

Unit 2 “Travel”

Part 1

Introduction

1 Read and discuss the proverb.

A man travels the world in search of what he needs and returns home to find it.

George Moore, 1852-1933, Irish novelist

2 Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

voyage tour trip cruise travel journey

1. Last year Sam went on a _____ of Europe, and visited seven countries in two weeks.
2. I went on a one-week _____ around the Mediterranean, on a huge ship called the “Ventura”.
3. Last Saturday Tina went on a school _____ to London and visited the Houses of Parliament.
4. None of Tim’s friends enjoy _____, so he always goes on holiday alone!
5. It was a long _____ from Cairo to Istanbul, but all the travellers enjoyed it.
6. Our ship sailed from Australia on a long _____ that took us all the way to Britain.

3 Can you spot the odd one out?

- a. air, sea, car, bicycle
- b. bikini, ice cream, shorts, sunglasses
- c. towel, lotion, sand, swimming costume
- d. hotel, villa, hostel, caravan
- e. sunburn, sunblock, suntan, sunstroke

4 Match a word on the left with one on the right.

travel
sand
swimming
suntan
camp
beach
day

costume
lotion
agent
trip
site
umbrella
castle

Vocabulary

1 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

destinations	travel	journey	abroad	trip	package	home
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1. What's the furthest you have travelled from home?
2. Have you ever been _____? Where did you go to?
3. Have you ever been on a business _____? Where to?
4. Do you like _____ holidays where everything is arranged for you? Why/Why not?
5. What is the longest _____ you have been on?
6. Do you think that _____ broadens the mind? Why/ Why not?
7. What are the most popular _____ for people from your country?

2 In pairs or small groups, ask each other the questions.

Listening

1 (Track 1.6) Listen to Nadia, a Swedish student who has travelled a lot. What questions from Exercise 1 (Vocabulary) does she answer?

2 Listen again and make notes on her answers to the questions she answers. Are they similar to your answers?

3 Complete the reasons for travelling with the words in the box. Look at Track 1.6 and check your answers.

broaden	experience	explore	find	get	meet	learn(2)	see	become
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People travel in order to ...

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <u>see</u> new sights. | 6. _____ away from it all. |
| 2. _____ different cultures. | 7. _____ new people. |
| 3. _____ a new language. | 8. _____ new places. |
| 4. _____ themselves. | 9. _____ new skills. |
| 5. _____ more independent. | 10. _____ their horizons. |

4 Work with a partner. How important are the different reasons, do you think? What are the three most important? Why?

Reading

1 Read the article about travel and tourism.

Think for a minute

Travel and tourism

Getting away from it all?

1 _____

What's the difference between travel and tourism? Well, being a traveler is more than just being a holidaymaker. A holiday is just a short time away, and it normally involves relaxation. Tourists stay in holiday resorts, not travelers. Travellers go for the experience and their journeys are usually much longer and more challenging. For example, travelers tend to avoid tourist traps and like to go off the beaten track to discover new places. Travel is an age-old phenomenon, but tourism is a relatively recent invention. Thomas Cook is often described as the first travel agent because he arranged the "package tour": a 19-kilometre trip for 500 people, in 1841.

2 _____

Going overseas in order to experience a different way of life is what many people think of as travel, but travel does not necessarily mean going abroad. How many people can say they have visited every part of their own country? Many people who live in vast countries such as Russia and the USA have only visited a small part of their own country, and so domestic travel is also very exciting. It's a surprising fact that about 75 percent of US citizens do not own a passport, so travelling does not mean leaving the country for them.

3 _____

Some people can't travel or don't like the physical reality of travelling to faraway destinations. These days it is easy to be an "armchair traveler". People can visit distant corners of the world or even little known parts of their own country without leaving their living rooms. Television documentaries make the world a small place and some people argue that travel is no longer necessary. Perhaps soon people will use interactive computer programmes and virtual travel will become common. Enthusiasts argue that by doing this we will have all the benefits of travel without the inconvenience.

2 Work with a partner to discuss the following.

1. What's the difference between a tourist and a traveller?
2. How much of your own country have you visited?

3. Is it possible to travel without leaving home?

3 Read the article quickly and choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph. (There are two extra headings.)

- a. Virtual tourism
- b. Tourist or traveller?
- c. Most popular destinations
- d. Holiday at home
- e. Holiday problems

4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. How is a traveller different from a tourist? Give three examples.
2. How did tourism start?
3. What does the text say about people who live in large countries?
4. What is an 'armchair traveller'?
5. How has television affected attitudes to travel?
6. How could travel develop in the future?

Speaking and Writing

1 What are the most interesting places you have visited in your own country and abroad?

Where else would you like to visit?

2 Complete these travel tips with the words in the box.

accommodation	be	customs	documents	find out	inoculations
insurance	read	respect	take		

1. Read about local laws and customs.
2. _____ aware of people acting suspiciously.
3. Obtain comprehensive travel _____.
4. Check what _____ and healthcare you need.
5. Make copies of _____, e.g. tickets, passport, insurance policy, and leave one copy at home.
6. _____ enough money.
7. _____ about local tricks used on tourists.
8. Never carry packages through _____ for others.
9. _____ local dress codes; think about what you wear.
10. Stay in locally owned _____ and try to eat in locally owned restaurants.

3 Work with a partner. Think of as many travel tips for visitors to your country as you can, and write the five most important.

Unit 2 “Travel”

Part 2

Reading

1 Read the articles about famous explorers.

Marco Polo

Marco Polo was born in Italy in 1254. A traveller and merchant, he was one of the first Europeans to travel across Asia and into China. His journey lasted 24 years.

He set out, aged 17, with his father Nicolo and his uncle Maffeo on their great journey to China. They sailed south from Venice, Italy and stopped off in the Middle East. They then carried on overland to Persia (now Iran), through the Pamir Mountains and the Gobi Desert before they got to Beijing, China.

At that time, China was more advanced than Europe. They already had paper, so large numbers of books were available. They also used paper money in many parts of the empire.

After he got back to Italy, Marco Polo talked about his experiences in China, and he wrote a book describing the riches of Asia. His written account was the first Western record of porcelain, coal, gunpowder, printing and silk. Unfortunately, not many people believed Polo’s stories and he became known as “the man of a million lies”. He died in 1324.

Jacques Cousteau

underwater explorer

Jacques Cousteau was a French undersea explorer, environmentalist and inventor. He was born in France in 1910. When he was young, he became fascinated by the sea, machines and film-making. In the French navy, Cousteau began exploring underwater and worked on a special breathing machine which allowed divers to stay underwater for several hours. This gave them time to really look around under the ocean. In 1943, he and engineer Emile Gagnan invented the aqualung – the very first scuba diving equipment.

In 1948, Cousteau began travelling the world’s oceans in his research ship *Calypso*. Cousteau produced many films and books about his underwater adventures, including the TV series *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*, which introduced the public to the world of sharks, whales, dolphins, treasure and coral reefs.

Cousteau started the Cousteau Society to protect ocean life. In 1989, he received a great honour: he was made a member of the French Academy.

Finally, after a long and varied life, Cousteau died on 25th June 1997.

Valentina Tereshkova

space pioneer

Valentina Tereshkova parachuted out of over 125 aircraft before she jumped out of the spacecraft *Vostok 6*. This unusual hobby led to her selection for cosmonaut training and her achievement of becoming the first woman in space. Tereshkova was born on 6th March 1937, in western Russia. As a teenager she worked in a textile plant and took up parachuting in her spare time.

When Tereshkova was selected for the Soviet space programme in 1962, she became the first recruit without experience as a test pilot. Her selection was based on her parachuting skills. Tereshkova was chosen to be the pilot of the *Vostok 6* mission. She was given the name Chaika, Russian for “seagull”. The craft lifted off from Tyuratam Launch Centre on 16th June 1963. It re-entered the Earth’s atmosphere on 19th June and Tereshkova parachuted to the ground, landing near Kazakhstan, in central Asia. On 3rd November 1963, Tereshkova married another cosmonaut. They had a daughter, Elena – the first child born to parents who both went into space.

2 Work in groups of three. Read about one explorer each and complete the chart for that explorer. Tell the rest of your group about your explorer and complete the rest of the chart.

	Marco Polo	Cousteau	Tereshkova
Nationality			
When born			
Job / work			
Where travelled to			
Length of journey			
Greatest achievement			
What they were called			
When died			

3 According to the texts, which explorer:

1. became interested in the sea at an early age?
2. was particularly interested in the Far East?
3. was accused of not telling the truth about their achievements?
4. had a name related to a seabird?
5. received an important award?
6. had a relationship with someone who did the same job?
7. travelled with members of their family?
8. cared for the environment?

Vocabulary

1 Match the phrasal verbs underlined in the texts in Exercise 1 (Reading) with their meaning below.

leave break a journey return arrive explore continue

2 Complete the text with the phrasal verbs.

We (1) _____ very early, before dawn, and drove south. We (2) _____ at a service station for petrol and a coffee. After this we (3) _____ on driving for another three hours. There were a lot of delays and hold ups. We finally (4) _____ our destination at 2 p.m., and (5) _____ the main sights. We didn't (6) _____ until midnight. It was a very tiring day.

Grammar: Past Simple

1 Look at the text you read in Exercise 2 (Vocabulary) again. Find six examples of regular past simple verbs. Write the infinitives of the verbs. What spelling changes are there when we form the past simple of regular verbs?

2 Find the past simple forms of the following verbs in the text. They are all irregular.

become	begin	write	lead	take	go
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3 Which one of these statements about the past simple is not true?

1. We use the past simple for finished actions that are in the past.
2. We use the past simple with the following time expressions: never, all my life, ever, yet.
3. We often say the exact time of the action.
4. We use time expressions like: yesterday, last week, in 1999, ago, when I was young.

4 Pronunciation: *-ed endings.* (Track 1.7) Listen to the sentences containing these words. Do the words end in the sounds /d/, /t/, or /id/?

invented	produced	lasted	sailed	talked	worked	lifted
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5 Listen again and practise saying the words.

6 Complete the facts below with the past simple of the verbs in the box.

photograph	lead	hit	pilot	die	fly(2)
sail	bring	explore	find	discover	

- Louise Boyd (1887-1972) explored and photographed the Arctic Ocean. She also _____ over the North Pole.
- Ferdinand Magellan _____ the first expedition that _____ around the Earth, between 1519 and 1522.
- Sir Walter Raleigh (1554-1618) _____ potatoes and tobacco from America to Europe.
- In 1992 Ranulph Fiennes _____ the legendary Lost City of Ubor in the desert of Oman.
- Vasco da Gama _____ in India in 1524. He _____ an ocean route from Portugal to the East.
- Alan Shepard _____ America's first manned space mission. He briefly _____ into space on 5th May 1961. In a later mission he _____ golf balls on the moon.

Speaking

Write down the dates or years of six important events in your past. Give your list to a partner. Ask each other questions to find out what the dates represent.

Example: 2001 – Did you start primary school then?

Extra Grammar and Vocabulary Practice

Grammar

1 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

lead	start	have	cross	run
stop	be	fly	complete	

Sir Ranulph Fiennes (1) _____ born in 1944. In the army he (2) _____ several expeditions, including a hovercraft expedition on the White Nile and crossing from the North to the South Pole. He (3) _____ the Antarctic on foot, but seven years later illness (4) _____ his solo trek to the North Pole and in 2003, he (5) _____ heart surgery to save his life. Only four month after the operation, he (6) _____ seven marathons in seven continents in seven days. He (7) _____ in Santiago, Chile and then (8) _____ to the Falkland Islands, Sydney, Singapore, London and Cairo. He (9) _____ the marathons in New York.

2 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, positive or negative.

- It was warm, so I _____ off my coat. (take)
- The film wasn't very good. I _____ it very much. (enjoy)
- I knew Sally was very busy, so I _____ her. (disturb)
- I was very tired, so I _____ the party early. (leave)
- The bed was very uncomfortable. I _____ very well. (sleep)

6. The window was open and a bird _____ into the room. (fly)
7. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It _____ very much. (cost)
8. I was in a hurry, so I _____ time to phone you. (have)
9. It was hard carrying the bags. They _____ very heavy. (be)

3 Work with a partner to talk about:

- one thing you did last weekend
- how you celebrated your last birthday
- what you learnt in your last English lesson

Vocabulary

1 Match the words in the box with the meaning below.

abroad	travel	destination	journey	trip	package holiday
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1. going to different places _____
2. in a different country _____
3. the time spent travelling from one place to another, often over a long distance _____
4. a short journey, often for work _____
5. where you're trying to get to _____
6. a holiday that has a fixed price and includes travel, accommodation, etc. _____

2 Look at these e-mails and note the different collocations for *travel*, *journey* and *trip*.

Jane,

Have you made your **travel arrangements** for the sales conference yet? If you want a good **travel agent**, I can recommend Atlas World. They specialize in **business travel**. Their number is 2587996. They're very helpful.

Rickie.

Hi Mel,

I'm finally here after an extremely **tiring journey**! The flight was three hours late, they lost my luggage, then there were no taxis at the airport. I hope my **return journey** is better! I'm at the Hotel Rex, room 1305, tel: 987745. Give me a call.

Simon

Hi Karen,

@

I know next week is a **business trip**, but you must do some sightseeing too while you're here. I suggest we take a **day trip** to Canamuca on the Sunday. It's about two hours by car, and we can take a **boat trip** to the island in the middle of the lake and have lunch there. Looking forward to seeing you on Monday. **Safe journey!**

David

Jamine,

@

I got some **travel brochures** with details of **camping trips**. Want to meet for lunch to look at them? One of them is in Chile, but it's a long **overnight journey** from the capital to get there, so maybe we should look nearer home? Nice to dream of holidays during work time!

Lorna

3 Complete each sentence with *trip*, *travel* or *journey*.

1. I'll get some _____ brochures today and we can start planning our holiday.
2. John is away on a business _____ all week.
3. It's a rather difficult overnight _____ to the mountains but it's well worth it.
4. I prefer to arrange my holidays myself rather than use a _____ agent.
5. On Saturday we went on a day _____ to an interesting old castle.
6. Was it a tiring _____ from Seoul to Los Angeles?
7. On summer weekends we often used to go on camping _____.
8. Do you use a special firm to arrange business _____ for your staff?
9. Do you make your own _____ arrangements or does your secretary do it all?
10. I hope your flight is on time tomorrow. Safe _____! See you at the airport.

Reading

1 Work with a partner to discuss the following.

1. Make a list of six words you associate with deserts. Compare your list with another pair.
2. What might attract people to life in a desert?

2 Read the article about the explorer Wilfred Thesiger. What attracted him to life in a desert?

3 Find expressions in the first two paragraphs which tell you:

1. that Thesiger was well-known in the 20th century.
2. that his books were popular.
3. that it was difficult to travel in the "Empty Quarter".
4. who the Bedu were.
5. what kind of relationship Thesiger had with the Bedu.

Wilfred Thesiger

Explorer of the “Empty Quarter”

Wilfred Thesiger was one of the greatest explorers and travel writers of the 20th century. He died in 2003. His books, which describe his journeys in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, have won many literary prizes. His best known book is *Arabian Sands*, which is about two journeys through Arabia. People have praised his description in the book of the “Empty Quarter”, a vast, waterless desert stretching between Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Oman. He spent five years travelling in the “Empty Quarter”, often accompanied by the Bedu, the fierce tribespeople living in the area.

Thesiger fell in love with the desert. He enjoyed the “sense of space, the silence, and the crisp clearness of the sand”. It was a place where he found peace and friendship. He also learned to love the Bedu, and they learned to respect him. He shot lions to protect them, and he became a competent amateur doctor. He chose the “Empty Quarter” for his journeys because it was “one of the very few places where I could satisfy an urge to go where others had not been”.

3 Read an extract from *Arabian Sands*. Are these statements true or false?

1. The camels began to rest at sunset.
2. Thesiger was happy because he thought the difficult journey was over.
3. The most difficult journey was the one for the next day.
4. When the travellers stopped the first time, they were near Uruq al Shaiba.
5. The Uruq al Shaiba are bigger and higher than the Himalayas.

To rest the camels we stopped for four hours in the late afternoon on a long gentle slope which stretched down to another salt-flat. There was no vegetation on it and no salt-bushes bordered the plain below us. Al Auf announced that we would go on again at sunset. While we were feeding I said to him cheerfully, “Anyway the worst should be over now that we are across the Uruq al Shaiba”. He looked at me for a moment and then answered, “If we go well tonight we should reach them tomorrow.” I said, “Reach what?” and he replied, “The Uruq al Shaiba. Did you think what we crossed today was the Uruq al Shaiba? That was only a dune. You will see them tomorrow.” For a moment I thought he was joking, and then I realised that he was serious, that the worst of the journey which I had thought was behind us was still ahead.

It was midnight when at last al Auf said, “Let’s stop here. We will get some sleep and give the camels a rest. The Uruq al Shaiba are not far away now.” In my dreams that night they towered above us higher than the Himalayas.

4 Find words in the texts that mean the following.

1. said good things about something (article)
2. extremely large (article)
3. looking very aggressive or violent (article)
4. have a good opinion of (article)
5. strong wish (article)
6. formed the edge of (extract)
7. mountain of sand (extract)

5 Would you like to read *Arabian Sands*?

Unit 2 “Travel”

Part 3

Listening

1 (Track 1.8) Listen to Alice Harker having an interview. What kind of expedition does she want to join?

2 Listen to the interview again. What things has Alice done?

1. been to most continents in the world
2. done something for charity
3. climbed in the Alps
4. been to the Himalayas
5. climbed to the top of Mount Everest
6. worked for a management consultancy firm

3 Pronunciation: weak forms (Track 1.9) Listen to the sentences and underline what the speaker says.

1. *I travelled / I've travelled* up by train yesterday.
2. *I stayed / I've stayed* in a hotel last night.
3. *I visited / I've visited* nearly every continent in the world.
4. *I climbed / I've climbed* extensively in the Alps.
5. *You had / You've had* the right mountaineering experience.
6. *I worked / I've worked* as a consultant last year.

4 Listen again and repeat the sentences.

Grammar: Present Perfect and Past Simple

1 Look at Track 1.8. Find the following.

1. three examples of the past simple + a time expression, e.g. *this week*.
2. three examples of the present perfect + a time adverb
3. two examples of the present perfect + a time expression

2 Complete the rules with *present perfect* or *past simple*.

1. We use the _____ to talk about finished actions in a time period that continued up to now (with time expressions such as *this week, this year*).
2. We use the _____ to talk about finished actions at a specific past time (with time expressions such as *yesterday, last night, last year, in 1999*).
3. We use the _____ to talk about experience in our lives, but we don't say when they happened (with adverbs such as *never, ever, already, yet*).

3 Find the sentences in Track 1.8 that contain *already* and *yet*. Answer the questions.

1. Which adverb (*already* or *yet*) do we use in negative sentences?
2. Does *already* come before or after the main verb?
3. Where does *yet* come in the sentence?

4 Look at the sentences below. Each has a mistake with an adverb or time expression. Replace the wrong word/phrase with words from the box.

already	before	never	this week	yet
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1. Martin has yet climbed Mont Blanc twice.
2. We've interviewed five people for this expedition so far last week.
3. We've ever been to the Himalayas.
4. The students haven't passed the climbing course already.
5. Mark and Susanna have been on a climbing expedition once yet.

5 Choose the correct tense.

1. *I've never been / I didn't go* in hospital before.
2. *I left / have left* school when I was 16.
3. *I already visited / have already visited* a foreign country.
4. *I finished / haven't finished* my university studies yet.
5. *I've known / I knew* my best friend for the last ten years.
6. *I've never been / I never went* on a plane.

10b Change the sentences to questions. Work with a partner to ask and answer the questions.

- *Have you ever been in hospital?*
- *Yes, I went to hospital when I was ten.*

Extra Grammar and Vocabulary Practice

Grammar

1 Put the word in brackets in the correct place in each sentence.

1. Have you been to France? (ever)
2. I've told you that – don't ask me again. (already)
3. Bill and Martin have seen it so let's watch it now. (never)
4. Haven't you finished it? (yet)
5. Have you finished your lunch? (already)
6. Why haven't you told me? (ever)
7. I haven't had time to speak to her. (yet)
8. Has he been late for class? (ever)

2 Write the words in brackets in the past simple or the present perfect.

1. They _____ (climb) Mount Everest twice before and are going for a third time this year.
2. _____ you ever _____ (ride) on a camel?
3. When _____ he _____ (die)?
4. _____ he _____ (have) time to see Martin last week?
5. He _____ (just announce) another attempt to reach the South Pole.
6. She _____ (raise) money for charity last year by crossing the desert.
7. I _____ (never live) abroad. What's it like?
8. We _____ (meet) loads of wonderful people when we went to Ethiopia last year.
9. How many exams _____ you _____ (have) so far this month?
10. I _____ (visit) so many countries in my life that I can't remember them all.

Vocabulary

1 Match the sentences halves.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. They say travel helps you to find | a. more independent. |
| 2. You should broaden | b. yourself but I think it's just running away. |
| 3. I prefer to explore | c. new sights. |
| 4. Most people just go abroad to | d. your horizons with a journey. |
| 5. Travel makes you become | e. get away from it all. |
| 6. I like places where you experience different | f. cultures. |
| 7. We saw some incredible | g. New places and meet new people. |

2 Underline the correct word.

1. Did you have time to look *out* / *around*?
2. We *set out* / *in* on our adventure as the sun was rising.
3. Ask the taxi driver to carry *on* / *along* to the end of the road.
4. Let's stop *out* / *off* at the temple on the way.
5. How do you get *out* / *to* the market?
6. What time does he get *return* / *back* from work?

Speaking

1 Look at these jobs. What would you have to do in each one?

1. Tour assistant – Paris, London, Rome
2. Mountain expedition assistant – Himalayas
3. Field trip volunteer – Amazon
4. Assistant travel agent – busy travel agency

2 Work with a partner. You are going to see if you are suitable for the jobs in Exercise 1.

Student A: task 1 (see below)

Student B: task 2 (see below)

Task 1 (Student A)

Read about jobs 1 and 2 below and tell Student B a little about them. Ask questions about your partner's experience to find out if he/she is suitable for either of the jobs.

Example:

- Have you ever done any volunteer work?
- Yes, I have
- Oh, when did you do that?
- Well, I worked for Save the Children last summer.

#1

Vacancies for speakers of two languages to accompany small groups of 14-year-old students to major European cities such as Paris, London and Rome.

The ideal person will:

- ✓ have experience of looking after groups of children
- ✓ have knowledge of at least two major European cities
- ✓ be reliable and well-organised

#2

We require four active, strong and enthusiastic young adults to accompany a trip for older people to the foothills of the Himalayas. The ideal person will:

- ✓ have experience of working with or looking after old people
- ✓ be physically fit
- ✓ be responsible and reliable

Answer Student B's questions about jobs 3 and 4.

Task 2 (Student B)

Read about jobs 3 and 4 below and tell Student A a little about them. Ask questions about your partner's experience to find out if he/she is suitable for either of the jobs.

Example:

- Have you ever done any volunteer work?
- Yes, I have
- Oh, when did you do that?
- Well, I worked for Save the Children last summer.

#3

We are looking for five people to accompany scientists on a trip to the Amazon Forests of Brazil. The ideal person will:

- have experience of working in a scientific environment
- have an interest in animals
- be young, fit and enthusiastic

#4

Assistant travel agent required for work in one of our branches helping visitors with their enquiries about foreign travel. The ideal person should:

- have some experience of travelling to a variety of places
- have good communication skills
- have knowledge of computers

Answer Student A's questions about jobs 1 and 2.

Extra Grammar Practice

Present Perfect and Past Simple

1 Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

1. It _____ raining for a while, but now it's raining again. (stop)
2. The town is very different now. It _____ a lot. (change)
3. I did German at school, but I _____ most of it now. (forget)
4. The police _____ three people, but later they let them go. (arrest)
5. What do you think of my English? Do you think it _____ ? (improve)
6. A: Are you still reading the paper?
B: No, I _____ with it. You can have it. (finish)
7. I _____ for a job as a tourist guide, but I wasn't successful. (apply)
8. Where's my bike? It _____ outside the house, but it's not there now. (be)
9. Look! There's an ambulance over there. There _____ an accident. (be)
10. A: Have you heard about Ben? He _____ his arm. (break)
B: Really? How _____ that _____ ? (happen)
A: He _____ off a ladder. (fall)

2 Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

1. Do you know about Sue? She's given up her job.
2. My mother has grown up in Scotland.
3. How many plays has Shakespeare written?
4. Ow! I've cut my finger. It's bleeding.
5. Drugs have become a big problem everywhere.
6. The Chinese have invented paper.
7. Where have you been born?
8. Mary isn't at home. She's gone shopping.
9. Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed the theory of relativity.

Present Perfect and Past Simple

1 Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

1. I've lost my key. I can't find them anywhere.
2. Have you eaten a lot of sweets when you were a child?
3. I've bought a new car. You must come and see it.
4. I've bought a new car last week.
5. Where have you been yesterday evening?
6. Lucy has left school in 1999.
7. I'm looking for Mike. Have you seen him?
8. "Have you been to Paris?" "Yes, many times."
9. I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten much today.
10. When has this book been published?

2 Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the present perfect or past simple.

1. (it/not/rain/this week) _____
2. (the weather/be/cold/recently) _____
3. (it/cold/last week) _____
4. (I/not/read/a newspaper yesterday) _____
5. (I/not/read/a newspaper today) _____
6. (Emily/earn/a lot of money/this year) _____
7. (she/not/earn/so much/ last year) _____
8. (you/have/a holiday recently?) _____

3 Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

1. I don't know where Lisa is. _____ (you/see) her?
2. When I _____ (get) home last night, I _____ (be) very tired and I _____ (go) straight to bed.
3. A: _____ (you/finish) painting the bedroom?
B: Not yet. I'll finish it tomorrow.

4. George _____ (not/be) very well last week.
5. Mr Clark _____ (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
6. Molly lives in Dublin. She _____ (live) there all her life.
7. A: _____ (you/go) to the cinema last night?
B: Yes, but it _____ (be) a mistake. The film _____ (be) awful.
8. My grandfather _____ (die) before I was born. I _____ (never/meet) him.
9. I don't know Carol's husband. I _____ (never/meet) him.
10. A: Is Martin here? B: No, he _____ (go) out.
A: When exactly _____ (he/go) out? B: About ten minutes ago.
11. A: Where do you live? B: In Boston.
A: How long _____ (you/live) there? B: Five years.
A: Where _____ (you/live) before that? B: In Chicago.
A: And how long _____ (you/live) in Chicago? B: Two years.

4 Translate from Russian into English.

1. Я прожил в этом доме с 1970. До этого я жил в квартире.
2. Шекспир написал много пьес.
3. Он не курит уже две недели.
4. Я написала письмо, но у меня нет марки.
5. Ты закрыл в доме окна перед тем, как уйти?
6. Вот твоя рубашка, я только что её погладила.
7. Мы встретились прошлым летом.
8. Представление только что началось, вы опоздали лишь на пять минут.
9. Я не видел его уже три года. Интересно, где он сейчас.
10. Мой брат – писатель. Он написал 5 романов.
11. Он сломал ногу, когда катался на лыжах в прошлом году.
12. Мистер Фунт – менеджер в банке. Он работает здесь уже 20 лет.
13. Когда он приехал? – Он приехал вчера вечером.
14. Я никогда ещё не пил виски.
15. Она только что вышла.
16. Ты уже позавтракал? – Да. Я позавтракал в 8 часов.
17. Ты здесь раньше был? – Да. Я здесь был на каникулах в прошлом году.
18. Когда я закончила школу, я постриглась, и с тех пор ношу короткую стрижку.
19. Дженни проработала в нашей компании шесть лет, до этого она нигде не работала.
20. Я прожил в Лондоне три года, а затем переехал в Глазго.

Reading

Reflections on Modern Life: Travel Blogs

For people in the UK, taking a gap year to travel around the world is no longer a rare and unusual thing to do. Many students take a year out to go travelling after leaving school and before starting university. Increasingly, older people are also choosing to take a year away from their work or careers in order to spend time travelling to discover new cultures, become more independent and broaden their horizons.

One major difference between modern-day travelers and those in the past is the rise of technology and the increasing use of online websites or 'travel blogs' to chart a traveller's progress around the world. Blogs (a short form of "web logs") are online diaries that open up the travelling experience to the world. Using both text and pictures, travellers can communicate their adventures to anyone with access to the web simply by stopping off once in a while in an internet café. Such adventurers are no longer solitary people who disappear from society for a year to appear 12 months later as changed and wiser people. They no longer carry a diary to fill with notes and sketches. They are permanently connected to the world.

Those who believe that blogging is an essential part of modern life claim that there are a number of advantages to using travel blogs. One suggested advantage is that you only need to write once for all your family and friends to be informed of where you are and what you are doing. It is also free. There is a whole range of sites available for you that do not require any payment and give you a generous amount of storage space for

uploading photos. Finally, it is supposed to be a secure way to store your information. Once uploaded, your photos are safe. Once saved, the text you have written should be there for good. So, there is no need to carry a heavy diary with you and the risk of dropping your valuable information on a bus you will never see again is significantly reduced.

However, there is a growing feeling that the advent of such online recording of travelling is actually detracting from the overall experience. There is a strong argument that travelling is essentially a solitary experience. The whole point of a gap year is to distance yourself from your normal life. The aim is to discover new and fascinating things not only about the world but also about yourself. Furthermore, although your friends and relatives can access the information free, it can become an onerous task for them to follow an almost daily, generic diary and access hundreds of photos while being simultaneously bombarded with Internet advertising. Finally, although generally secure, using an online storage system is not free from risk. If the website you use ceases to exist or is taken over by another company, you could potentially lose a significant amount of time and effort.

So, are online travel blogs killing the benefits of travelling? Are they destroying the mystery and the pleasure of escaping for a year to play out the fantasy of adventure? Is it not more exciting to return home full of stories to tell around a fire on a cold, frosty night?

Steve Patterson

1 Read the magazine article again. What is the writer's opinion? Underline the language in the text that helped you choose your answer.

1. The writer is neutral. He presents both sides of the argument and does not suggest an opinion.
2. The writer probably believes that travel blogs are a good thing.
3. The writer probably believes that travel blogs are not necessarily a good thing.

2 Choose the best definition for the following words from the text:

1. uploading photos (para.3)

- a. printing photos,
- b. storing photos,
- c. transferring photos from your camera to the computer or Internet

2. it is supposed to be a secure way (para.3)

- a. some people claim it is a secure way
- b. it is definitely a secure way
- c. it is likely to be a secure way

3. to detract from the overall experience (para.4)

- a. to change the overall experience
- b. to have a negative effect on the overall experience
- c. to add a new element to the overall experience

4. to distance yourself from something (para.4)

- a. to make a change from something
- b. to forget about something
- c. to separate yourself from something

5. onerous (adj.) (para.4)

- a. difficult or unpleasant
- b. interesting or enjoyable
- c. boring or dull

6. generic (adj.) (para.4)

- a. interesting
- b. with no special or unusual characteristics
- c. boring or dull

7. to be bombarded with something (para.4)

- a. to be shocked by something
- b. to be forced to face or look at a lot of something
- c. to have something appear in front of you

Unit test: Language practice

Past simple or present perfect?

1 Read the extract from the blog (online diary) of someone who has taken six month' leave from work to travel around Central and South America. Fill in the gaps using the past simple or present perfect form of the verb given in brackets and any other given words.

It is Saturday and finally I (1) _____ (arrive) in Arequipa in the south-west corner of Peru after setting off from Quito ten days ago. I (2) _____ (not/write) anything on my blog since last week and I (3) _____ (already/fill up) the memory stick on my new digital camera. I (4) _____ (do) so much this week, it (5) _____ (be) truly incredible.

I (6) _____ (cross) the border with Ecuador at Tumbes and (7) _____ (look around) for a bit before taking a plane straight to Lima. When I (8) _____ (get to) Lima, I (9) _____ (take) a bus to the centre and then a taxi to the hostel that I had booked. I (10) _____ (only/stop off) in Lima for a day and then (11) _____ (jump) on a bus straight down to Pisco and then Nazca. I (12) _____ (always/have) a lifelong ambition to see the Nazca lines in the desert. I can honestly say that I (13) _____ (never/see) anything so amazing in my life.

In the middle of the desert, there are huge designs and drawings of shapes and animals that can only be seen from the air. I (14) _____ (join) a group of five people from my hotel. We (15) _____ (take off) in a small plane and (16) _____ (circle) the Nazca lines. The pilot (17) _____ (tilt) the plane to the side so we could look straight down at the designs below. I (18) _____ (even/manage) to take some photos so click the link to have a look at my photo album! I must finish uploading all my photos soon because I (19) _____ (not /do) them all yet and I need the space on my camera. There (20) _____ (be) too many distractions this week! With all this going on, I mustn't forget that I am going on to Cuzco early tomorrow morning by train.

2 Put the number of each gap in the text into the table below.

Past simple for finished actions in the past (often when describing a sequence of events of with a specific date/time)	Present perfect for finished actions in a time period that continues up to now	Present perfect for general life experience with no specific time given

Phrasal verbs

3 Find the phrasal verbs in the text that have the following meaning:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. leave | 4. arrive in |
| 2. finish something (leaving no more space) | 5. stay somewhere briefly / for a short time |
| 3. explore | 6. leave the ground and go up into the sky |

Unit 2 “Travel”

Part 4

Scenario: A study trip

1 Read the situation. What kind of things can go wrong on a trip like this, do you think?

Situation

Arcadia is an American university. Two years ago, the History Department organized a ten-day educational trip for students to Poland and the Czech Republic. Because of mistakes made by the organisers, the trip was unsuccessful and was not repeated the following year. This year, however, they will take a similar group of students (aged 18 – 21) to the same area, but the organisers plan to avoid the mistakes which they made in the past.

2 Read an extract from the report written by one of the organisers. How many of the mistakes mentioned in the report did you discuss in Exercise 1?

The students complained about the following:

- 1. Three visitors to historical sites were set up. The students lost interest because there was not enough information about the sites in English.*
- 2. Some students couldn't find their way back to the hotel in the evening after a concert. They returned very late, so a visit next day was cancelled.*
- 3. One Saturday night, a group of our students went to a club in Prague. One of our students got involved in a fight and ended up in hospital.*
- 4. Students took different amount of money, so some had to borrow from friends and this led to arguments.*
- 5. Cameras were stolen from students while they travelled on the underground. One student lost all his documents, and had to spend a day at the embassy.*
- 6. Students were unhappy because we changed the programme several times.*
- 7. A visit to a college outside Prague was a disaster. The bus was too small and the seats were uncomfortable. The air conditioning didn't work properly and water dripped onto the passengers. Because of traffic, we arrived three hours late at the college.*
- 8. Students said that on visits to rural areas they couldn't understand the menus in the restaurants as they were not in English.*

3 Match each problem in the report with one of these categories. You can use each category more than once.

theft money transport language feedback violence organization

4 In small groups, discuss the questions. Compare your answers with another group.

1. Which were the most serious mistakes? Rank them in order of seriousness (1 = most serious, 6 = least serious).
2. Which of the following do you blame for each mistake?
the organisers the students other people bad luck

5 (Track 1.10) Listen to a conversation between Ingrid and Harry, two organisers of the previous trip. Which problems from the report do they talk about?

6 Listen again. Make notes on the other three problems they talk about. Use these headings.

- Relations with students
- Hotels
- Free time

7 Listen again and complete the two extracts.

Extract 1

Harry: Well, we talked about that before we went, how much free time to give them. There are (1) _____ and (2) _____, aren't there? On the one hand, giving them a lot of free time is good – they have a chance to explore places they visit. (3) _____, if they have too much time, they say we haven't organised enough trips. You can't win, can you?

Ingrid: True, and don't forget Harry, (4) _____ of giving them a lot of free time is that they get into trouble.

Extract 2

Harry: Don't remind me! Actually I've got a few suggestions for this next trip.

Ingrid: Me too.

Harry: Good. Well, I think (5) _____ have more meetings with the students before they leave. An advantage of this is they'd get to know each other a lot better.

Ingrid: Yeah. That's true. Also, it'd be a (6) _____ to give the students maps of the cities they visit. I suggest (7) _____ to the tourist boards and ask them to send us some.

Harry: Yeah, why not? And (8) _____ asking the students where they want to stay? Do they want to share a room in a cheap hotel, or stay in a youth hostel? There are lots of possibilities.

8 Do you think it is a good idea to give young people a lot of free time when they are on an educational trip? Why / Why not?

9 Organising a study trip. You are a member of the organising committee for the next trip to Poland and the Czech Republic. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these suggestions for the next trip.

- the group of students should meet many times before they go on their trip.
- students should all take the same amount of money.
- they should keep a diary each day and show it to organisers at the end of each day.
- an organiser should always accompany the group during the evenings

10 Add five suggestions of your own which will make the next trip more successful. Think about the problems in the report and conversation.

11 Compare your suggestions with another group. Decide on the best five.

Other Useful Phrases

- Another advantage is that ... (they could ask us questions)
- There are several disadvantages. Firstly, ... Secondly, ...
- One good/bad thing/point about ... is that ...
- One thing we should remember about ... is that ...

Unit 2 “Travel”

Part 5

Writing Skills: A biographical profile

1 Read a biography of Amelia Earhart. Match each paragraph with one of these topics.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. the end of her life | d. publications, awards and prizes |
| b. her early life and education | e. her greatest achievement |
| c. her early career | |

Amelia Earhart was born in Kansas, USA, in 1897 and moved to Chicago in 1914 when her father was fired from the Rock Island Railroad. After graduating from high school in 1915, she went to Canada where she trained as a nurse’s aide. In 1919 she attended Columbia University but gave up after a year to join her parents in California.

In 1920 Earhart went to her first air show and was hooked. She took flying lessons and bought her first plane, which she flew to a height of 14,000 feet in October 1922, a women’s world record. In 1925 she moved to Boston and got a job as a social worker. During that time, she also wrote local newspaper columns on flying.

Earhart will be principally remembered for being the first woman to fly solo non-stop across the Atlantic. On May 20, 1932, she took off from New Brunswick. She wanted to fly to Paris, but poor weather conditions and mechanical problems forced her to land in Derry, Northern Ireland.

It was inevitable that Earhart would attempt a round-the-world flight and she left Miami on June 1, 1937. After stopping in South America, Africa, the Indian subcontinent and south-east Asia, she arrived in New Guinea on June 29. She left on July 27, but while she was crossing the Pacific, contact was lost. The US government spent \$4m looking for her, but she was never found.

Earhart published two books about her flying experiences: 20 Hours 40 Minutes and The Fun of It, but she went missing before her third book was published. She was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by Congress and the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honour by the French government.

2 Find verbs in the text that mean the following.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. be dismissed from a job (para.1) | 5. stop doing something (para.1) |
| 2. finish high school or university (para.1) | 6. go to a new place to live (para.2) |
| 3. learn a particular job (para.1) | 7. write and print something for sale (para.5) |
| 4. go to (school or university) (para.1) | 8. receive a prize, honour or money (para.5) |

3 Time linkers. Look at the time linkers highlighted in the text: before, after, when, during, while. Which structures follow each linker?

4 What is the difference in use between during and while in the examples in the text?

5 Write a biographical profile of a famous person.

Active vocabulary of the Unit

Nouns

accommodation
customs
cruise
destination
experience
holidaymaker
holiday resort
insurance
invention
journey
package holiday
tour
travel
travel agent
trip
voyage

Verbs

avoid
broaden
carry on
discover
explore
find out
get back
involve
look around
set out
stop off

Adjectives

domestic
vast

Extra Vocabulary

Nouns

beach umbrella
boat trip
business travel/trip
camping trip
day trip
inoculation
overnight journey
phenomenon
return journey
tiring journey
travel arrangements
travel brochure

sandcastle

swimming costume

sunblock

sunburn

suntan

suntan lotion

sunstroke

Verbs

accuse of

go off the beaten track

go overseas

bombard with

Adjectives

age-old

generic

onerous

Phrases

Safe journey!