

# Travel

## 10



### Lead-in

**1 a** Which words can you see in the photos?

bicycle bus car coach ferry lorry moped  
motorbike plane taxi train van

**b** In pairs, ask and answer questions about what pairs of words from the box have in common.

A: *What do a van and a car have in common?*

B: *They both use petrol and ...*

**2 a** Make verb phrases with the verbs from the box and the forms of transport from exercise 1. Each verb can be used with several forms of transport.

catch get into/out of get on/off go by miss ride take

**b** What is the difference between ...

commuter/traveller journey/voyage passenger/pedestrian

**3** Correct the underlined words. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- 1 Have you ever lost a plane or train?
- 2 Do you ever go to work/school on bicycle?
- 3 Have you ever got in a train without a ticket?
- 4 Have you ever got out of a moving train or bus?
- 5 What transport do travellers in your city use to go to work?
- 6 What do you do when you're a pedestrian on a long car journey?



# 10.1 Travel companions

Grammar Present Perfect Simple: *just, yet, already*

Can do describe a holiday

## Reading

1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Have you ever been on holiday with friends? What was it like?
- 2 Who would your perfect travel companion be? Why?
- 3 Which things from the box would annoy you most about a travel companion?

he/she talks a lot    he/she is lazy  
he/she snores  
he/she complains a lot

2 Read the extract from Lucy's travel blog. Which things about travel companions from question 3 in exercise 1 are mentioned?

3 Now read a summary of Lucy's blog. Which three things are different from her blog?

Lucy and Andy are friends from school. They met each other by chance when they were both in Rio de Janeiro. On Saturday, Lucy was worried because they decided to travel together. When they were travelling to Salvador, Andy annoyed Lucy because he talked a lot. When he fell asleep on Monday afternoon, he started talking in his sleep. When they were sunbathing on the beach on Tuesday, Lucy was very tired. She was upset because Andy was complaining about lots of things. On Wednesday afternoon, Andy was shouting a lot and annoying Lucy. Now, she feels she can't travel with him anymore.

4 a Lucy decides she doesn't want to travel with Andy anymore. Work in pairs and write (a) what you think she says and (b) how he reacts. Then practise your conversation.

b 2.28 Listen to Lucy and Andy's conversation and compare it with yours. What is the same/different?



### My backpacking holiday in Brazil by Lucy Briggs

**Sat 3rd**

I can't believe it! I'm in an internet café in Rio, 3,500 miles from home, and I've just met Andy, an old school friend from years ago. I didn't know he was here. It's great to see him again and it's good to have a travel companion. We're going sightseeing in Rio this afternoon and we're going to travel to Salvador together. It's a long way, but we've decided not to rent a car. We're going to use local transport and go by bus. I might practise my Portuguese with some of the other passengers.

Posted in Rio | no comments

**Mon 5th**

We're staying in a really nice hotel here. But there's bad news. It's 10:15 a.m. and Andy has already started to annoy me. He never stops talking! He didn't stop talking on the bus all the way from Rio to Salvador ... that's nearly twenty-four hours! Oh well ... I'm sure it'll get better. I hope it will ... More later!

Posted in Salvador | no comments

**Mon 5th**

Me again! 3:30 p.m. I can't stand it! Andy hasn't stopped talking yet. I now know everything about his friends, his family, even his neighbour's cat! He's just fallen asleep, but it isn't really any better because now he's started snoring! Aggh!

Posted in Salvador | 2 comments

**Tues 6th**

12:30 p.m. – I'm exhausted! I didn't get any sleep because of HIM. And I've just spent the whole morning sunbathing on a really idyllic beach listening to Andy complaining about the weather, the food and even the beach! What am I going to do?

Posted in Salvador | 1 comment

**Wed 7th**

In a café – 2:30 p.m. Now he's started singing to himself. I have to tell him I can't travel with him anymore. It isn't going to be easy, but he's driving me crazy. I'll have to think of a reason for travelling on my own because I really don't want to offend him by telling the truth. I'm not sure what I'm going to say though!

Posted in Salvador | no comments

## Grammar | Present Perfect Simple: *just, yet, already*

5 Look at the sentences (1–4) and complete the Active grammar box with *just, yet* and *already*.

- 1 I've just met Andy.
- 2 Andy has already started to annoy me.
- 3 He hasn't stopped talking yet.
- 4 Has Lucy told him yet?

### Active grammar

We often use *just, yet* and *already* with the Present Perfect Simple.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ means something has happened before now (probably sooner than expected). It is usually used in positive sentences, directly before the main verb or at the end of the sentence.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ in negative sentences means something has not happened, but will probably happen at some point in the future. In questions, we use it to find out if something has happened before now. It usually comes at the end of the negative sentence/question.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ means something has happened a short time ago. It is usually used in positive sentences, directly before the main verb.

see Reference page 107

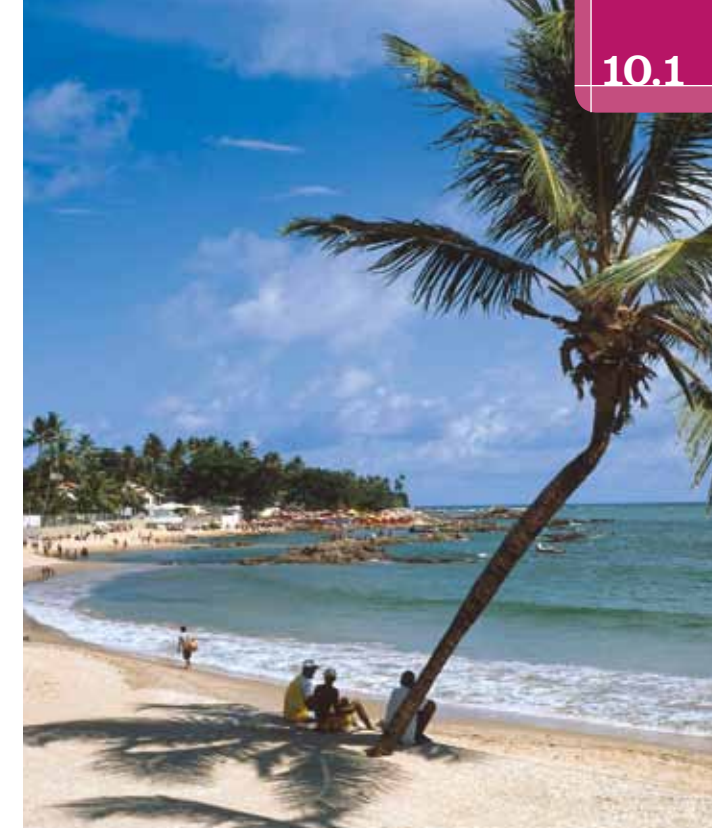
6 Add *just, already* or *yet* to each sentence. Use the notes in brackets to help you.

I've bought my plane ticket. (I bought my plane ticket five minutes ago.) *I've just bought my plane ticket.*

- 1 Simon's arrived at the bus station. (I saw him arrive a minute ago.)
- 2 Diana hasn't phoned from the airport. (I expected her to phone earlier.)
- 3 I've spent all my holiday money. (I didn't expect to spend it all so early.)
- 4 Have you written any postcards? (I'm not sure if you wrote them before now.)
- 5 My parents have come back from holiday. (They came back two hours ago.)
- 6 She's booked the flight. (I didn't expect her to book so soon.)

7 Work in A/B pairs and look at page 132. Read the list of things to do for you and your partner. Ask and answer questions about the things you have/haven't done.

- A: *Have you booked your holiday yet?*  
B: *Yes, I have.*



## Speaking and listening

8 2.29 Listen to Lucy telling a friend about the holiday she's just had and answer the questions.

- 1 Is she generally positive or negative about her holiday?
- 2 Who were Lucy's two travel companions?
- 3 What does she say about her photos?

## Pronunciation | showing interest

9 a 2.30 To show interest, we change the tone of our voice. Listen and notice the intonation in two dialogues. Which one sounds more interested?

- 1 A: I met an old school friend of mine called Andy.  
B: That's great!
- 2 A: I met a really nice woman called Emily.  
B: That's great!

b Listen again and repeat. Try to copy the intonation.

see Pronunciation bank page 148

10 a Imagine you've just come back from a holiday and you want to tell your partner about it. Make notes (e.g. Where did you go? Who did you go with? What did you do?).

b Work in pairs and take turns to talk about your holidays. When you're listening, make sure you ask questions and make comments to show you're being a good listener.





## ADVICE FOR UK BUSINESS TRAVELLERS

### GIVING GIFTS

#### Japan

Unlike the UK, in Japan it is very important to give people gifts and it usually happens at the end of a visit. Pens are a good idea or something not available in Japan. Japanese people are generally quite superstitious, so if you give them flowers, avoid giving four or nine flowers as these are unlucky numbers.

#### China

Chinese people will probably refuse your gift several times, but it is polite to continue offering it to them. Do not give clocks to Chinese people as the Chinese word for 'clock' is similar to the word for 'death'.

#### Middle East

Give gifts of highest quality leather, silver or crystal. Remember to avoid alcohol and leather from pigs.

#### South America

Gift-giving is less formal in South America, but still an important part of the culture. Avoid leather, as many of the world's best leather products come from South America.

#### Australia, Canada, US and Europe

Gift-giving in these countries is informal and not always expected. However, it is polite to bring your host flowers, chocolates or wine when visiting their house. In some European countries, you should avoid red flowers (associated with romance).



## Vocabulary | greetings and gifts

- 1 Match the words with the photos (A–E).

a bow ☐ a gift ☐ a handshake ☐  
a kiss ☐ a wave ☐

- 2 a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

bow shake hands (with) kiss  
give a gift wave

In Japan, you should *give a gift* using both hands.

- In most countries, people \_\_\_\_\_ when they say goodbye.
- In most Western countries, people usually \_\_\_\_\_ when they meet in a business situation.
- In Asia, people usually \_\_\_\_\_ when they meet in a business situation.
- In the UK, men don't \_\_\_\_\_ on the cheek when they meet in a business situation.

- b Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- Which of the customs from exercise 2a exist in your country?
- How do you usually greet your friends/your colleagues/your boss?
- When do you give gifts to people (apart from birthdays)?

## Reading

- 3 Work in two groups and follow the instructions.

Group A: read the text above. Which customs from exercise 2a are mentioned in your text?

Group B: complete exercises 3 and 4 on page 132.

- 4 a Group A: read the text again. What is the significance of the words/phrases from the box?

a clock four flowers a leather briefcase pens  
red flowers silver goods

- b Work with a student from Group B. Ask your partner the questions about his/her text.

- Should you use first names in Germany?
- In which part of the world do people stand closest to each other?
- Why don't American people like you to stand too close to them?
- Should you show how strong you are when you shake hands?
- Do Asian people ever shake hands?
- Do business people kiss each other in Russia?

- c Now answer your partner's questions about your text.

- 5 In groups, read the saying and discuss the questions.

'When in Rome, do as the Romans do.'

- What does the saying mean?
- Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

## Grammar | verbs with two objects

- 6 Look at the Active grammar box. How many of the sentences (1–4) are correct?

- Do not give Chinese people clocks.
- Do not give them clocks.
- Do not give to Chinese people clocks.
- Do not give clocks to Chinese people.

### Active grammar

Some verbs can be followed by two objects.

*In Japan, it is very important to give people gifts.*

indirect object    direct object

The indirect object is usually a person and usually comes first, especially when the indirect object is a pronoun (*me, him, them*, etc.).

verb + indirect object + direct object

*It is polite to bring your host flowers. / It is polite to bring her flowers.*

We can also put the direct object first, but we need to add *to*.

verb + direct object + *to* + indirect object

*It is polite to bring flowers to your host.*

Common verbs which take two objects are: *give, bring, offer, lend, owe, send, show, tell, promise*

see Reference page 107

- 7 a Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

- You should always a tip give to your waiter after a meal.
- It's traditional to send to your mother a bunch of flowers on Mother's Day.
- It's usual for people a seat on the bus to offer old people.
- When guests come to my house for dinner, I like them to me bring a gift.
- It's best to tell to someone the truth if you don't like the food they've cooked.
- It's bad manners to owe to people who are not in your family money.

- b Work in groups. Do you agree with the statements from exercise 7a? Why/Why not?

- 8 a Write five *Have you ever ...?* questions. Use the verbs from the end of the Active grammar box.

*Have you ever lent someone some money which they never paid back?*

- b In pairs, ask and answer your questions.

## Speaking

- 9 Look at the How to... box and complete each sentence with one word. Check your answers with the texts from exercise 3 (pages 102 and 132).

### How to... make generalisations

- \_\_\_\_\_ Asians follow the bow with a handshake.
- People in South America \_\_\_\_\_ to stand quite close to each other.
- In the Middle East, they \_\_\_\_\_ stand even closer.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ only kiss people you know well.
- Chinese people will \_\_\_\_\_ refuse your gift several times.

- 10 Work in pairs. Prepare advice for visitors to your country. Use the topics from the box and your own ideas.

an important national festival birthdays  
giving gifts visiting someone's house





## Listening

1 Look at the photo and answer the questions.

- What do you know about the film in the photo?
- Do you think it is a film you would like to see? Why/Why not?

2 2.31 Listen to part of a radio programme called *Travellers' Tales* in which TV reporter, Ben Gardner, is talking about the film *The Motorcycle Diaries*. Which topics does he mention?

the main actors/characters ☐ the scenery ☐  
the name of the director ☐ the soundtrack ☐  
the supporting actors/characters ☐  
where and when the film is set ☐

3 Listen again and write true (T) or false (F).

- The Motorcycle Diaries* is set in the 1960s. ☐
- The main characters travel through five countries on their trip. ☐
- Ben is interested in how the men change throughout the trip. ☐
- Ben talks about a hospital on the border of Peru and Colombia. ☐
- Ben says the actors in supporting roles were very good. ☐
- Ben says the best scenery in South America is in Colombia and Venezuela. ☐

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- Has the radio programme changed your opinion about question 2 from exercise 1? Why/Why not?
- Which other films about travelling would you recommend? Why?
- Would you like to do a road trip on a motorbike? Why/Why not?

## Vocabulary | -ed and -ing adjectives

5 Look at the underlined adjectives in the sentences. Which adjective describes (a) how the speaker feels, (b) what makes the speaker feel this way?

- I was inspired by the two main characters.
- All their adventures were really inspiring.

6 Choose the correct words in *italics*. Check your answers with audioscript 2.31 on page 158.

- The film follows them on their *amazed/amazing* eight-month-long trip.
- They have some really *excited/exciting* adventures.
- I was *fascinated/fascinating* to see how their personalities grow and change.
- The hospital was a *depressed/depressing* place.
- I was *surprised/surprising* by the incredible beauty of this continent.
- I'm sure you won't be *disappointed/disappointing*.

7 In pairs, ask and answer questions.

Student A: look at page 132.

Student B: look at page 134.

In each answer, use at least two adjectives from the box and give details.

amazed/amazing   annoyed/annoying  
bored/boring   depressed/depressing  
disappointed/disappointing  
excited/exciting   frightened/frightening  
inspired/inspiring   interested/interesting  
relaxed/relaxing   surprised/surprising  
tired/tiring

## Grammar | Past Perfect Simple

8 a Look at the sentences (1–4) in the Active grammar box. In each sentence, which of the actions in **bold** came first?

b Look at the rules (A and B) in the Active grammar box and choose the correct underlined words.

### Active grammar

- Before he **arrived** in Cuba, he had lived in Argentina with his family.*
- They **had become** much more grown up by the time they reached the end of the trip.*
- Before I **saw** this film, I hadn't thought of visiting South America.*
- Had** he starred in any other films, before he **made** this one?*

A We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about an action (or actions) that happened before/after another action in the past.

B Past Perfect Simple: *had* + past participle/infinitive

see Reference page 107

9 Choose the correct words in *italics*.

- We *arrived/had arrived* at the cinema late and the film *began/had begun*.
- I *saw/had seen* a motorbike by the side of the road. It *broke down/had broken down*.
- He *read/had read* the book, so he *knew/had known* the plot of the film.
- I *didn't go/hadn't been* to Argentina before. It *was/had been* my first time.
- Before I *went/had been* to the airport, I *checked-in/had checked-in* online.
- She *arranged/had arranged* something else, so she *didn't come/hadn't come* to the cinema.

10 Complete the sentences with the Past Perfect Simple or Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- As soon as I saw her, I \_\_\_\_\_ (realise) I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her before.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (he/finish) the book when you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him?  
B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- When I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).
- When the driver \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) to see my ticket, I realised I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) it.
- When we \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there, we realised we \_\_\_\_\_ (not pack) enough warm clothes.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to read a book on the plane, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to buy one at the airport.

## Pronunciation | using fillers: anyway

11 2.32 We often say *anyway* as a filler when we tell a story. Listen to two extracts from the radio programme from exercise 2 and tick (✓) the correct answer.

We use *anyway* to show that ...

- we are responding to someone's questions. ☐
- we are returning to the story after giving some extra, background information. ☐

see Pronunciation bank page 148

## Speaking



12 a Prepare to talk about a film which you enjoyed or which inspired you. Look at the topics from exercise 2 and make notes. Include at least two sentences with the Past Perfect Simple.

b Now work in small groups and talk about your films.

c Which film that you heard about do you most want to see? Why?





**1** Look at the photos and answer the questions.

- What problems are the people having?
- What other problems might you have when travelling?

**2 a** 2:33 Listen to a man talking about an unusual/difficult journey. What two problems did he have?

**b** Listen again and complete the How to... box.

**How to... tell a story in an engaging way**

Start the story in an engaging way

- Something really frightening happened to me the other day.
- Do you know what happened to me yesterday?
- I heard an amazing story last week.

Emphasise something interesting or amazing

- (1) It's hard to believe, but \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) Believe it or not, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) It's incredible, I know, but \_\_\_\_\_.

**3 a** Prepare to talk about an unusual, difficult or interesting journey that you've had. Make notes for each question.

- Where were you going and why?
- How did your journey start?
- What happened next?
- What happened in the end?

**b** Add two or three sentences from the How to... box to make your story more engaging for your listener.

**4 a** Now work in small groups and tell your stories.

**b** Whose story was the most engaging to listen to? Why?



**Present Perfect Simple: just, yet, already**

We often use *just*, *yet* and *already* with the Present Perfect Simple.

Present Perfect Simple: *has/have* + past participle.

*already* means something has happened before now (probably sooner than expected). It is usually used in positive sentences, directly before the main verb or at the end of the sentence.

*You've already told me that.*

*He's taken his driving test six times already.*

*yet* in negative sentences means something has not happened, but will probably happen at some point in the future. In questions, we use it to find out if something has happened before now. It usually comes at the end of the negative sentence/question.

*I haven't bought the tickets yet.*

*Have you seen Dave yet?*

*just* means something has happened a short time ago. It is usually used in positive sentences, directly before the main verb.

*I've just seen a really great film.*

*Have you just arrived?*

**Verbs with two objects**

Some verbs can be followed by two objects (a direct object and an indirect object).

The indirect object is usually a person and usually comes first, especially when the indirect object is a pronoun (*me*, *you*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *us*, *them*).

verb + indirect object + direct object

*He gave his wife some earrings for her birthday.*

*He gave her some earrings for her birthday.*

We can also put the direct object first, but we need to add *to*.

verb + direct object + *to* + indirect object

*He gave some earrings to his wife for her birthday.*

*He gave some earrings to her for her birthday.*

Common verbs which take two objects are:

*give, bring, offer, lend, owe, send, tell, promise, buy, teach, show, write.*

*Don't forget that you owe him ten pounds.*

*Could you lend me that book, please?*

*She showed the photos to everyone in the office.*

*I wrote a long letter to the train company.*

**Past Perfect Simple**

We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about an action or actions that happened before another action in the past.

*When I saw him I realised I'd met him before.*

I had met him      I saw him      now

←      x      x      x      →

Past Perfect Simple: *had* + past participle.

*By the time we got to the restaurant, I hadn't eaten all day.*

*Had you been to that cinema before yesterday?*

**!** The Past Perfect Simple is common after verbs of saying/thinking:

*I told her we had bought the tickets.*

*She realised she'd met him before somewhere.*

The Past Perfect Simple is common after *when*:

*When he'd finished the washing-up, he turned the TV on.*

**Key vocabulary**

**Transport and travel**

bicycle bus car coach ferry lorry moped  
motorbike plane taxi train van  
commuter traveller passenger pedestrian  
journey voyage  
catch a bus/a ferry/a plane/a taxi/a train  
get into or get out of a car/a lorry/a taxi/a van  
get on or get off a bicycle/a bus/a coach/a ferry/  
a moped/a motorbike/a plane/a train  
go by bicycle/bus/car/coach/ferry/moped/motorbike/  
plane/taxi/train  
miss a bus/a coach/a ferry/a plane/a train  
ride a bicycle/a moped/a motorbike  
take a bus/a coach/a ferry/a plane/a taxi/a train

**Greetings and gifts**

shake hands (with someone) a handshake  
bow (to someone) a bow kiss (someone) a kiss  
wave (to someone) a wave give a gift (to someone) a gift

**-ed and -ing adjectives**

amazed amazing annoyed annoying bored  
boring depressed depressing disappointed  
disappointing excited exciting frightened  
frightening inspired inspiring interested  
interesting relaxed relaxing surprised  
surprising tired tiring



ACTIVE BOOK

Listen to these words.



see Writing bank page 144

# 10 Review and practice

## 1 Choose the correct words in *italics*.

A: Where are you going on holiday this year?

B: I've haven't decided yet/*already*.

1 A: Do you want to see that film?

B: No, I've seen it *yet*/*already*.

2 A: Have you booked the tickets *just*/*yet*?

B: No, I'll do it today.

3 A: Why is your hair wet?

B: I've *just*/*already* had a shower.

4 A: Have you cleaned the kitchen?

B: No, I haven't done it *already*/*yet*.

5 A: Would you like some lunch?

B: No, thanks. I've *yet*/*just* eaten.

6 A: I'd like to buy Louise that new CD.

B: She's *yet*/*already* got it.

7 A: Have you started jogging *just*/*yet*?

B: No, I'll start next week.

## 2 Write complete sentences using the prompts. Make any necessary changes.

Tom's only seventeen and he/visit eleven countries. (already)

*Tom's only seventeen and he's already visited eleven countries.*

1 I hope Katya is OK. She/not phone me. (yet)

2 Do you like these flowers? Natalia/bring them. (just)

3 I'd love to see your new flat. You/move in? (yet)

4 A: The sitting room looks lovely.

B: I/paint it. (just)

5 I really want to read that book. You/finish it? (yet)

6 A: Could I speak to Alex, please?

B: She/go home. (already)

7 I hope it isn't too late to invite Pietro. I/not ask him. (yet)

## 3 Put the words in the correct order.

anyone/You/money/shouldn't/to/lend

*You shouldn't lend money to anyone.*

1 all my secrets/told/I/him

2 owes/a lot of money/me/Juan

3 I/Can/some tea/you/offer?

4 a pay rise/He/this month/me/promised

5 always/me/My grandmother/really good advice/gives

6 the nurse who looked after me/I/some flowers/sent/to

7 the bill/us/Could/bring/please/you?

## 4 Complete each sentence with one verb in the Past Simple and one verb in the Past Perfect Simple.

I wanted (want) to read something, but I hadn't packed (not pack) my book.

1 She \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to buy the bag she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the day before.

2 When I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the airport, I realised I \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) my plane.

3 As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (close) the door, I remembered I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my keys inside.

4 When I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) my breakfast, I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) better.

5 When I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the exam question, I realised I \_\_\_\_\_ (not study) enough.

6 When she \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to pay for something in the shop, she realised she \_\_\_\_\_ (forgot) her credit card.

## 5 Find the mistakes in six of the underlined verbs and correct them.

I went to the ticket office to buy my train ticket. When I had tried to pay for the ticket, I had realised I didn't have my wallet. I remembered that when I got off the bus, someone pushed past me. I had realised that this person took my wallet.

## 6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from the box. There are three extra words.

bow catch ~~commuter~~ drive miss  
passenger pedestrian ride shake wave

Most commuters in my city travel to work by bus.

1 Should I \_\_\_\_\_ hands with the boss when I meet her?

2 The new traffic lights make it safer for \_\_\_\_\_ to cross the road.

3 Sorry I'm late. I \_\_\_\_\_ the bus and had to wait for another one.

4 I prefer driving a car to being a \_\_\_\_\_.

5 The train left the station and we all \_\_\_\_\_ goodbye to them.

6 I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ my bicycle in the city as it's too dangerous.