

G expressing future plans and arrangements

V travel and tourism

P homophones

What kind of traveler are you?

What do your vacation habits say about you? Do you love soaking up the sun or immersing yourself in the culture? Find out what kind of globetrotter you are...

Start here!



1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

travel and tourism

- What kind of traveler are you? Take the quiz and find out.
- C Communication** What kind of traveler are you? p110 Read about your traveler type.
- V p.171 Vocabulary Bank** Travel and tourism.

2 READING

- What's the difference between people who...?
 - go to Las Vegas or Cancún
 - go to Outer Mongolia
 - enjoy meeting local people
 - enjoy meeting people from their own country
 - buy lots of souvenirs
 - think souvenirs are tacky
- Read the article. Which of these sentences best summarizes its message?
 - Travelers think they're superior to tourists, but in fact it's the other way around.
 - There's no real difference between travelers and tourists.
 - Tourists' bad reputation is partly deserved.

Why I'm absolutely sick of the traveler vs. tourist debate

Courtney Jones



- 1 Travelers really experience places. Tourists **rush around** too much to **check** things **off** a list. Travelers are cultured. Tourists only **care about** getting good Instagram photos...and on and on and onnnnn.
- 5 Am I a tourist because I take selfies? Or am I a traveler because I have a GoPro and capture some pretty intense moments? Seriously, I'm beyond **sick of** this debate. First of all, who cares? Not me. Secondly, just because someone travels differently than you, it doesn't mean their traveling style is wrong.
- 10 I've heard this argument surface in a million ways. When I was backpacking Australia in an old van, my peers would make comments about how people staying in hostels "weren't really seeing the country." The people staying in hostels would comment that people staying in luxury hotels weren't experiencing Australia properly. Now that my travel style is more aligned to luxury, I hear comments about how backpackers are just out to party and totally **miss out** on culture. There are countless articles out there about how annoying "tourists" are; that
- 15 they're selfie-stick obsessed and don't respect cultural behaviors. Sure, there are people out there like that, but why do we have to label that person a tourist?

Being rude doesn't make someone a tourist, it makes them a rude person.

- 20 The traveler vs. tourist debate is not a new one. It's been around for ages, and I feel like every "serious" traveler is trying to prove they're not a tourist. They're trying to prove that they really get the world. You know, that unlike most people, they immerse themselves in culture. Whatever.
- I really hate narrow stereotypes. I'm not a tourist because I have a shirt that says "Texas," just like I'm not a traveler because I spent six months living in a van in rural Australia. I'm someone who enjoys exploring. End of conversation.
- 25 I don't care how other people travel. My travel style has changed significantly over the past few years. It changes as my lifestyle, situation, and preferences change, and I'm OK with that. Just because I enjoy luxury travel now doesn't mean I've **sold out**. It means I'm in a different place in life and it's what works for me
- 30 now. Do I judge backpackers? Well, yeah, sometimes, when they annoy me. But I also judge super pretentious luxury travelers. I don't judge people because they're a "traveler" or because they're a "tourist"; I judge people when they're inappropriate. It doesn't matter how someone travels, annoying people will always annoy me.
- 35 **Why do we have to be either a traveler or a tourist? Why can't we just be a person who likes the world?**
- Take advantage of the opportunities that arise for you. Sometimes places are overdone, so leave the beaten path if you feel it's right; however, keep in mind that sometimes places are popular for a reason. You know, because they're awesome!
- 40 Try not to **rule a place out** just because you know someone who took a selfie there, but also don't avoid a place just because you haven't seen it on Instagram. There is no right way to travel. One basic rule: respect the culture of the place you're in and don't be so obnoxious that people hate you. Aside from that, it's your life and your own experience. Do what you want and have an amazing time doing it!
- 45 What do you think? Should people be labeled one or the other? Does it matter? Leave a comment with your thoughts!

- c Read the article again. According to the writer, are the following sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false)? Underline the parts of the text that show her opinion.
- 1 Tourists don't take the time to really experience a destination.
 - 2 There is only one way to travel correctly.
 - 3 The author's travel style has remained the same since she traveled through Australia in a van.
 - 4 The traveler vs. tourist debate is a relatively new argument because of the rise of Instagram.
 - 5 The writer judges people based on their behavior.
 - 6 Be wary of travel that takes you to remote places.
 - 7 It's best to avoid places you've seen posted about on social media.
 - 8 Both travelers and tourists should honor the customs and beliefs of the places they visit.

LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- d Look at the **highlighted** phrasal verbs and try to figure out their meaning. Then match them to 1–7.
- 1 give up one's beliefs _____
 - 2 move with great speed _____
 - 3 not take part in _____
 - 4 decide something is not suitable _____
 - 5 hate someone or something very much _____
 - 6 worth worrying about _____
 - 7 put a mark beside an item on a list to show that it has been dealt with _____
- e Work in groups and answer the questions.
- 1 Do you agree with the writer's opinion of the traveler vs. tourist debate?
 - 2 Do you consider yourself to be more of a tourist than a traveler, or vice versa?
 - 3 Has tourism had a significant effect where you live? Has it been positive or negative?

3 WRITING

Wp.124 Writing A discursive essay (2): **Taking sides** Analyze a model essay and write a discursive essay about road charging or healthy lifestyles.

4 GRAMMAR expressing future plans and arrangements

- a Look at the messages and circle the correct form of the verbs in *italics*. Check (✓) if you think both are possible.

1'm leaving / *I'll be leaving* for the airport soon, so I should be there in plenty of time. *2*'ll let / *I'm going to let* you know if there's any delay.

Fingers crossed! Can't wait to see you!

Delayed! *3*It now leaves / *It's now leaving* at 6:30. Hope they're telling the truth... 😞

Typical! Oh, well. *4*'ll be waiting / *I'm waiting* for you in Arrivals.

We're due *5*to start / *starting* boarding at 6:00, so it looks as if it really is leaving at 6:30! 😊

😊😊😊

We're about *6*board / *to board* at last! See you soon.

- b **G p.157 Grammar Bank 8B** Learn more about expressing future plans and arrangements, and practice it.
- c Are you planning any trips or journeys right now? Have you made any of the arrangements? If so, tell a partner.

5 LISTENING

- a You're going to listen to Clive Oxenden, who lives in Spain, describing a disastrous journey. Look at the headline. Where do you think he was trying to travel to and why? What kind of problems might he have had?

Christmas getaway crippled by storms

- b Listen to Clive's story. After each part, answer the questions with a partner.

8.9

- Where was Clive traveling to / from? Who with? When?
- What happened before take-off and why did it worry him?

What do you think might have happened next?

8.10

- When did things start going wrong?
- What did the pilot tell them?
- How do you think Clive felt and why?

What do you think might have happened next?

8.11

- What did the pilot decide to do?
- How did the people on the plane react?
- How did the pilot explain what had happened?

What do you think might have happened next?

8.12

- Where did they end up going?
- Why did the pilot think they would be able to land there?
- How did the passengers feel when they landed and what did they do?

What do you think might have happened next?

8.13

- What were the passengers then told to do? Why?
- What alternative were they given?

What do you think might have happened next?

8.14

- What did the people with children all decide to do?
- What did Clive and his family do?
- When did Clive and his family eventually get home?

LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- c Look at the **highlighted** words and expressions from the listening exercise. Explain what they mean in your own words.

- he said in the message that there was a very bad storm in London with **gale-force winds**...
- as we were **approaching** Gatwick...
- we're going to **circle** for a while...
- then we started getting the worst **turbulence** I've ever experienced...
- the plane suddenly **shot back up** in the air...
- The plane started **gaining height**...
- we're off to** Holland now.
- it was a good landing, little bit **bumpy**...
- everyone was very **relieved** to get down on the ground...
- So then, everyone had a little bit of a **dilemma**...

- d How would you have felt in Clive's position? Do you think you would have made the same decisions?



6 SPEAKING

- a Think about a bad trip you've had (it could be when you were on vacation, or just something that happened on your way to work or school). Look at the plan below and decide what you are going to say.



1 Set the scene

One of the worst trips I've ever had...
It happened (a few months) ago...
I was traveling...



2 Give the details

Everything was fine until...
What happened was that...
Suddenly...
So anyway...
Finally...



3 End with a comment about how you felt

It was certainly the most...
I've never been so...
I'll never forget it.



- b Work in groups of three or four and tell each other about your experience. Use the plan to help you tell your story.

7 PRONUNCIATION homophones



Homophones

You're not **allowed** to use this gym unless you have a membership.

I read **aloud** to my children before they go to bed every night.

allowed and **aloud** are homophones. They are words that are spelled differently and have different meanings, but are pronounced exactly the same.

- a With a partner, complete each pair of sentences with homophones.

1 /pɪr/

- a We walked along the pier, watching the fishing boats on the water.
b Searching for elephants, the safari guide continued to peer into the distance.

2 /weɪt/

- a We've got a three-hour _____ before the flight leaves.
b What's the maximum _____ for carry-on bags on this flight?

3 /bɔːd/

- a We're _____! We don't want to visit anymore museums!
b The passengers are waiting to _____ the plane.

4 /breɪk/

- a We spent spring _____ in Mexico.
b The airport bus had to _____ suddenly when a truck pulled out.

5 /fɛr/

- a My ticket cost twice as much as yours. It's not _____!
b How much is the air _____ to Australia?

6 /pɪs/

- a Where's the _____ of paper with our flight details?
b We're going off the beaten track for some _____ and quiet.

7 /kæt/

- a I slept in a tent on an old army _____.
b We just barely _____ the train—it left seconds after we got on it.

8 /saɪt/

- a We visited an archaeological _____ on the banks of the Nile.
b My first _____ of the Grand Canyon completely took my breath away.

9 /θru/

- a After we arrived it took us a long time to get _____ immigration.
b The screener at Security _____ away my perfume because it was more than 3.4 ounces.

10 /swɪt/

- a We've booked the hotel's bridal _____ for our honeymoon.
b I don't really like to eat desserts. They're usually too _____ for me.

11 /'sɪriəl/

- a You'll need the _____ number of your laptop to make an insurance claim.
b There wasn't much for breakfast, just toast and _____.

12 /'weɪðər/

- a We can't decide _____ to go to Miami or Malibu for our next trip.
b Our flight was delayed for three hours because of bad _____.

- b Test a partner. **A** say one of the homophones, **B** say what the two spellings and meanings are. Then switch roles.



WRITING A DISCURSIVE ESSAY (2): TAKING SIDES

KEY SUCCESS FACTORS

- constructing an argument
- sustaining your case with examples
- showing that you have considered the opposing viewpoint

ANALYZING A MODEL TEXT

- a You have been asked to write the following essay:

Tourism always does a place more harm than good.

Discuss the question with a partner. Do you think that the effect of tourism on a country, city, or region is in general more positive or more negative? Why?

Topic sentences

In a well-written essay, the first sentence of a paragraph usually establishes what the paragraph is going to be about. This is sometimes called the "topic sentence."

- b In pairs, read each topic sentence below and imagine how the paragraph will continue. Do you think the essay will be in favor of or against tourism?
- A The infrastructure of an area is also often improved as a result of tourism.
 - B It is often claimed that popular tourist destinations are spoiled as a result of over-development.
 - C Tourism is one of the world's great growth industries.
 - D Another point in favor of tourism is that governments are becoming aware of the need to protect tourist areas in order to attract visitors.
 - E The main positive effect of tourism is on local economies and employment.
- c Now read the model essay and match topic sentences A–E to paragraphs 1–5.



Tourism always does a place more harm than good

- 1 _____ People today are traveling further and further, not only in the summer, but throughout the year. Although some people argue that mass tourism has a negative effect on destinations, in my view its influences are generally positive.
- 2 _____ Tourists need places to stay and things to do and this creates a wide range of jobs for local people. Vacationers also spend a great deal of money, which stimulates the economy of the region as well as benefiting the country as a whole.
- 3 _____ For example, when tourists start visiting an area, roads and public transportation tend to improve, or an airport may be built, all of which benefit local people as well as tourists.
- 4 _____ This is leading to better conservation not only of areas of natural beauty and endangered habitats in rural areas, but also of historic buildings and monuments in towns and cities.
- 5 _____ For instance, many people argue that tourist development results in ugly hotels and apartment buildings. This may have been true in the past, but nowadays developers recognize that new buildings should blend in with old ones and should not change the character of a place.
- 6 To sum up, I believe that, on the whole, tourism has a positive influence provided its development is properly planned and controlled. Tourist destinations have a lot to gain from visitors and the business they bring. In my opinion, it is possible for both tourists and local people to benefit and for popular tourist destinations to have a sustainable future.

d Read each paragraph again, with its topic sentence. Answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 Where does the writer state his overall opinion about tourism?
- 2 How many arguments are given to support his view?
- 3 What is the purpose of paragraph 5?



Using synonyms and richer vocabulary

When you are writing an essay, remember to vary and enrich your vocabulary by using synonyms where appropriate.

e Find synonyms in the essay for the following words and expressions:

- 1 tourists _____, _____
- 2 effects _____
- 3 for example _____
- 4 in general _____, _____

USEFUL LANGUAGE

f Complete the missing words. Some (but not all) are in the model essay.

Giving personal opinions

- 1 I **b** _____ that...
- 2 I **f** _____ that...
- 3 In my **v** _____, the influences of tourism are generally positive.
- 4 In my **o** _____, ...
- 5 **P** _____, I think that...

Introducing opposite arguments

- 6 Some / Many people **ar** _____...
- 7 It is often **cl** _____ **that** popular destinations are spoiled by tourism.
- 8 There are **th** _____ who say...

Refuting them

- 9 This **m** _____ **h** _____ been true in the past, but **n** _____...
- 10 There are a number of **fl** _____ in this argument.
- 11 That is simply not the **c** _____.

PLANNING WHAT TO WRITE

a Read the essay titles below. For each one, decide which side of the argument you are going to take, and think of three or four reasons with examples.

Drivers should be charged for using roads linking major towns and cities.

Our lifestyles are less healthy than our grandparents'.

b Compare with a partner. Decide which you think are the three most important reasons. Decide on typical opposing arguments that you could refute.

c Choose which of the essays you are going to write. Decide on the main paragraphs and write topic sentences for each one. Show your topic sentences to a partner and see if you can improve each other's sentences.

TIPS for writing a discursive essay where you take one side of an argument:

- Organize your essay into paragraphs, with a clear introduction and conclusion (see p.120).
- Begin each paragraph with a clear topic sentence and then develop the idea.
- Use synonyms to avoid repeating yourself.
- Use a variety of phrases for giving your opinion and introducing an opposing argument and refuting it.

WRITING

Write an essay of between 200 and 250 words on one of the topics above.

DRAFT your essay.

- Introduction: Introduce the topic and state your opinion.
- Main argument: Write two or three paragraphs giving your reasons.
- Opposing arguments: Write a paragraph stating one or more common opposing arguments and refuting each one.
- Conclusion: Sum up, stating what your arguments have shown.

EDIT the essay, making sure you've covered the main points, cutting any irrelevant information, and making sure it is the right length.

CHECK the essay for mistakes in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and register.

➔ p.81



present and future forms

- 1 I'm **seeing** Sarah tomorrow. We're **having** lunch together.
- 2 I'm **going to** have my hair cut tomorrow. She's **going to** get the last train home.
- 3 I'll **be going** to the supermarket later—do you want anything? Will we **be having** dinner at the usual time? I'm going to see a movie and it starts at 8:00.
- 4 The train **leaves** in five minutes. Our classes **start** next Tuesday.

- 1 The present continuous is the most common way to talk about arrangements, i.e., fixed plans for the future, when the time and place have been decided.
- 2 **be going to** is the most common way to express future plans and intentions and to imply that a decision has been made.

be going to or the present continuous?

In most cases you can use either *going to* or the present continuous without much difference in meaning. However, the present continuous emphasizes that a time and place to do something has been decided, while *going to* emphasizes the intention. Compare:

I'm seeing Sarah tomorrow. (= it's our arrangement)

I'm going to give her a birthday present. (= it's my intention)

We do not use the present continuous when it is clear that something is only an intention, but no arrangements have been made, e.g., *I'm going to talk to Mike about it when I see him next.*
NOT *I'm talking to Mike about it...*

- 3 The future continuous can often be used instead of the present continuous to refer to future arrangements.

- We sometimes use it to emphasize that we are talking about something that will happen anyway rather than something we have arranged. Compare:

I'm seeing Sarah tomorrow. (= I have arranged it)

I'll be seeing Sarah at the party tomorrow. (= it will happen anyway, but I didn't arrange it)

- It is often used to make polite inquiries about arrangements, e.g., *Will you be meeting us at the airport?*

- 4 We can use the simple present to talk about future events that are part of a timetable or a regular schedule.

other ways of expressing future arrangements

- 1 My sister **is due to** arrive at 7:30. Can you meet her at the train station?
- 2 My sister **is about to** have a baby, so I need to keep my phone turned on.
- 3 It has been announced that the president **is to visit** Brazil next month.

- 1 **be due to** + base form can be used to say that something is arranged or expected at a certain time.

- We also use *due* on its own to mean "expected," e.g., *The next train is due in five minutes.*

- 2 We use **be about to** + base form to say that something is going to happen very soon.

- We can also use **be on the verge of** + gerund with a similar meaning, but this is slightly more formal and implies something is more imminent, e.g., *It is believed that the senator is on the verge of resigning.*

- 3 We can use **be** + infinitive in a formal style to talk about official plans and arrangements.

- a **Circle** the right verb form. Check (✓) if both are possible.

I see / (I'm seeing) some friends after class tonight.

- 1 Don't call me between 5:00 and 6:00 because I'll **be having** / **have** a massage.

- 2 **A** What are you going to do this evening?

B I'm not sure. I'm probably **going to watch** / **watching** the game.

- 3 When I see my brother next I'm **going to ask** / **asking** him to pay me back the money I lent him.

- 4 My dad **is retiring** / **will be retiring** at the end of this year.

- 5 My flight **is due to arrive** / **arrives** at 6:00.

- 6 It'll be easy to recognize me when I arrive on Saturday. I'll **be wearing** / **I'm wearing** a white suit.

- 7 The new exhibition **is to open** / **is going to open** next month.

- 8 I'll **be seeing** / **I'm going to see** John at work tomorrow. I can give him your message then.

- 9 The train **is going to leave very soon** / **is about to leave**.

- b Look at the sentences you have checked. Is there any difference in meaning or register between the two forms?

- c Rewrite the sentences using the **bold** word.

I'm meeting Myriam tonight. **going**

I'm going to meet Myriam tonight.

- 1 We're going to leave in a minute. Could you call me back later? **about**

_____. Could you call me back later?

- 2 Our second-line manager is going to be promoted in the next few months. **due**

_____ in the next few months.

- 3 Are you going to the cafeteria at lunchtime? If so, could you get me a sandwich? **will**

_____? If so, could you get me a sandwich?

- 4 The board of directors are about to sign a new agreement. **point**

_____ a new agreement.

- 5 The manager intends to respond to your complaint in the near future. **responding**

_____ in the near future.

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1 VERBS & VERB PHRASES

- a Complete the collocations with the verbs in the list.

cancel chill out extend get away go
go on hit postpone recharge sample
set-off soak up wander around

- 1 set off (set out) on a journey / early / late
- 2 _____ a trip / a visit (= finish later than planned)
- 3 _____ camping / backpacking / sightseeing / for a stroll
- 4 _____ vacation / an outing / a trip / a safari / a trek / a cruise / a journey
- 5 _____ a trip / a flight / a visit (= decide not to go)
- 6 _____ (or put off) a trip / a visit (= reschedule it for a later time)
- 7 _____ the old town (= explore in a leisurely way)
- 8 _____ (unwind) (informal) after a tiring day
- 9 _____ (immerse yourself in) the atmosphere / the culture
- 10 _____ the local cuisine
- 11 _____ the stores **IDM**
- 12 _____ from it all **IDM**
- 13 _____ your batteries **IDM**

- b 8.7 Listen and check. What do you think the three idioms mean?

2 DESCRIBING PLACES

- a Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in the list.

brehtaking /brɛθtɪkɪŋ/ dull /dʌl/ lively /laɪvli/
off the beaten track /ɒf ðə 'bi:tən træk/ overcrowded /oʊvər'kraʊdəd/
overrated /oʊvər'reɪtəd/ picturesque /pɪktʃə'resk/ remote /rɪ'moʊt/
spoiled /spɔɪld/ tacky /tæki/ touristy /'tɔːrɪsti/ unspoiled /ʌn'spɔɪld/

- 1 I think that restaurant's overrated. (= with a better reputation than it really deserves)
- 2 The museum's pretty _____, but the café's good. (= boring)
- 3 The stores are very _____, but we bought some nice things. (= designed to attract a lot of tourists)
- 4 The oceanfront has been _____ by all the new hotels. (= changed for the worse)
- 5 It's a really _____ area at night. (= full of life and energy)
- 6 We found a great coffee shop on a side street in Los Angeles, _____. (= away from where people usually go)
- 7 The hotel pool is always _____. (= with too many people)
- 8 The view is absolutely _____. (= very impressive, spectacular)
- 9 We went to a very _____ little fishing village yesterday. (= pretty, especially in a way that looks old-fashioned)
- 10 The souvenirs were all plastic Eiffel Towers and key rings, really _____ stuff. (= cheap, badly made, and / or lacking in taste)
- 11 The site of the temple is extremely _____—you can only get there on foot and it takes four hours. (far away from places where other people live)
- 12 It's a lovely city, almost completely _____ by tourism. (beautiful because it has not been changed)

- b 8.8 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Talk about your last vacation using some of the collocations in 1.

Can you think of a place in your country that you could describe with each of the adjectives in 2?