

G narrative tenses, past perfect continuous, so / such...that

V air travel

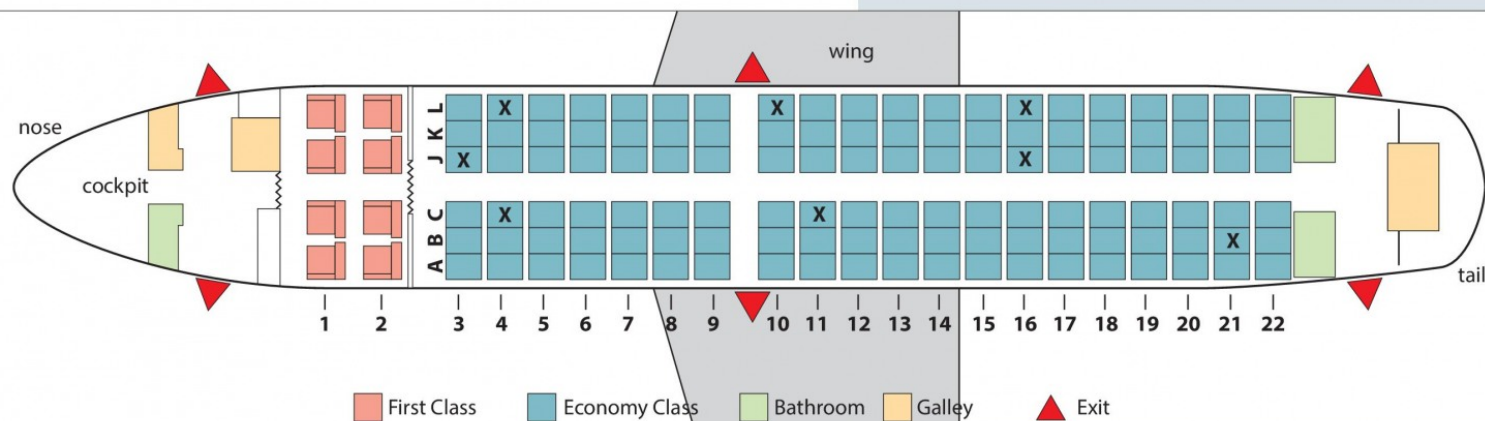
P irregular past forms, sentence rhythm

1 LISTENING & VOCABULARY air travel

- a **3.1** Listen to some announcements. Would you hear them when traveling by train or by plane? Write **T** or **P**.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ H ☐ I ☐ J ☐
- b **3.2** Listen again to the ones you would hear when traveling by train (or subway). What do you need to know if you want to travel on...?
1 the 9:04 train to Waterbury
2 the Hudson Line service to Grand Central Terminal
3 the 10:25 to Chicago, in the dining car
4 the J, M, and Z trains
- c **3.3** Listen again to the ones you would hear when traveling by plane. Answer the questions for each one.
• Would you hear it in the airport terminal or on the plane?
• What is it asking people to do?
- d **3.4** Listen to some extracts from the announcements 1–6 in **c**. What do these formal words and phrases mean?
1 approximately 4 place, personal electronic devices
2 locate 5 requiring
3 proceed to 6 disembark, rear
- e **V p.154 Vocabulary Bank Air travel**

2 READING

- a When you travel by plane, bus, or train, do you usually prefer to sit in the front, in the middle, or in the back? Do you prefer a window seat or an aisle seat? Why?
- b Look at the seating diagram of a plane and the seats marked with an X. Then read the article about where to sit on a plane and match the seat numbers to the correct paragraphs.



How to get the best seat



Every time you fly and have to choose a seat, you ask yourself, "Which is the best seat to choose?" The answer is that it depends entirely on your priorities as a passenger. *Telegraph Travel* has sifted through the research to reveal the top spots.



If you want a speedy exit

You're on a three-day weekend trip to Chicago, and you're traveling light with just a small carry-on bag in the ¹ _____. You want to maximize the amount of time you spend at your destination and minimize the time spent on the plane. Verdict? You need to grab an aisle seat towards the front of the plane on the left, which is where the main exit is located and where passengers leave the aircraft from.

If you want to sleep

Sleep is hard to come by at an ² _____ of 35,000 feet. There are so many things conspiring against you that it's hard to nod off: the hum of the engines, the passenger next to you needing to get out, the lack of neck support in your seat. Some places, however, are better than others, for example, some areas of the ³ _____ are less noisy. Window seats give you control of the window blind and a place to rest your head; they also mean you don't need to be woken up every time the passenger next to you needs to go to the bathroom. The verdict? A window seat at the front of the plane, where it is also quieter.

If you don't like turbulence

Turbulence does, of course, shake the entire aircraft, but experts claim there are some seats on a plane where bumps will feel less intense. The verdict? Sit in the middle of the plane, above the wings, which help keep the plane steady when the going gets tough.

If you need more legroom

Seats in exit rows have more legroom than most. These seats are, however, in such high demand that some airlines, especially ⁴ _____ ones, charge more for them. They also come with restrictions: passengers in exit rows, for instance, must be willing to assist in the ⁵ _____ of the aircraft during an emergency, so they are not available for children or people needing ⁶ _____. The verdict? If you're traveling without children, if you're in shape, and you can afford it, choose a seat in an exit row.

If you want a better dining experience

According to Professor Charles Spence – author of *Gastrophysics: The New Science of Eating* – plane food tastes better at the front of the aircraft, where it is quieter and the air is more humid. "Dry cabin air and the loud ⁷ _____ noise all contribute to our inability to taste and smell food and drink," he told *Telegraph Travel*. Verdict? Sit as close to the cockpit as possible if you want to make plane food taste better. More often than not, you'll also get served first.

If you're safety-conscious

Airlines and plane manufacturers will tell you that all seats are equal when it comes to matters of safety. However, some seats are more equal than others. A 2007 study by the magazine *Popular Mechanics* found that passengers sitting near the ⁸ _____ of a plane were 40 percent more likely to survive a crash than those sitting in the first few rows. Verdict? Sit as far back as possible.

If you want to have an empty seat next to you

If you are flying with a companion, try booking both the aisle and the window seat. You will often find that the middle seat – because it is the least favored by passengers traveling solo – has been left empty. Relax and enjoy it.

c Now read the article again and complete it with a word or phrase from the box.

altitude cabin engine evacuation
low-cost overhead compartment
special assistance tail

d According to the information in the article, which do you now think would be the best seat for you?

e Grammar in context so / such...that...

There are **so many** things conspiring against you **that** it's hard to nod off...

These seats are, however, in **such high demand that** some airlines, especially low-cost ones, charge more for them.

We often use **so / such...that** to express a consequence.

- Use **so** + adjective or adverb, e.g., *The taxi driver drove so quickly (that) we got to the airport on time.*
- Use **so much** + uncountable noun and **so many** + plural countable noun, e.g., *There was so much traffic / There were so many buses on the road (that) we nearly missed our flight.*
- Use **such a** + adjective + single countable noun, e.g., *It was such a great hotel (that) we want to go back there.*
- Use **such** + adjective + uncountable or plural noun, e.g., *We had such terrible weather / such small rooms (that) we didn't enjoy the vacation.*

Complete with **so**, **so much / many**, **such**, or **such a**.

- 1 The flight was _____ long that I got really bored.
- 2 I had _____ noisy child behind me that I couldn't sleep.
- 3 I slept _____ badly on the flight from New York that the jet lag was worse than usual.
- 4 There were _____ people at check-in that we had to stand in line for nearly 45 minutes.
- 5 We had _____ luggage that we had to get two carts.
- 6 We met _____ nice people in the hotel that we were never bored.

3 SPEAKING

In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

If you have flown several times

- 1 How often do you fly? What kinds of airlines do you usually use?
- 2 When was the last flight you took? Where did you go? What for? Where did you sit?
- 3 Have you ever flown long-haul? Where did you go? How long was the flight? Did you get jet lag?
- 4 How do you feel about flying? Have you ever had a very bad experience on a flight?

If you have never / hardly ever flown

- 1 When was the last time you went on a trip? Where did you go? What for?
- 2 How do you usually travel a) short distances, b) longer distances? Why do you choose to travel this way?
- 3 What's the farthest you've ever traveled? Why did you go there?
- 4 What's your favorite way of traveling? Why?

Have you ever...

- been very delayed when traveling? How long for?
- missed a flight, train, or bus? Why? What did you do?
- had to sit near a screaming baby (or a child that kept kicking your seat) on a plane, train, or bus? What did you do?
- had to catch a connecting flight, train, or bus with very little time to spare? Did you catch it?

4 LISTENING



- a You are going to listen to an airline pilot talking on a radio program. Before you listen, discuss questions 1–6 with a partner and imagine what the answers will be.
- 1 What weather conditions are the most dangerous when you are flying a plane?
 - 2 Is turbulence really dangerous?
 - 3 Which is more dangerous, take-off or landing?
 - 4 Why do passengers have to turn off electronic devices and put their tray tables up during take-off and landing?
 - 5 Is it really worth listening to safety demonstrations?
 - 6 Do you ever get scared?
- b 3.9 Listen to the program. How many of the pilot's answers did you predict correctly?
- c Listen again and take notes. How does he explain his answers?
- d What did the pilot say that might make you feel more relaxed the next time you fly?

5 GRAMMAR narrative tenses, past perfect continuous

- a Read a newspaper story about a Spirit Airlines flight. What had made its way onto the plane? What happened during the flight?
- b Read the story again and circle the correct form of the verbs 1–8.
- c Now look at a sentence from the story. What was the flight like before the bat appeared? What tense do you think the **highlighted** verb is?

The plane **had been flying** for nearly 30 minutes before the creature made its appearance in the passenger cabin. Up until that point, the flight had been routine.

- d p.136 Grammar Bank 3A
- e In pairs or groups, try to complete the two sentences in four different ways, using the four narrative tenses.
- 1 The police stopped the driver because he...
 - 2 I couldn't sleep last night because...

Routine flight goes “batty”

Passengers on a Spirit Airlines flight from Charlotte, North Carolina to Newark, New Jersey on July 31, 2018, were surprised when a bat was spotted flying on board. The plane had been flying for nearly 30 minutes before the creature made its appearance in the passenger cabin. Up until that point, the flight had been routine. Most passengers ¹*had sat / were sitting* quietly in their seats, enjoying a drink and a snack. Once passengers ²*realized / had realized* that a bat was on the plane, they began taking videos as it frantically swooped through the cabin. One video posted to social media shows a passenger running down the aisle as others ³*had screamed / were screaming*.

Peter Scattini, one of the passengers on board, ⁴*tweeted / was tweeting* a video of the bat with the following text, “Me, twice a year: ‘I’ll never fly Spirit again.’ Me, this morning, after deciding I’d rather save 12 dollars.” Another passenger, who ⁵*had filmed / was filming* the bat, posted a video that showed people laughing as they watched the bat fly through the cabin.



A spokesperson for Spirit Airlines said, “The bat was eventually corralled into a lavatory and ⁶*removed / had removed* once on the ground by animal control officers. The aircraft was disinfected and searched as a precaution.” The spokesperson continued, “It is believed the bat started its journey in Charlotte, flying into an overhead bin while our crews ⁷*had done / were doing* overnight maintenance. No one was hurt in this incident, including the bat.”









Videos of the bat ⁸*went / were going* viral on social media, prompting hundreds of people to make jokes about the airline, including Stephen Colbert, host of The Late Show, who tweeted, “I can’t believe there was a bat on a Spirit Airlines flight. I’ve only ever seen raccoons.”


Adapted from The Independent

6 PRONUNCIATION irregular past forms, sentence rhythm

- a Write the simple past of the following verbs in the chart, according to the pronunciation of the vowel sound.


become catch cut drive fall fight fly hear
hide hold hurt keep leave lie read
ride say sleep tell think throw write

1 	2 	3 	4 
		caught	
5 	6 	7 	8 
			became

- b Look at the verbs in a again. Which ones have a past participle that is different from the simple past form? Write these past participles in the chart.
- c  3.12 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.
- d Read a short anecdote about a flight. With a partner, guess what the missing verbs might be.



This ¹ _____ when my **wife** and I were on a flight to **New York**, and we'd been ² _____ for a few hours. I was ³ _____, and my wife was ⁴ _____ a movie, when **suddenly**, we ⁵ _____ an announcement – "Is there a **doctor** on board?" It ⁶ _____ out that a woman was ⁷ _____ a baby! Luckily, two doctors ⁸ _____ forward, and the baby was ⁹ _____ safely.

- e  3.13 Listen and fill in the blanks. Practice reading the anecdote aloud with the correct rhythm, with light stress on the main verbs and other **bold** words.

7 SPEAKING

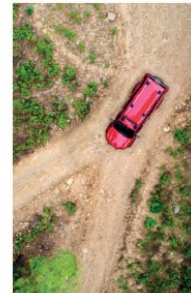
- a  **Communication** Flight stories **A** p.107 **B** p.112
Read a newspaper story. Then tell your partner the story.

- b You are going to tell an anecdote. The story can either be true or invented. If it's invented, you must try to tell it in such a convincing way that your partner thinks it's true. Choose one of the topics below and plan what you're going to say. Use the language in the **Telling an anecdote** box to help you, and ask your teacher for any other words you need.

Talk about a time when you...



were robbed or lost something important when you were traveling or on vacation.



got completely lost while traveling in another city or country.



arrived home from a trip and had a surprise.

Telling an anecdote

Setting the scene

This happened (to me) when I was...

I was...-ing when...

I..., because I had / hadn't...

The main events

I decided to..., because...

So then I...

Suddenly / At that moment,...

What happened in the end

In the end / Eventually,...

It turned out that...

I felt...

- c In pairs, **A** tell **B** your story. **B** show interest and ask for more details. Decide whether you think the story is true or not. Then switch roles.

This happened to me a few years ago, when I was on vacation in Florida. I was swimming in the ocean one day when I saw a shark.

(Really? How big was it?)

narrative tenses: simple past, past continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous

narrative tenses

- 1 We **arrived** at the airport and **checked in**. 3.10
- 2 We **were having** dinner when the plane hit some turbulence. At nine o'clock most people on the plane **were reading** or **were trying** to sleep.
- 3 When we arrived at the airport, we suddenly realized that we'd **left** one of the suitcases in the taxi.
- 4 We'd **been flying** for about two hours when suddenly the captain told us to fasten our seat belts because we were flying into some very bad weather.

- 1 We use the **simple past** to talk about consecutive actions or situations in the past, i.e., for the main events in a story.
- 2 We use the **past continuous** (was / were + verb + -ing) to describe a longer continuous past action or situation that was in progress when another action happened, or to describe an action or situation that was not complete at a past time.
- 3 We use the **past perfect** (had + past participle) to talk about the "earlier past," i.e., things that happened before the main event(s).

- 4 We use the **past perfect continuous** (had been + verb + -ing) with action verbs (go, play, watch, etc.) to talk about longer continuous actions or situations that started before the main events happened and continued up to that point. Nonaction verbs (e.g., be, have, know, like, etc.) are not usually used in the past continuous or past perfect continuous.

past perfect simple or continuous?

Lina was crying because she'd **been reading** a very sad book. 3.11

Lina didn't want to see the movie, because she'd already **read** the book.

- The past perfect continuous emphasizes the continuation of an activity. The past perfect simple emphasizes the completion of an activity.

a Circle the correct verb form.



Ava and Ryan Miller got / were getting a nasty surprise when they ¹ *had checked in* / *were checking in* at Calgary International Airport yesterday with their baby, Alec. They ² *had won* / *won* three free plane tickets to Mexico in a competition, and they ³ *were looking forward to* / *had been looking forward to* their trip for months. But, unfortunately, they ⁴ *had been forgetting* / *had forgotten* to get a passport for their son, so Alec couldn't fly. Luckily, they ⁵ *had arrived* / *were arriving* very early for their flight, so they still had time to do something about it. They ⁶ *had run* / *ran* to the police station in the airport to apply for an emergency passport. Ava ⁷ *was going* / *went* with Alec to the photo booth, while Ryan ⁸ *had filled out* / *was filling out* the forms. The passport was ready in an hour, so they ⁹ *hurried* / *were hurrying* to the gate and ¹⁰ *got* / *had got* on the plane just in time.

b Put the verb in parentheses in the past perfect simple (had done) or continuous (had been doing). If you think both are possible, use the continuous form.

His English was very good. He'd been learning it for five years. (learn)

- 1 I was really fed up because we _____ for hours. (wait)
- 2 She went to the police to report that someone _____ her bag. (steal)
- 3 It _____ all morning. The streets were wet, and there were puddles everywhere. (rain)
- 4 She got to work late because she _____ her phone at home and _____ go back and get it. (leave, have to)
- 5 I almost didn't recognize Tony at the party. He _____ a lot since I last saw him. (change)
- 6 The tourists' faces were very red. They _____ in the sun all morning and they _____ any sunscreen. (sit, not put on)
- 7 I could see from their expressions that my parents _____. (argue)
- 8 Jamilla had a bandage on her arm because she _____ off her bike that morning. (fall)
- 9 I was amazed because I _____ such an enormous plane before. (never see)
- 10 How long _____ you _____ before you realized that you were lost? (walk)

1 AT THE AIRPORT

a Match the words and definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 A Airport terminal | 6 G Departures board |
| 2 B Baggage drop | 7 H Gate |
| 3 C Baggage claim | 8 I Runway |
| 4 D Check-in desk | 9 J Security |
| 5 E Customs | 10 K (airline) Lounge |

- A a building at an airport divided into Arrivals and Departures
 B an electronic display showing **flight times** and if the flight is **on time**, **boarding**, **closed**, or **delayed**
 C where you hand in any checked **baggage** (bags, suitcases, etc.) and are given a **boarding pass** if you don't already have one
 D where you take your luggage to check it in if you already have your boarding pass
 E where they check that you are not trying to take prohibited items (e.g., **liquids** or **sharp objects**) onto the plane, by **scanning** your **carry-on luggage** and making you walk through a metal detector
 F where passengers who are traveling **business** or **first class** can wait for their flight
 G where you show your boarding pass and ID and **board** your flight
 H where planes **take off** and **land**
 I where you **collect** your luggage on arrival, and where there are usually **carts** for carrying heavy suitcases
 J where your luggage may be **checked** to see if you are bringing **illegal goods** into the country

b **3.5** Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the words and look at the definitions. Say the words.

2 ON BOARD

a Complete the text with the words in the box.

aisle /aɪl/ cabin crew /'kæbəŋ kru/ connecting flight /kə'nektɪŋ flaɪt/
 direct flights /dɪ'rekt flaɪts/ jet lag /'dʒet læg/
 long-haul flights /lɒŋ hɔl 'flaɪts/ row /rou/ seat belts /'sit belts/
 turbulence /'tɜːbələns/

I often fly to Chile on business. I always choose an ¹aisle seat, so that I can get up and walk around more easily. My favorite place to sit is the emergency exit ² so I have more legroom. Sometimes there's ³ when the plane flies over the Andes, which I don't enjoy, and the ⁴ tells the passengers to put their ⁵ on. There aren't any ⁶ to Santiago from Calgary, so I usually have to get a ⁷ in Toronto. Whenever I take ⁸, I always suffer from ⁹ because of the time difference and I feel tired for several days.

b **3.6** Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the words in the box. Read the text aloud with the correct words in the blanks.

3 TRAVEL, TRIP, OR JOURNEY?

a Complete the sentences with *travel*, *trip*, or *journey*.

- Have a good trip! Hope the weather's great!
- A** How long was your _____ across China?
B It was about two months long, and it was amazing.
- Do you have to _____ much for your job?
- Have a good _____! See you when you get back.

b **3.7** Listen and check. Which word...?

- is usually used as a verb
- just refers to going from one place to another
- covers going somewhere, staying there, and coming back.

4 PHRASAL VERBS RELATED TO AIR TRAVEL

a Complete the sentences with a phrasal verb from the box in the past tense.

check in drop-off fill out get off
 get on pick up (x2) take off

- My husband dropped me off at the airport two hours before the flight.
- I _____ online the day before I was going to fly.
- As soon as I _____ the plane, I put my bag in the overhead compartment.
- The plane _____ late because of the bad weather.
- When I _____ my luggage at the baggage claim, I bumped into an old friend who had been on the same flight.
- I _____ the immigration form for the US, which the cabin crew gave me shortly before landing.
- When I _____ the plane, I felt exhausted after the long flight.
- My flight arrived really late at night, but luckily, a friend _____ me _____ at the airport.

b **3.8** Listen and check.