
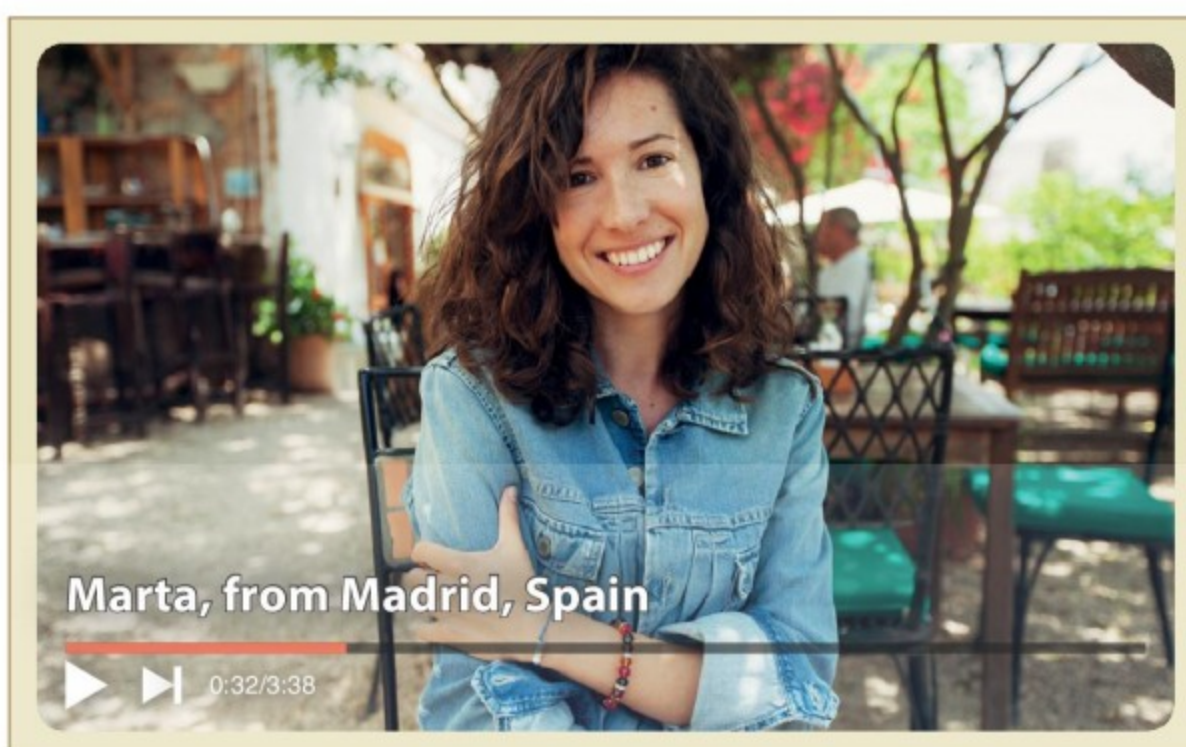


1 READING & LISTENING

- a Read the title and the introduction to a story. Which of the four things do you think is the worst to lose when you're on vacation?
- b Read the story sent by a reader to an online magazine. What did Sam lose? Did he find it?
- c Read the story again. Then cover it and correct the **bold** information.
- Sam went to the Andes with **his family**.
Sam went to the Andes with his friends.
 - One day, they **went biking**.
 - It took **three hours** to get to the top of the mountain.
 - They had **a snack** at the top of the mountain.
 - The view **wasn't very good**.
 - Sam wanted to take another photo, but he couldn't find **his camera**.
 - He went back up the mountain with **one of his friends**.
 - They spent **an hour** looking for the phone.
 - It started to get **warmer**.
 - He found his phone in his **bag**.
 - His friends were **angry** about it.
- d  **2.1** Listen to a recording sent to the magazine. What did Marta lose? Did she find it?



- e Listen to Marta's story again. Answer the questions.
- When did it happen?
 - Where did Marta want to go on vacation? Why?
 - Why did she fly to Brussels?
 - What happened at the gate in the Brussels airport?
 - How did she feel?
 - What did the police officer say?
 - Where did she fly in the end? What happened there?
- f Have you ever lost anything important on vacation? What was it? What happened?

“Passport, tickets, money, phone”

It's the mantra we always say to ourselves when we go on vacation to make sure we haven't forgotten anything. But what happens when one of those things is suddenly missing? Email us your stories or send us a recording...



“ Last year, I went on vacation to the Andes in Peru with a group of friends. One day, we climbed a mountain – well, it wasn't really a climb, but it was a long walk – and it took about two hours to get to the top. When we got there, we had lunch. The view was amazing – we could see the ocean in the distance. We took photos and just sat in the sun for a while.

Then we went down again, and when we got back to the car, I wanted to take another photo, but I couldn't find my phone – it wasn't in my bag. I thought, “Oh no! It's probably at the top of the mountain, where we had lunch.” I decided the only thing to do was to go back up the mountain to get it because I didn't want to leave my phone up there. My friends said, “OK, but you can't go on your own,” so in the end we all went up again, which was another two hours.

When we got to the top we spent about half an hour looking for the phone, but we couldn't find it anywhere. Then it started to get colder – it was now late afternoon – so I took my jacket out of my bag, and... my phone was in my jacket pocket!

I felt terrible, and really stupid! My friends were very nice about it, but they never let me forget it!

Sam, from Boston, Massachusetts, US”

2 GRAMMAR simple past: regular and irregular verbs

- a Write the simple past form of these verbs. Are they regular or irregular? Check in Sam's story.

go	_____	get	_____
climb	_____	want	_____
be	_____ / _____	think	_____
	_____	decide	_____
take	_____	say	_____
have	_____	spend	_____
can	_____	start	_____
sit	_____	feel	_____

- b Complete the negative verbs. Then check in Sam's story.

- It _____ really a climb, but it was a long walk.
- I wanted to take another photo, but I _____ find my phone.
- I _____ want to leave my phone up there.

- c How do you make ☐ and ☐ in the simple past...?
- with *was / were* • with *could* • with other verbs

- d p.128 Grammar Bank 2A

3 PRONUNCIATION -ed endings

- a 2.3 Listen to three sentences from Marta's story in 1. What regular verb do you hear in each sentence?

- b 2.4 Listen and repeat the sounds and sentences.

tie	I booked a hotel. We missed our flight.
dog	I arrived at the airport. We called our friends.
/ɪd/	She invited us to stay. I needed a new passport.

Regular simple past verbs

The -ed ending is usually pronounced /t/ or /d/, e.g., *booked*, *arrived*.

We only pronounce the e in -ed when there is a **t** or a **d** before it, e.g., *wanted*, *ended*, -ed = /ɪd/.

- c Say the simple past of these verbs. In which ones is -ed pronounced /ɪd/?

argue ask check decide happen live rent
start stop thank want

- d 2.5 Listen and check.

4 VOCABULARY vacations

- a In one minute, write down five things you like doing when you're on vacation, e.g., *walking in the mountains*, *exploring a city*, *going to museums*. Then compare with a partner.

- b p.152 Vocabulary Bank Vacations

5 SPEAKING

- a 2.9 Listen to four conversations. Complete the phrases that **B** uses to show that he / she is interested in what **A** is saying.

Useful language for showing interest

- A** I went to New York last week.
B _____! Did you like it?
- A** The weather was terrible – it rained every day.
B Oh _____! Too _____! What did you do?
- A** We went to a Broadway show.
B _____! What show was it?
- A** I lost my phone on the first day.
B _____? How _____! How did you lose it?


- b Listen again and repeat. Copy **B**'s "interested" intonation.
- c Look at *Your last vacation*. What are the questions?

Your last vacation

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Where / go? | 6 What / do during the day? |
| 2 When / go? | 7 What / do in the evening? |
| 3 Who / go with? | 8 / have a good time? |
| 4 Where / stay?
What / like? | 9 / have any problems? |
| 5 What / the weather like? | |

- d Think about your answers to the questions.
- e Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his / her last vacation. Show interest in what he / she says, and try to ask more questions. Then change roles.

2A simple past: regular and irregular verbs

	regular	irregular  2.2
<input type="checkbox"/>	We stayed at a hotel last summer.	I went to Turkey twice last year.
<input type="checkbox"/>	He didn't stay with friends.	She didn't go to Thailand.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Did you stay for the weekend?	Did you go to Montreal?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, I did .	No, we didn't .
Wh <input type="checkbox"/>	Where did you stay ?	Why did you go ?

- We use the simple past to talk about finished actions that happened once or more than once in the past.
- The form of the simple past is the same for all persons.
- To make the simple past ☐ of regular verbs add -ed. See the spelling rules in the chart.
- Many common verbs are irregular in the ☐ simple past, e.g., go → **went**, see → **saw**. See **Irregular verbs** p.164.

- We use *didn't* + base form for negatives and *Did...* + subject + base form for questions.
- Remember:
auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., *Did you go out last night?* or question word, auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., *Where did you go?*

spelling rules for regular verbs

base form	past	spelling
work	worked	add -ed
stay	stayed	
like	liked	add -d if verb ends in e
study	studied	y → ied after a consonant
stop	stopped	if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant

2B past continuous: was / were + verb + -ing

At 8:45 last Saturday I **was walking** in the park.  2.11

The birds **were singing**. It **wasn't raining**.

A **Was** it **raining** when you got up? B No, it **wasn't**.

A What **were** you **doing** at 11 o'clock last night? B I **was watching** TV.

<input type="checkbox"/>	I / He / She / It	was working.	You / We / They	were working.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I / He / She / It	wasn't working.	You / We / They	weren't working.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Was he working ?		Yes , he was . / No , he wasn't .	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were they working ?		Yes , they were . / No , they weren't .	

- We use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.
- We often use the past continuous to describe the situation at the beginning of a story, e.g., *In 1972, I was living in London.*


simple past or past continuous?

We **were walking** in the gardens when he **took** a photo of us.  2.12

My sister **arrived** when I **was having** lunch.

- We often use the past continuous and the simple past together in the same sentence. We use the past continuous to talk about a longer action that was happening in the background when the shorter simple past action happened.

2C time sequencers

On their first date, they went to a restaurant.  2.17

After that they started meeting every day.

On Thursday I had an argument with my boss.

The next day I decided to look for a new job.

We sat down to eat. **Two minutes later** my phone rang.

When I came out of the club, he was waiting for me.

The accident happened **when** I was crossing the road.

- We use time sequencers to say when or in what order things happen.
- We use *when* as a time sequencer and also to join two actions. *I **was watching** TV when the phone **rang**.* (two verbs joined by *when*)

then, after that

The most common way of linking consecutive actions is with *then* or *after that*, but **NOT** *after*, e.g., *I got up and got dressed. **Then** / **After that** I made a cup of coffee.*
NOT *After I made a cup of coffee.*

connectors: because, so, but, although

because and so

She was driving fast **because** she was in a hurry.  2.18

She was in a hurry, **so** she was driving fast.

- We use *because* to express a reason.
- We use *so* to express a result.

but and although

She tried to stop the car, **but** she hit the man.  2.19

Although she tried to stop the car, she hit the man.

She was very tired, **but** she couldn't sleep.

She couldn't sleep, **although** she was very tired.

- We use *but* and *although* to show a contrast.
- Although* can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

2A

a Put the verbs in parentheses in the simple past.

Two summers ago we took (take) our vacation in Vancouver. We ¹ _____ (drive) there from San Francisco, but our car ² _____ (break) down on the freeway, and we ³ _____ (spend) the first night in Seattle. When we ⁴ _____ (get) to Vancouver, we ⁵ _____ (go) to our hotel, but they ⁶ _____ (not can) find our reservation, and they ⁷ _____ (be) full. We ⁸ _____ (not know) what to do, but finally we ⁹ _____ (find) a bed and breakfast and we ¹⁰ _____ (stay) there for the week. We ¹¹ _____ (see) the botanical gardens and ¹² _____ (buy) a lot of souvenirs. We ¹³ _____ (want) to go to Victoria, but we ¹⁴ _____ (not have) enough time and it ¹⁵ _____ (be) too far away. The weather ¹⁶ _____ (not be) very good – it ¹⁷ _____ (start) raining the day we ¹⁸ _____ (leave) Vancouver, and it never ¹⁹ _____ (stop)!

b Complete the questions in the simple past.

Where did you go on vacation last year?

We went to Orlando, Florida.

1 Wow! _____ a good time?
Yes, we had a great time.

2 _____ with?
I went with my family.

3 _____?
We stayed in a hotel.

4 _____ the plane tickets
_____?
They cost about \$259 each.

5 _____ the weather like?
It was hot and sunny.

6 _____ in the evening?
We usually went out for dinner.

← p.15

2B

a Complete the sentences with the verb in the past continuous.

I was eating dinner, so I didn't answer the phone. (eat)

1 I took this photo when we _____
in Mexico. (travel)

2 He met his wife when he _____
in Japan. (live)

3 _____ she _____ a coat
when she went out? (wear)

4 The sun _____ when I went to work.
(shine)

5 What _____ you _____ at 7:30 last night? (do)

6 I _____ when you gave the
instructions. (not listen)

7 They _____ TV when I arrived.
(not watch)

8 It started to rain when we _____ in
the park. (run)

b Put the verbs into the simple past or past continuous.

She arrived when we were having dinner.
(arrive, have)

1 I _____ my arm when I _____ soccer.
(break, play)

2 _____ you _____ fast when the police
_____ you? (drive, stop)

3 It _____ when we _____ the restaurant.
(snow, leave)

4 I _____ the game because I _____.
(not see, work)

5 When you _____ me, I _____ to my
boss. (call, talk)

6 We _____ in the library when we _____.
(study, meet)

7 _____ they _____ in Tokyo when they
_____ their first baby? (live, have)

← p.17

2C

a Put the sentences in the correct order.

- A ☐ He explained that he was looking for a thief, and then he got on the bus.
- B ☐ Then another man tried to do the same.
- C ☒ 1 Last week I was waiting for a bus.
- D ☐ The next day, I saw the story on a local news website.
- E ☐ When I asked the second man what he was doing, he told me that he was a police officer.
- F ☐ A few seconds later, he got off the bus with the thief.
- G ☐ The bus arrived, but suddenly a man ran in front of me and got on.
- H ☐ After that, a police car came and took the thief away.

b Complete the sentences with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

We couldn't find a taxi, so we walked home.

1 _____ it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.

2 I woke up in the night _____ there was a noise.

3 I called him, _____ his cell phone was turned off.

4 _____ she's very nice, she doesn't have many friends.

5 There was nothing on TV, _____ I went to bed.

6 All the cafés were full _____ it was a holiday.

7 She wanted to be a doctor, _____ she failed her exams.

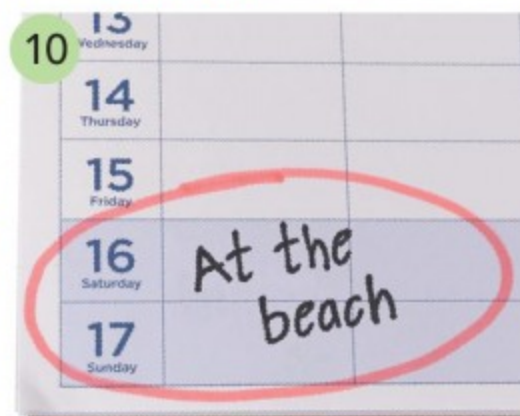
8 The garden looked very beautiful, _____ I took a photograph.

9 _____ the team played well, they didn't win.

← p.19

1 PHRASES WITH GO

a Match the phrases and photos.



- ☐ go abroad /ə'brɒd/
- ☐ go away for the weekend
- ☐ go by bus (or car, plane, train)
- ☐ go camping
- ☐ go for a walk
- ☐ go on vacation
- ☐ go out at night
- ☐ go sightseeing /'saɪtsiɪŋ/
- ☐ go skiing (or walking, biking)
- ☐ go swimming (or sailing, surfing, fishing)

b 2.6 Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Test yourself or a partner.

2 OTHER VACATION PHRASES

a Complete the verb phrases.

book buy have rent spend stay
sunbathe /'sʌnbəɪð/ take

stay _____ in a hotel / at a _____ a good time
_____ campsite / with friends _____ money / time
_____ photos _____ an apartment /
_____ souvenirs /suvə'nɪrɪz/ a bicycle / skis
_____ on the beach _____ a flight / a hotel
_____ online

b 2.7 Listen and check.

c Test yourself. Cover the verbs. Remember the phrases.

3 ADJECTIVES

a Match the questions and answers.

- 1 What was the weather like? It was...
- 2 What was the hotel like? It was...
- 3 What was the town like? It was...
- 4 What were the people like? They were...

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> + <u>comfortable</u> , <u>luxurious</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>basic</u> , <u>dirty</u> , <u>uncomfortable</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> + <u>friendly</u> , <u>helpful</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>unfriendly</u> , <u>unhelpful</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> + <u>beautiful</u> , <u>nice</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>noisy</u> , <u>crowded</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> + <u>warm</u> , <u>sunny</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>very windy</u> , <u>foggy</u> , <u>cloudy</u> |

b 2.8 Listen and check.

General affirmative and negative adjectives

- great, nice, wonderful, fantastic
- OK, not bad, all right
- awful, horrible, terrible

ACTIVATION Talk to a partner. Which do you prefer? Why?

- going abroad or going on vacation in your country
- going by car, bus, plane, or train
- going to the beach or going to a city
- staying in a hotel (or apartment) or going camping
- sunbathing, going sightseeing, or going for walks
- hot, sunny weather or cool, cloudy weather
- going on vacation with friends or going with your family

p.15