draiv ə 'kai/

fantastic (adj) /fæn'tæstɪk/

field (n) /fixld/

get dark / get 'dark/

get some air /ˌget səm 'eə/

go for a walk/swim/drive /,gəʊ fər ə 'wɔːk/ 'swɪm/'draɪv/

go on holiday /ˌqəʊ ɒn ˈhɒlədeɪ/

ice cream (n) / ass 'krism/

lie/sunbathe on a beach /ˌlaɪ/ˌsʌnbeɪð ɒn ə ˈbiːtʃ/

magical (adj) /ˈmædʒɪkəl/

make a trip /meik ə trip/

pack your bag / pæk ja bæg/

rainbow (n) /ˈreɪnbəʊ/

ride a bike / raid ə 'baik/

run (v) /rʌn/

sail on a ferry / serl on a 'feri/

see the sights / six ðə 'saɪt

ship (n) /[rp/

stay with sb /'ste1 w1 θ ,snmbpdi/

take a photo /ˌteɪk ə ˈfəʊtəʊ/

towel (n) /ˈtaʊəl/

visit relatives /ˌvɪzɪt ˈrelətɪvz/

wait at the bus stop / west at ãa bas stop/

watch the sun rise/set /wptf ðə 'snn raz/set/

wet (adj) /wet/

wild (adj) /waɪld/

wonderful (adj) /ˈwʌndəfəl/

3B VOCABULARY (1) 5.16

accommodation (n) /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃən/

activity (n) /ækˈtɪvəti/

adventure holiday (n) /ədˈventʃə ˌhɒlədeɪ/

airport(n)/'eəpɔːt/

arrive at/in /əˈraɪv ət/ɪn/

/nield eg prod / pred (plein/

brilliant (adj) /'brɪljənt/

check in / tʃek 'ɪn/

city break (n) /'sɪti breɪk/

cruise (n) /kruːz/

delay (n) /dɪˈleɪ/

destination (n) / destr'ner[ən/

double bed (n) /,dxbəl 'bed/

excellent (adj) /'eksələnt/

excursion (n) /ɪkˈskɜːʃən/

expedition (n) /,ekspr'dr[ən/

fall asleep /ˌfɔːl əˈsliːp/

flight (n) /flart/

2 () (()

fly (v) /fla $_{\rm I}$ /

fully booked /.fuli 'bukt/

get a taxi / get ə 'tæksi/

go climbing/hiking/kayaking/mountain biking/ sightseeing/windsurfing /ˌgəʊ ˈklaɪmɪŋ/ ˈhaɪkɪŋ/ˈkaɪækɪŋ/ˈmaʊntən ˌbaɪkɪŋ/ˈsaɪtˌsiːɪŋ/

go/travel by train /ˌgəʊ/ˌtrævəl baɪ 'treɪn/

have (a lot of) fun / hæv (ə lpt əv) 'fʌn/

journey (n) /ˈdʒɜːni/

lake (n) /leɪk/

land (v) /lænd/

leave (v) /lixv/

miss the bus / mɪs ðə 'bʌs/

nightmare (n) /'naɪtmeə/

on time / pn 'taɪm/

outdoor centre (n) /ˌaʊtdɔː ˈsentə/

package holiday (n) /'pækɪdʒ ˌhɒlədeɪ/

put on sunscreen / put on 'sʌnskriːn/

put up /ˌpʊtˌˈʌp/

recommend (v) \rekə'mend/

review (n) /rɪˈvju

river(n)/'rɪvə/

school trip (n) /'skuːl trɪp/

sleeping bag (n) /ˈsliːpɪŋ bæg/

stay in a hotel/campsite/tent/,ster in a hav'tel/ 'kampsart/'tent/

swimming pool (n) /'swimin puil/

take a coach/plane/taxi/bus/train/the

underground /ˌteɪk ə ˈkəʊtʃ/ˈpleɪn/ˈtæksi/ˈbʌs/ ˈtreɪn/ði ˈʌndəgraʊnd/

take off / teik 'pf/

train station (n) /'treɪn ˌsteɪ[ən/

visit a museum /ˌvɪzɪt ə mjuːˈziəm/

3C SPEAKING AND VOCABULARY 5.17

leaflet (n) /ˈliːflɪt/

Left Luggage (n) /,left 'lngɪdʒ/

lift/elevator (n) /lift/'eləveitə/ miss your flight/train /.mis ia 'flait/'trein/ valid (adi) /'væləd/ map (n) /mæp/ monitor(n)/mpnitə/ visa (n) /'viːzə/ opening/closing times (n) /ˈəʊpənɪŋ/ˈkləʊzɪŋ passport (n) /'passport/ visitor/guest (n) /'vɪzətə/gest/ tarmz rucksack (n) /'rʌksæk/ website (n) /'websart/ platform (n) /'plætfɔːm/ seat number (n) /'sixt ,nnmbə/ **3G WRITING AND VOCABULARY** taxi rank (n) / tæksi ræŋk/ security (n) /sɪˈkjʊərɪti/ (A) 5.21 taxi/cab (n) /'tæksi/kæb/ trolley (n) /'troli/ amazing (adj) /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ ticket (n) /'tɪkɪt/ attractive (adj) /ə'træktɪv/ timetable (n) /taɪmˌteɪbəl/ **3F READING AND VOCABULARY** avoid eye contact /ə,vɔɪd 'aɪ ,kɒntækt/ **⑤** 5.20 tourist (n) /'tʊərɪst/ acceptable (adj) /əkˈseptəbəl/ bow (v) /baʊ/ tourist office (n) /'tʊərɪst ˌɒfa aid (n, v) /eɪd/ castle (n) /'kaːsəl/ tram (n) /træm/ arrest (v) /əˈrest/ coast (n) /kəʊst/ travel centre (n) /'trævəl ,ser authentic (adj) /ɔ:'@entɪk/ comfortable/uncomfortable (adj) /'knmftəbəl/ tube station (n) /'tjuxb ,stexfer ∧n'k∧mftəbəl/ border (n) /"bord tube/underground/subway (n) /tjuxb dull (adj) /dnl/ 'Andəgraund/'sAbweɪ/ charity (n) / enjoy yourself / In'd 321 ja, self / wait for a bus/a train /, west for a 'bas/o 'trein, collect/raise money /kə,lekt//reiz 'mʌni/ enjoyable (adj) /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbəl/ container ship (n) /kənˈ waiting room (n) /'weitin ruim/ explore (v) /ɪkˈsplɔː/ dangerous (adj) /'s walk (v) /wɔːk/ friendly (adj) /frendli/ hitchhike (v)/ **3D GRAMMAR** (1) 5.18 fun (adj) /fʌn/ hospitable (adj) /'hospitabal/ anonymous (adj) /ə'npnɪməs/ greet (v) /grixt/ hygiene (n) /haɪdʒi comedian (n) /kəˈmiːdiən/ have a brilliant time /,hæv ə ,brɪljənt 'taɪm/ immigrant (n) /'ɪmɪc detective (n) /dr'tektrv/ /ignore (v) /ig'noi incredible (adj) /ɪnˈkredɪbəl/ famous for /'fermas fa/ kiss on the cheek/hand /kis on ðə 'tʃiːk/'hænd/ invitation (n) / invəˈteɪʃən/ graffiti artist (n) /græˈfiːti ˌaːtɪst/ local people (n) /,ləʊkəl 'piɪpəl/ invite (v) /ɪnˈvaɪt/ monument (n) /'mpnjəmənt/ ake a positive impression / meɪk ə ˌpɒzətɪv island (n) /'aɪlənd/ im'pre[ən/ prehistoric (adj) / prizhz'storzk/ jail (n) /dʒeɪl/ make new friends /,meɪk njuː 'frendz/ residence (n) /'rezɪdəns/ legal (adj) /'lixgəl/ open(adj)//əʊpən/ stadium (n) /'steɪdiəm/ magazine (n) /,mægəˈziːn/ opportunity (n) / ppəˈtjuːnɪti/ nation (n) /'neɪ[ən/ **3E LISTENING AND VOCABULARY** pleasant (adj) /'plezənt/ (1) 5.19 occasion (n) /əˈkeɪʒən/ sav hi /.s arrivals (n) /əˈraɪvəlz/ odyssey (n) /'pdisi/ scenery (n) /'siːnəri, boarding pass (n) /'boxdin pass/ operate (v) /'pparert/ scenic (adj) /ˈsiːnɪk book a flight/seat/hotel / buk a 'flart/'sirt/ overland (adv) /,əʊvəˈlænd/ seaside (n) /'sixsaxd/ 'həv'tel plan (n, v) /plæn/ shake hands with sb / seik budget airline (n) / bʌdʒət 'eəlaɪn/ endz wiθ publish (v) /'pablif/ ,s/mbpdi/ cancelled (adj) /'kænsəld/ smile (n, v) /smaɪl/ safe (adj) /serf/ change flights / tfeind z 'flaits/ spectacular (adj) /spek'tækjələ/ set out /.set 'aut/ check-in desk (n) /'tʃekɪn ˌdesk/ stranger (n) /'streindzə/ solo (adi) /'səʊləʊ/ crowded (adj) /'kravdid/ the world is your oyster /ðə ˌwɜːld ɪz jər 'ɔɪstə/ /meldarq' e vlas,/ maldorq a solve delayed (adj) /di'leɪd/ tiring (adj) /'taɪərɪŋ/ spy(n)/spai/ departure lounge (n) /di'paxtsə ,laundz/ view of the sea / vjur əv ðə 'sir/ stamp(n)/stæmp/ early (adj) /'sːli/ wave (v) /weɪv/ state (n) /stert/ gate (n) /gert/

transport (n) /'trænsport/

transport (v) /træn'sport/

w3:ld/

travel around the world / trævəl ə raund ðə

get on the plane / get on ðə 'pleɪn/

hand luggage (n) /'hænd ,lngid3/

high season (n) / haɪ 'sizzən/

welcoming (adj) /'welkəmɪŋ/

03

Revision

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1	Complete the	phrases with the words from each box
_	complete me	piliases with the words holl each box

A	boarding bud hand safari t	_	city double	fully
2	double bed booked break	5 hote		_ pass
В	airline bag ho	otel holiday	luggage park	rank
11	five-star L left L taxi	13 package14 budget _15 sleeping	17 tub	eme be aiting

2 Complete the questions with the verbs from the box.

buy climb go (x3) pack see sunbathe stay take travel visit watch

WOULD YOU RATHER...

- 1 travel by train or plane?
- **2** _____your bag the night before or at the last minute?
- photos with your phone or a camera?
- 4 _____ in a hotel or ____ camping?
- **5** ____ on a beach or ____ a mountain?
- **6** _____ for a swim or _____ the sights?
- **7** ____ a museum or ____ hiking?
- **8** _____ souvenirs or _____ the sun rise?

3 Choose the correct verbs to complete the sentences. Sometimes more than one verb is possible.

- **1** As the plane was *going / landing / taking off*, I shut my eyes tightly.
- **2** Excuse me, do you know how to *make / put on / put up* a tent?
- 3 I had to stand all the way because I forgot to book / check / pay a seat.
- **4** Hove *driving / riding / sailing* boats but my boyfriend prefers *driving / riding / sailing* a bike.
- **5** It was an easy trip. It only *stayed / took / travelled* an hour.
- **6** The train *arrived / left / went* on time.
- **7** We caught / missed / waited for the bus, so we had to walk home.
- **8** It's 9 a.m. What time can we board / book / check in at the hotel?

4 Complete the sentences with the correct Past Simple or Past Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

Τ.	when r <u>woke</u> (wake) up this morning, the sun
	(shine), but as we (drive) to school, it
	(start) to snow.
2	George (cycle) down a mountain when he
	(see) wild horses. He (not look) where he
	(go), so he (crash) into a tree.
3	My grandmother (fall) asleep while she
	(sit) on a bus. She (still/sleep) when the bus
	(reach) the end of the line.
4	'What (you/do) when I (call) you last
	night?' 'I (pack) my bag for my holiday. I
	(listen) to music, so I (not hear) the phone. Sorry.'

5 Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns. If it's possible to omit the pronoun, put it in brackets.

1	Bath is a city <u>(that)</u> you sho	ould visit.
2	Dr Watson is the doctor	lives with Sherlocl
	Holmes, the detective.	

3	Roald Dahl is a writer	most famous books are
	for children.	

4	The pound	is the currency	_ the British use.
_			

- **5** The Thames is the river _____ goes through London.
- **6** This is the house _____ Charles Dickens lived.

USE OF ENGLISH

6 Choose the correct words a-d to complete the text.

STRATEGY | Multiple choice cloze

First, read the text and try to understand as much as you can while ignoring the gaps. Then do the task.

An act of kindness

A few years ago I was travelling abroad ¹__ bus. We got to the ²__ with another country. I showed the guard my I wasn't worried because it was ⁴__ and I knew I didn't need a ⁵__ for that country. Unfortunately, he told me to get off the bus and wait. Soon, the bus 6__ without me. An hour later, they gave me my passport. I tried to 7__ but nobody stopped, so I started walking. The countryside was 8__ but I felt exhausted and it was getting dark. Then a man on a motorbike stopped. He spoke to me. We 9__ hands. He took me home to meet his family and spend the night. They were so ¹0__ that I invited them to visit me in my country.

1	a at	b by	c in	d on
2	a border	b journey	c state	d transport
3	a money	b pass	c passport	d photos
4	a safe	b valid	c valuable	d welcoming
5	a number	b problem	c vehicle	d visa
6	a arrived	b left	c sailed	d stayed
7	a fly	b hitchhike	c ride	d travel
8	a friendly	b overland	c spectacular	d tiring
9	a kissed	b shook	c smiled	d waved
10	a eniovable	b hospitable	c magical	d scenic

Use of English > page 185

READING

Read the short story below and choose the correct answers.

STRATEGY Multiple choice task

First, read the text and the main parts of the questions without reading the answers. Try to answer the questions yourself. Then read the options a-c; if your answer is one of them, it's probably correct.

- 1 Why did Randy wake up late?
 - a He forgot to set bis alarm
 - **b** His clock wasn't working.
 - c His clock was slow.
- 2 Who was Kate?
 - a a girl Randy met on the bus
 - **b** a friend of Randy's in Boston
 - c Randy's girlfriend from Miami
- 3 How did Randy finally get to the airport?
 - a by car
 - **b** by bus
 - c by subway
- 4 Why couldn't Randy board his flight?
 - a He forgot his boarding pass.
 - **b** The plane was taking off.
 - c He was at the wrong gate.
- **5** How do you think Randy felt at the end of the story?
 - a delighted
 - **b** unlucky
 - c sad

SPEAKING

8 Look at the photo showing a passenger at an airport. In pairs, take turns to describe what you can see in the photo and answer the questions below.



- 1 What do you think happened?
- 2 How do you think the man is feeling?

WRITING

You see this ad on a booking website.

Holidays and problems

Tell us about a holiday when things went wrong. Say when and where you went, describe the journey, mention the problems you had and how you solved them.

Write a blog post about a trip in which you had some problems.

Luck.

Randy woke up and checked the time. It was 6.05. No problem. His flight to Miami was at 7.45. However, then he realised the alarm clock wasn't ticking. He reached for his phone.

It was 6.50. He was late.

He thought fast. The airport was a twenty-minute drive from his apartment in Boston. He could still catch the plane.

Randy grabbed his bag and the car keys, ran down the stairs and got into his car. It was 6.58. He turned the key but the car didn't start. He tried again. The battery was dead.

Suddenly, he saw a bus. It was the airport express! He jumped out of his car. A few seconds later he was sitting on the bus, a smile on his face. He was going to make it. He was going to see Kate, the girl he loved. Ten minutes later the bus was stuck in a traffic jam. Randy checked his phone. 7.09! What could he do?

The subway! There was a direct line to the airport, He got off the bus, ran to the station and got on th train just as it was leaving the platform.

He got to the airport at 7.25. Fortunately, the security check was quick.

Unfortunately, the gate was a long way from the departure lounge. When he got there, he showed his boarding pass. The woman at the gate shook her head and pointed out of the window. A plane was moving

> down the runway. Randy watched sadly as his plane left for Miami without him. Later, Randy was sitting at home, wondering why he was so unlucky. The door bell rang. He got up and walked slowly to the door. It was probably going to be more bad news. He opened the door and there was Kate. She was standing in the doorway, smiling. 'Surprise!' she said.



Grammar Reference and Practice

3A Past Continuous and Past Simple

Affirmat	Affirmative		Negative		
I/He/ She/It	was	laughing.	I/He/ She/It	was not (wasn't)	
You/We/ They	were		You/We/ They	were not (weren't)	laughing
Yes/No questions Was V/he/ she/it		Short answers			
			Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it was not (wasn't).		
Were	you/we/ they	laughing?		ve/they were ve/they were	
Wh- questions					
Why		I/he/she/i you/we/th		laughing?	
Subject questions					
		laughing?			

We use the Past Simple to describe events that finished in the past, and it is not important how long they took:

I watched TV in the evening.

We use the Past Continuous:

- to describe a background scene in a story:
 Lea was having breakfast at her hotel. She was sitting at the
 table and drinking coffee.
- to talk about an action that was in progress when another action took place, or at a particular time in the past.
 For the shorter action, we use the Past Simple:
 While he was climbing in the mountains, he broke his leg.
- to talk about two or more actions happening at the same time:
 - While I was sunbathing, the children were building a sandcastle.
- when we want to stress that something lasted long, or too long:
 - He was watching TV all evening what a waste of time!

Spelling rules

For spelling rules of the -ing form of the verb, see page 172.

When, while, as

We use *when, while* or *as* with the Past Continuous to connect two actions happening at the same time:

While/When/As we were driving along the coast, it started to rain

It started to rain **while/when/as** we were driving along the coast.

With the Past Simple clause, we can only use when or as: We were driving along the coast **when/as** it started to rain. **When/As** it started to rain, we were driving along the coast.

3D Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses give essential information about a person, thing or place. In defining relative clauses, we use the following relative pronouns:

- which and that to talk about things and places: Is this the campsite **which/that** you stayed at last year?
- who and that to talk about people:
 This is the teacher who/that teaches my class.
- where to talk about places, if the next word is a noun or a pronoun:
- We're visiting the village **where** my grandma lived for twenty years.
- whose to talk about possessions:

I met a girl **whose** parents own a guesthouse by the sea. Relative pronouns who, which and that usually come immediately after the noun they refer to.

We can omit the relative pronouns who, which and that, but only if the next phrase is a noun phrase (= a noun, a personal pronoun, or a whole phrase built around them):

We are driving by the houses (which/that) my grandma has described.

3A Complete the sentences with the correct Past

		mple or Past Continuous forms of the verbs in ackets.				
	1	I <u>fell</u> (fall) down while I (climb) a mountain.				
	2	2 The match (start) at 7.30 in the evening. It (rain) as the players (come) into the stadium but it (be) a great game.				
		My father (drive) home late one night when he (hit) a tree.				
	1	(like) the film a lot and I(see) it three times.				
		I(talk) to my friends online when I (get) a message.				
	6	When the postman (arrive), I (look) at all the letters he brought.				
-	7	When the postman (arrive), I (have a shower.				
2	рг	Complete the sentences with the correct relative conduins. Then tick the sentences in which it is assible to omit the relative pronoun.				
	1	☐ Toronto is the city <u>where</u> Drake was born.				
		The woman is standing there is a famous blogger.				
	3	☐ That's the boy dad plays for Arsenal.				
	4	☐ <i>Into the Wild</i> is a filmyou should watch.				
	5	☐ What's the name of the photographer took this photo?				
	6	☐ The Louvre is an art museum used to be a royal palace.				
	7	☐ Marco_Polo is the blogger travel blog we always read.				
	8	☐ The Lake District is a holiday destination our family loves the most.				

Use of English

Unit 3

- 1 Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than three words including the word in bold.
 - Yesterday my cousin and I went for a drive along the main road and saw some wild horses. ALONG
 Yesterday, while my cousin and I were driving along the main road, we saw some wild horses.
 - 2 I'm afraid the plane left the airport two minutes ago. **OFF**I'm afraid the plane ______ two minutes ago.
 - My sister got up late and missed the 8:50 train to London. NOT
 My sister got up late and ______ the 8:50 train to London.
 - 4 I went into the office in the middle of the guide's conversation with some tourists. WAS

 I went into the office while the guide ______ some tourists.
 - 5 This man helped me with my hand luggage on the plane. HELPED

 This is the man
 - This is the man _____ me with my hand luggage on the plane.
 - Why don't we meet by the Left Luggage area? We left our rucksacks there. WE

 Why don't we meet by the Left Luggage area.

 Why don't we meet by the Left Luggage area.
 - Why don't we meet by the Left Luggage area our rucksacks?
 - 7 During the carnival there wasn't a single bed available in any of the hotels in Venice that we called. FULLY During the carnival all the hotels in Venice that we called
- 2 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

WRITE IN AND TELL US ABOUT YOUR MOST MEMORABLE HOLIDAY EVER

added by FrançoiseT from Aix-en-Provence 22 April 11.01 a.m.

added by Françoise Fironi Aix-en-Frovence 22 April 11.01 a.m
Last year, ¹while my parents were looking at holiday
offers, they ² some information about a project
called Home Exchange. Families who 3 in this
project spend two to three weeks in each other's houses.
My mum found a family 4 home was in Florida, close
to a lovely beach famous 5 its seashells and white
sands. The American family wanted to 6 in a cottage
in the south of France. We 7 not so sure about the
idea at first but then we went for it. It * us almost
twenty-four hours to get to Miami, but the holiday was
fantastic. We were lying on the beach, sunbathing,
• at the view, and just relaxing. My brother and
I 10 not want to go back home to France at all!
Now my parents are looking for another family ¹¹
would like to enend come time in our house so that we

can enjoy theirs!

Unit 4

- 1 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than three words in each gap.
 - **1** In our town, there isn't a more popular place to eat than the Giraffe.
 - The Giraffe is <u>the most popular</u> place to eat in our town.
 - 2 All other cafés are worse than the Giraffe.

 There isn't a café _____ as the Giraffe.
 - **3** The Giraffe makes the tastiest pancakes.

 No other place makes ______ this one.
 - 4 You spend very little time waiting for a waiter.

 You don't spend ______ waiting for a waiter.
 - 5 In other cafés the pancakes are too small. In other cafés the pancakes are
 - 6 The pancakes in the Giraffe are cheaper than in other cafés.
 The pancakes in the Giraffe are ______ in
 - other cafés.

 7 The Giraffe received a few prizes for the best food in
 - The Giraffe received _____ of prizes for the best food in town.
- 2 Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in bold.

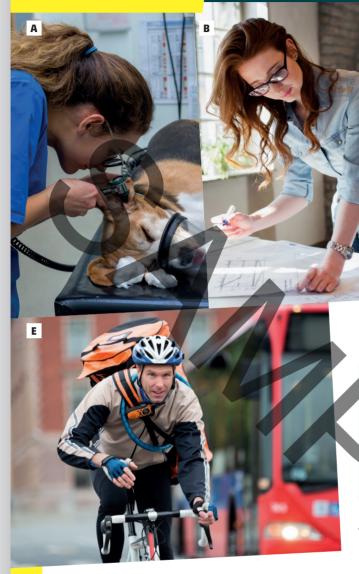
GOOD CUSTOMER SERVICE

Do you care about your customers? Would you like them to feel ¹comfortable (COMFORT) in your shop? If so, read these tips and make sure your customers have the ²_____ (GOOD) possible experience in your shop.

- Pay 3_____(ATTEND) to your customers from the moment they enter the shop. Remember to smile and say hello. It can be difficult if there are other 4____ (SHOP) inside at the same time, but it's very important.
- Let the customers take their time when they are looking around. Don't rush them just offer them friendly 5_____(ADVISE).
- When a customer complains to you about a faulty item, be ready to 6_____ (CHANGE) it for a different one or give a full refund. If they haven't got a 7_____ (RECEIVE), explain kindly what the shop's policy on returning items is.

LIFE SKILLS

How to choose a future career



Look at photos A-E of people at work. Tick the things below that the people have to do in their jobs. Would you like to have any of these jobs? Say why.

☐ work outdoors

☐ work part-time

☐ work full-time

☐ do physical work

☐ work with children

☐ work with animals

☐ manage people

- ☐ work on your own ☐ work in a team use a foreign language
- ☐ go on business trips ☐ wear a uniform
- ☐ work from home
- ☐ work in an office
- 2 In pairs, say which three of the things below would be the most important to you in your future job. Say why.

doing what you like fast promotion flexible hours friendly colleagues high salary long holidays on-the-job training opportunity to travel

3.23 Listen to an interview with a careers adviser and match the advice for choosing a career 1-6 with extra tips a-f.

LIFE SKILLS How to choose a future career

- 1 Get to know yourself.
- 2 Visit a professional adviser.
- **3** Research jobs you are interested in.
- 4 Check what skills and qualifications you need to do this
- **5** Consider other career options if necessary.
- 6 Make your own decisions.
 - a ☐ Be ready to adapt your plans.
 - **b** ☐ What are you like? What interests do you have?
 - Get some work experience and meet people who do your dream job.
 - **d** What courses do you need to complete?
 - e ☐ Choose a job that makes you happy.
 - **f** Take a personality test to find a possible future job.

In pairs, ask and answer the questions below. Note down your partner's answers.

- 1 What are your hobbies? What do you enjoy doing in your free time?
 - I'm keen on ... I spend a lot of time ...
- 2 What are you good at? What school subjects do you like? People say I'm good at ... I really enjoy ...
- **3** What are your strengths and weaknesses? I sometimes find it hard to ...
- 4 What are you like? Write down five adjectives to describe you.

I'd describe myself as ... I'd say I'm ...

Use your notes from Exercise 4 to suggest at least three possible jobs which would be a good choice for your partner. Justify your choices.

6 Read the biographies of three successful people below. Match texts A-C with questions 1-6. Each question can be matched with one, two or three texts.

Which person ...

- 1 chose a career related to something they liked to do as a child?
- **2** completed his/her university education?
- **3** received advice to quit his/her job?
- 4 followed his/her parents' advice?
- **5** was not discouraged in spite of difficulties?
- 6 was interested in a number of different subjects?

determination education hard work interests/skills luck passion self-belief talent

8 In pairs, read the quotes and explain what they mean.

prompts below or your own ideas.

The only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking. Don't settle.

In pairs, try to guess who the people described in the

texts are. Check your answers on page 190. What do

you think helped them become successful? Use the

Steve Jobs (American businessman)

77



A In high school he worked as a presenter on the school radio because he had a good voice. While at college, he signed up for a drama course and first got interested in acting. However, he wasn't a very strong student and quit university before graduation. He moved to Los Angeles to look for a job on the radio, but couldn't find one. Instead, he got small roles in film productions. Although he was once told that he would probably never be a successful actor, he continued to go to auditions. Seven years after his first acting job, he got a big role in a hit film and became a Hollywood star.

- **B** She wrote her first story when she was only six years old. Her parents wanted her to study French, so she chose this subject at university, even though deep down she wanted to study English. After graduation, she had a few different jobs in London, but still had an ambition to write books. One day during a long train journey, she had an idea that would change her life: she decided to write a book for children. However, it
- 20 took her a few years to finish the book. The first twelve publishers that read the story didn't like it, but finally she found one that decided to publish it. Seven years later, she became the first woman to make a million pounds from writing books.
- 25 C As a child, he had original and unusual ideas and was interested in electronics. He went to college to study Law, but was not really sure what he wanted to do. Soon, he quit and instead began attending different courses he found interesting, such as Art and Calligraphy.
- When he was just twenty, together with a friend he built his first computer in his family's garage. They started a new company, which became quite successful. However, success did not last long and after some time he lost his job as the director of the company. He was a bit upset to
- 55 begin with, but after some time he decided to continue doing what he loved and opened two new technology companies. These companies have later become one of the best known and successful businesses in the world.

Let the beauty of what you love be what you do.

Rumi (thirteenth-century Persian philosopher and poet)

"

9 Do the task below.

LIFE SKILLS Project

A Choose one of the jobs your partner suggested for you in Exercise 5. Use the Internet to find more information about it. Complete the diagram below.



B In small groups, share your findings. Explain why the job is suitable for you. Does your group agree? Say why.

CULTURE SPOT 1

Universities in Britain



4.13

In 1960, there were about twenty-five universities in Britain and only about five percent of eighteen-year-olds went to university. Today the situation is very different - there are more than a hundred universities and more than thirty percent of eighteen-year-olds get a place at university.

Young people usually start choosing their university and the subject they want to study at the start of the last year of secondary school. Most universities organise open days for pupils, where they can speak to students and staff and decide if the university is the right place for them. Many foreign students also decide to study in Britain – about twenty percent of students in the UK are from abroad. Some universities ask candidates to come for an interview or an exam. A-level exam results are important too because you can lose your place at university if your results are bad.

Students can choose from hundreds of university courses. In 2014, the most popular courses were Medicine, Law, Psychology, Art/Design and Computer Science. There are also many different types of university. Perhaps the most famous are the 'historic' ones, which began in the Middle Ages, such as Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh. 'City universities' are usually in the centre of large towns and cities – examples are Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester and the colleges of the University of London. There are also newer 'campus universities,' such as Sussex, Kent and Warwick, where all the buildings are together, usually in the countryside. Some universities are small and friendly; others have tens of thousands of students. And of course, some universities

have a better reputation than others. Choosing the university that is right for you is very important. For this reason, most students in Britain choose to study far from their hometown (only twenty-two percent of students live with their parents).

Students in the first year of university typically live in university accommodation called 'halls of residence'.

Students have to share a kitchen and bathroom with three to five other students, but every student has a 'study bedroom' where he/she can study or sleep. In the second and third years, it's popular to rent a flat or house with friends. For some people, this is one of the best things about being a student!

studying at university is often very different to learning at school. Lectures are the most common type of teaching – sometimes there are more than a hundred students in the room at one time. But students also spend a lot of time doing 'private study' – reading and making notes in the library or at home. Most students go to university for three or four years to get a Bachelor's degree. About ten percent of students drop out (they leave university without finishing their course).

Studying in Britain is very expensive these days. Students

have to pay the university for their teaching each year
(usually more than £9,000 a year). You also have to add
to this the cost of living (about £12,000 a year). It's not
surprising that many students work part-time or during the
holidays, and most graduates (students with a degree) have
large debts.



1 In pairs, look at the Fact Box and answer the questions.

- 1 How old are children in England when they start primary school? How old are they when they start secondary school?
- 2 What are A-levels?
- 3 In which ways is the school system the same/different in your country?

FACT BOX Schooling in England and Wales*

- In Britain, education is now compulsory for all children and young people between the ages of five and eighteen.
- Children go to primary school for six years. Then they start secondary school.
- Most children stay at the same secondary school for seven years, but some young people prefer to study at a college for their last two years.
- In Year 13, pupils who want to go to university take exams called A-levels, usually in three or four subjects.
- * Scotland and Northern Ireland have different school systems.

2 Read the text quickly and decide what these numbers refer to.

- 1 25 It's the number of universities in 1960.
- **2** 30%
- **3** 20%
- 4 22%
- **5** 10%

3 Read the text again and decide if statements 1-6 are true or false.

- **1** ☐ Most eighteen-year-olds in Britain go to university.
- 2 Young people usually choose their university before they finish school.
- The most famous universities are also some of the oldest.
- 4 Not many people go to university in their hometown.
- **5** \square Students often have to share a bedroom.
- **6** It typically costs more than £20,000 a year altogether to live as a student.

4 In pairs, look at the highlighted words and phrases from the text and explain their meaning.

open day – a day when secondary school pupils can speak to the students and staff of a university

GLOSSARY

compulsory – required by law or a rule
debt – a sum of money that someone owes
staff – the people who work for an organisation

5 In pairs, answer the questions.

- 1 Are you planning to study at university? What subject would you like to study?
- 2 What do you think the advantages and disadvantages of studying at a city university are, compared to a campus university in the countryside? Use photos 2 and 3 to help you.

6 4.14 Listen to Sam and Sion talking about their lives at university and complete the table. Did they mention any of your ideas from question 2 in Exercise 5?

	Sam	Sion
Name of university	York	Newcastle
Type of university	campus	¹ <u>city</u>
Course	2	Computer Science
Advantages	• quiet, peaceful • feel safe • ** • **	 exciting good for shopping/ eating out lots going on, e.g. -5 -6
Disadvantages	.7	• 8 • living far away from the university

7 REFLECT Culture In groups, answer the questions.

- 1 Do many people in your country continue in education after secondary school?
- 2 What's the oldest/most famous university in your country? Which universities do you think have the best reputation?
- **3** Which courses are fashionable/popular in your country at the moment?
- 4 Are studies expensive in your country? Do many students live with their parents?
- 5 Do you think students in your country have a different lifestyle to students in Britain?



LITERATURE SPOT 1

Forrest Gump

- 1 Look at the photos and read the first paragraph of the text on page 159. What do you think the extract is about?
- 2 4.17 Listen to two students talking about the extract and answer the questions.
 - 1 Why did the boy have difficulty understanding the text?
 - 2 What did the girl think the extract was about?
 - 3 What did the boy think the extract was about?
- Read the rest of the text and decide if statements 1-6 are true or false.
 - **1** ☐ Forcest didn't like the food in the cafeteria.
 - 2 The bullying began when Forrest said something to the bully.
 - Forrest ran away when the bully poured milk on
 - Forrest cried when he was hit even though the punch wasn't very painful.
 - **5** ☐ The bullies started chasing Forrest because Coach Fellers was watching them.
 - 6 People's attitudes to Forrest changed when they found out that he was good at football.
- 4 Replace the underlined words and phrases in the sentences below with more informal highlighted words and phrases from the text.
 - 1 I <u>suppose</u> my biggest talent is painting and drawing. guess
 - **2** When people offer me a choice of what to do or eat, I often have problems choosing.
 - **3** When I looked down from the top of the mountain, I was <u>really frightened</u>, but the instructor told me not to worry.
 - **4** When I saw my friend, she was with a <u>group</u> of people I didn't recognise.
 - **5** We were looking at the food but no-one took any until our teacher said, 'You may start.'
- 5 Find colloquial expressions 1-4 in the extract and match them with their meanings a-d below.
 - **1** ☐ Hot damn
 - **2** ☐ He starts makin' wisecracks 'bout me.
 - **3** □ Lain't no Dumbo.
 - **4** ☐ He's gonna get me.
 - a I'm not stupid.
 - **b** He's going to catch and hurt me.
 - c Wow!
 - **d** He says unpleasant, personal comments to me.
- 6 How would the text look if it was written in 'correct' English? Try to correct it. Use Exercise 2 and Watch out! to help you.

The others was runnin' after me too. The others were running after me too.

WATCH OUT!

The informal words and phrases from Exercise 5 are sometimes used in spoken and informal written English.

- 'Ain't' is a short form of 'is not/are not,' and 'gonna' of 'going to.' Even though they're in fact ungrammatical, they're common in some dialects and song lyrics.
- In spoken conversations, English speakers sometimes tend to omit or change some sounds e.g. change the -ng ending with an -n. When we want to show these changes in written English, we use an apostrophe to mark that some letters are missing.
- 7 SPEAKING Think of novels in your language that you have studied. In pairs, discuss these questions.
 - 1 Do you ever find the grammar or vocabulary in novels difficult to understand? Why? Give examples.
 - **2** Which novels that you have studied at school have you enjoyed? Why did you enjoy them?
 - **3** Which books do you think students in your country should study? Say why.
 - **4** Who is your favourite character from a novel that you have studied? What did you like about the person?
- 8 REFLECT | Society In pairs, discuss the questions.
 - 1 Why do you think some students bully others?
 - How can schools reduce the amount of bullying?
- WRITING TASK Imagine you have recently come to the same school as Forrest Gump. Write a letter to an English-speaking friend about your experiences at the school and about Forrest.
 - Give your opinions about the school, students, etc.
 - Mention Forrest and why he is an interesting character.
 - Give a short summary of what has recently happened to Forrest.

FROM PAGE TO LIFE

Forrest Gump was made into a film in 1994 and won six Oscars, including best actor (Tom Hanks), best picture and best director. Several catchphrases from the movie have become widely used, most notably: 'Life is like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're gonna get.' Actrain of seafood restaurants have used the name of a fictional company in the film, the Bubba Gump Shrimp Factory. Singer Frank Ocean released a song called 'Forrest Gump' and there have been many parodies of the movie in series such as The Simpsons and Family Guy.

GLOSSARY

run with it

chase – quickly follow someone in order to catch them displeased – annoyed and not satisfied peculiar – strange, unfamiliar quarterback – the player in American football who receives the ball and throws or gives it to other players to

Forrest Gump

4.18

About the only class I liked was lunch, but I guess you couldn't call that a class. At this school, there was a cafeteria with nine or ten different things to eat an' I'd have trouble makin' up my mind what I wanted. I think somebody said somethin', 'cause after a week or

so Coach Fellers come up to me an' told me to just go

ahead an' eat all I wanted 'cause it been 'taken care of.'

Hot damn!

The football was not goin' exactly how Coach Fellers
wanted. He seemed displeased a lot an' was always shoutin' at people. He shouted at me too. Then one day a event happen that changed everything. In the cafeteria, I started to notice this other guy was there
a lot too, an' he starts makin' wisecracks 'bout me. Sayin' things like 'How's Dumbo?'. And this continued for a week or two, an' I was sayin' nothin', but finally I says – I can't believe I said it even now – but I says,
'I ain't no Dumbo,' an' the guy jus' looked at me an' starts laughin'. An' he takes a carton of milk an'

starts laughin'. An' he takes a carton of milk an' pours it in my lap an' I jump up an' run out 'cause I was scared.

A day or so later, that guy come up to me in the hall an' says he's gonna 'get' me. Later that afternoon, when I was leaving to go to the gym, there he is, with

a bunch of his friends. I tried to go the other way, but he starts pushin' me. An' then he hit me in the stomach. It didn't hurt so much, but I was startin' to cry and I turned an' begun to run, an' heard him behind me an' the others was runnin' after me too.

FACT BOX Winston Groom

Winston Groom is an American writer who has written both novels and non-fiction books. Forrest Gump, which he wrote in 1986, is his most famous novel. In 1995, he also wrote a sequel called Gump and Co. The language in the book is written as if the character of Forrest Gump was talking and shows his southern accent and educational difficulties. Forrest Gump is what is known as an 'idiot savant' – someone with developmental disabilities who shows an exceptional ability in other areas, such as music, arts, sport or memory.

I jus' run as fast as I could toward the gym, across the practice football field an' suddenly I seen Coach Fellers watchin' me. The guys who was chasin' me stop and go away, an' Coach Fellers, looks at me with a peculiar look on his face. That afternoon at the football practice, he puts everybody in two teams an' tells the quarterback to give me the ball. When I get the ball, I'm s'posed to run, and run, all the way to the goal line.

When they all start chasin' me, I run fast as I can. We'd run a lot of races before, to see how fast we could run, but I get a lot faster when I'm bein' chased. I guess anybody would. Anyway, I become a lot more popular after that, an' the other guys on the team started bein' nicer to me. We had our first game an' I was scared to death, but they give me the ball an' I run with the ball over the goal line two or three times an' people was even kinder to me after that. That high school certainly begun to change things in my life. It even got to where I liked to run with the football.





- SPEAKING In pairs, look at the photo and answer the questions.
 - 1 Can you guess what the video is about?
 - 2 What do you know about the Arctic Circle? What problems do people who live there face?
- 2 D 11 Watch the video and answer the questions.
 - How far do the couple live from the nearest town?
 fifty kilometres
 - 2 How do they travel to their home?
 - 3 What do they eat?
 - **4** Why couldn't Alexander sleep?
- Would you like to visit David and Jenna in their Arctic home? Say why.
- 4 11 Complete the summary with the words and phrases from the box. Then watch the video again and check.

Arctic-circle cabin dog sledge experience (v) impressive intriguing reject respect (n) simple life tools way of life

Alexander Arı	nstrong travelled to	the <u>"Arctic circ</u>	<u>le</u> to
meet an ²	couple and 3	their 4	David
and Jenna de	cided to 5 mo	dern culture a	nd went
to live a 6	in the Arctic. Thei	r home is a sm	nall 7
and they eat	animals which they o	an find locally	y. They
travel by 8	or on foot and m	nake their owi	ף ר
Alexander Arı	nstrong has great 10_	for Dav	/id and
Jenna. He thii	nks that what they do	o is 11 .	

- 5 SPEAKING In pairs or small groups, discuss the questions.
 - 1 What are the advantages and disadvantages of David and Jenna's lifestyle?

Advantages	Disadvantages
slow pace of living,	lack of company,

- What's your opinion about the couple's decision to live in the Arctic Circle? What does it take to make such a decision?
- **3** Read the question that the narrator asks at the end and give your opinions. Think about:

courage dangers family food friends nature way of life

So, who do you think had the greater adventure: Alexander, who travelled to the Arctic, or Dave and Jenna, who continue to live there?

6 WRITING TASK Describe briefly Alexander's experiences while visiting David and Jenna in the Arctic.

Alexander visited David and Jenna in Alaska ...

GLOSSARY

beaver – an animal that has thick fur and a wide flat tail and cuts trees with its teeth

cabin – a small house, especially one built of wood in an area of forest or mountains

mattress - the soft part of a bed that you lie on

reject - to say that you don't accept someone or something

sledge – a small vehicle for travelling on snow

wilderness – a large natural area of land with no buildings or human presence