

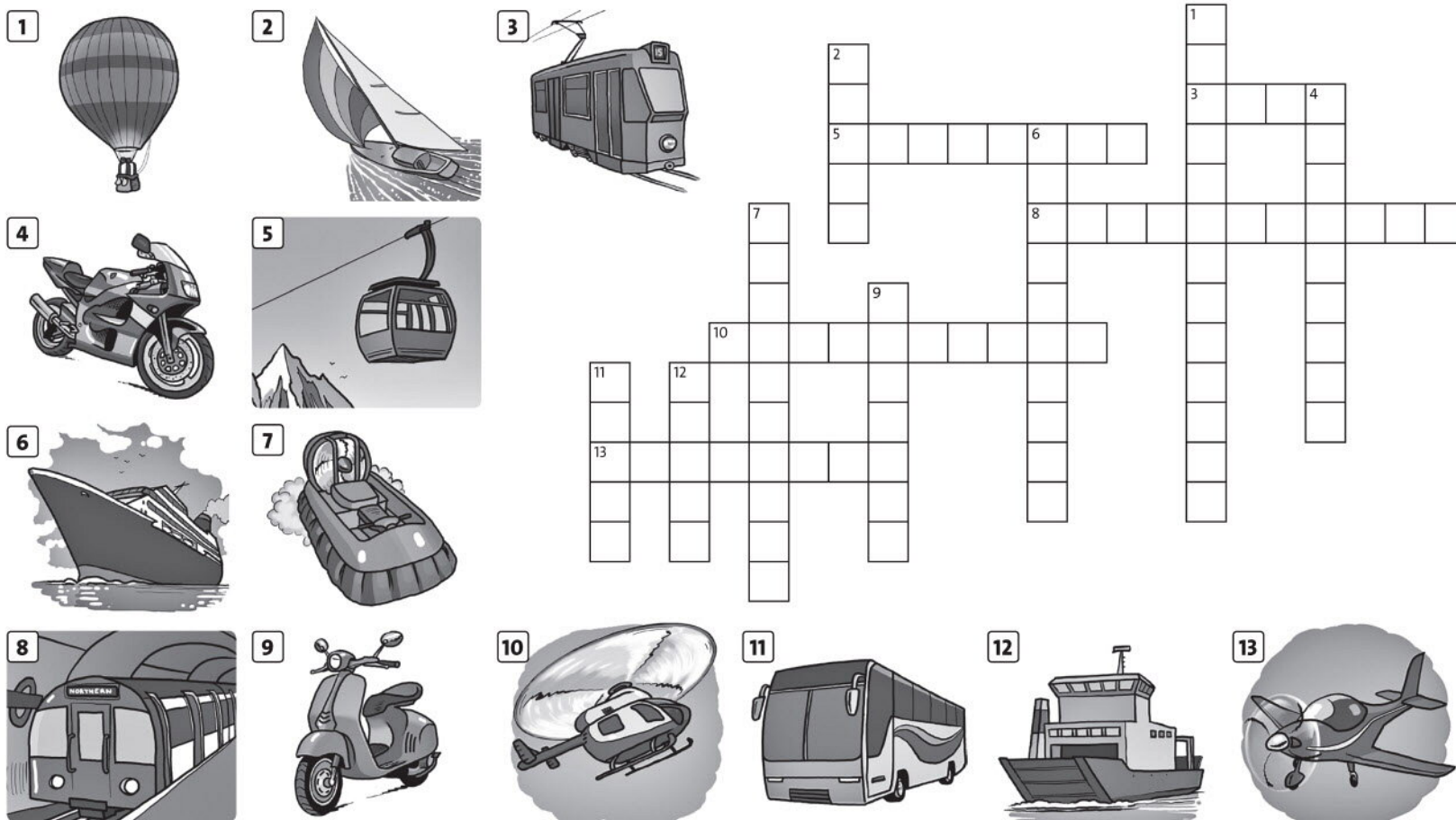
Vocabulary

A

Travel and transport

I can talk about travel and transport.

1 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.

2 Divide the forms of transport into groups. (Do not include *cable car*.)

Air

Sea

Rail

Road

3 Complete the compound nouns with the words below.

barrier bay buffet check-in coach filling
gate hall level office park room station
taxi ticket train

1 arrivals _____

2 _____ car

3 car _____

4 _____ desk

5 coach _____

6 _____ station

7 departure _____

8 _____ station

9 lost property _____

10 _____ crossing

11 service _____

12 _____ rank

13 waiting _____

14 _____ office

15 ticket _____

16 _____ station

4 Complete the sentences with compound nouns from exercise 3.

1 After you get off a plane, you collect your baggage in the _____.

2 Where a road crosses a railway line, there's a _____.

3 If you lose something on a train or a bus, go to the _____.

4 If you get hungry on a train journey, buy something in the _____.

5 If you need petrol when driving in a city, stop at a _____.

6 Before you get on a flight, show your ticket and passport at the _____.

7 At many train stations you have to go through a _____ to get onto the platform.

8 If you need a rest while driving along a motorway, stop at a _____.

5 2.11 Listen to three conversations. Where are the people? Choose from the places below. There are two extra places.

airport deck departure gate platform port

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Third conditional

I can talk about imaginary events in the past.



1 Complete the third conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If I _____ (be) hungry, I _____ (buy) a sandwich in the buffet car.
- 2 We _____ (book) a cabin if they _____ (not be) so expensive.
- 3 If we _____ (stop) at the filling station, we _____ (not run out) of petrol.
- 4 If you _____ (look) at the departures board, you _____ (know) which gate to go to.
- 5 What _____ you _____ (do) if the airline _____ (lose) your luggage?
- 6 We _____ (not go) out on deck if the weather _____ (not be) so lovely.
- 7 If you _____ (find) a bag on a train, _____ you _____ (take) it to the lost property office?
- 8 I _____ (not use) the car park if I _____ (can) park on the street.
- 9 If I _____ (need) a taxi, I _____ (wait) at the taxi rank.

2 Match the sentence halves. Then rewrite them as third conditional sentences.

- 1 We missed the ferry because ☒ e
 - 2 We got lost because ☐
 - 3 I couldn't get on the plane because ☐
 - 4 The train was late because ☐
 - 5 The car crashed because ☐
 - 6 We didn't take the cable car because ☐
- a I didn't have my passport with me.
 b we wanted to walk up the mountain.
 c you forgot the satnav.
 d the driver didn't see the red light.
 e we were late setting off.
 f there was snow on the line.

1 We wouldn't have missed the ferry if we hadn't been late setting off.

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

3 Write questions using the prompts.

- 1 where / you / go / on holiday / last summer / if / you / have / the choice?

Where would you have gone _____

- 2 what / you / do / if / you / feel ill / this morning?

- 3 what / you / buy / last weekend / if / you / have / lots of money?

- 4 what / you / do / if / today / be / a public holiday?

- 5 what film / you / see / if / go / to the cinema / last night?

- 6 what / you / eat / yesterday evening / if / you / have / the choice?

4 Write answers to the questions in exercise 3.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Travel solutions

I can identify the context of a conversation and its register.

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1 Complete the collocations with the verbs below.

board book check in check into
hail hire miss reach

- 1 _____ your bags / your luggage
- 2 _____ a room / a flight / a holiday
- 3 _____ your destination
- 4 _____ a hotel
- 5 _____ a taxi
- 6 _____ a train / a ship / a flight
- 7 _____ a car
- 8 _____ your flight / your train

Listening Strategy 1

It is sometimes difficult to catch names and proper nouns when you listen. However, you can use the words around them (including collocations) to work out what they are (a person, a place, etc.). For example, if you hear 'We stayed four nights at the Grand Plaza', the underlined words tell you that the Grand Plaza is a hotel.

2 2.12 Read Listening Strategy 1. Then listen to three short dialogues and answer the questions.

- 1 In dialogue 1, how are they planning to travel to their hotel?

- 2 In dialogue 2, what is the Aurora?

- 3 In dialogue 3, what does the man think he's lost?

3 2.12 Listen again. Which verbs from exercise 1 helped you answer the questions in exercise 2?

Dialogue 1: _____

Dialogue 2: _____

Dialogue 3: _____

Listening Strategy 2

Being aware of formal register can help you identify the context. Formal terms used in announcements include:

*adjacent to (next to) beverages (drinks)
to commence (to begin) to depart (to leave)
due to (because of) prior to (before) to proceed to (to go to)
to purchase (to buy) refreshments (food and drink)
to terminate (to end)*

4 Read Listening Strategy 2. Then complete the sentences with formal words from the Strategy that mean the same as the words in brackets.

- 1 Will all passengers for Milan please _____ (go to) gate 7b, which is _____ (next to) gate 9.
- 2 A wide range of _____ (food and drink) are available to _____ (buy) in the departure lounge.
- 3 Passengers are advised that some flights will _____ (leave) later than scheduled. This is _____ (because of) the weather conditions.
- 4 This train _____ (ends) at Manchester. Please note that hot and cold _____ (drinks) are available from the buffet car.

5 2.13 Listen to three extracts. Which two are formal? Which formal terms from Listening Strategy 2 do they include?

Extract ☐ is formal.

It includes these formal terms: _____

Extract ☐ is formal.

It includes these formal terms: _____

6 2.13 Listen again and circle the correct answers.



- 1 What is the speaker's main purpose in extract 1?
 - a To make sure everyone has a map.
 - b To make sure nobody is late back to the coach.
 - c To make sure everyone has time to buy souvenirs.
- 2 Where is the announcement in extract 2 being made?
 - a On a train.
 - b At an underground station.
 - c In an airport terminal.
- 3 At what point in the flight is the announcement in extract 3 made?
 - a Just before take-off.
 - b Shortly after take-off.
 - c Shortly before landing at the destination.

Participle clauses

I can use participle clauses correctly.

1 Circle the correct past or present participle form to complete the participle clauses.

- We stayed in a villa **belonged** / **belonging** to my grandparents.
- These scientists have designed a car **powered** / **powering** by solar energy.
- He jumped from a train **travelled** / **travelling** at nearly 100 km/h.
- The men **decorated** / **decorating** our house have made a real mess of the furniture.
- They spent the night in a traditional Mongolian tent **known** / **knowing** as a yurt.
- The police arrested a man **taken** / **taking** photos of the military base.
- The tourists saw a message **written** / **writing** in large, white letters on the cliff.
- His flat is full of old furniture **given** / **giving** to him by his grandfather.

2 Underline one participle clause in each sentence. Then write it as a full relative clause (defining or non-defining).

- I bought a copy of *Twilight* signed by the author.
which had been signed by the author
- I can see three cyclists not wearing helmets.

- She keeps getting emails from companies wanting to employ her.

- Three paintings stolen from the National Gallery have been found.

- This class is only for students studying nineteenth-century literature.

- His autobiography, published in 1931, was called *Far From Home*.

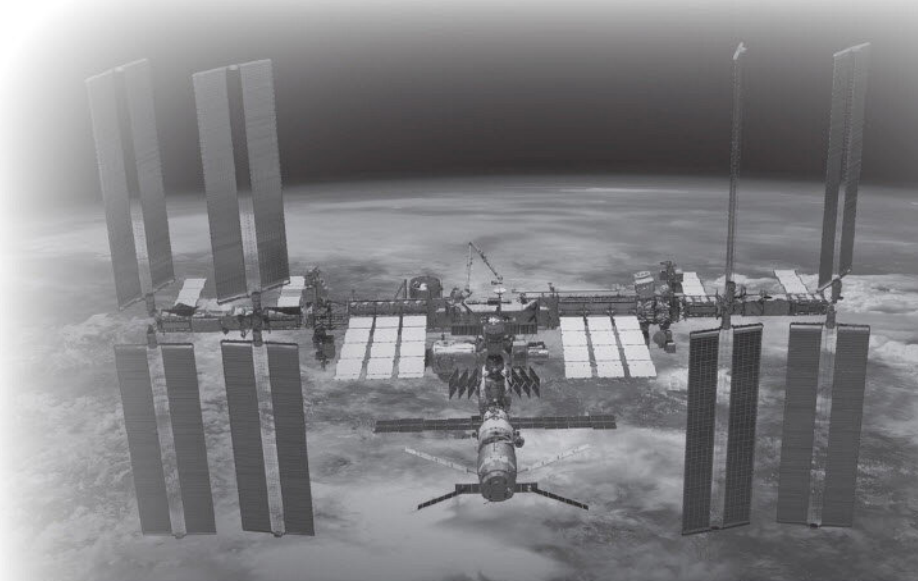
- I asked some girls standing outside the hotel to take a photo of us.

- We remind passengers that any luggage left on the platform will be destroyed.

- This book is a useful guide for students not living at home.

- We stayed in an amazing hotel room decorated to look like a space capsule.

3 Complete the text with participle clauses with the same meaning as the clauses in brackets.



The largest man-made object in space is the International Space Station (ISS), ¹ _____ (which was built) by the European Space Agency and the space agencies of America, Canada, Japan and Russia. These five agencies, ² _____ (who worked) together for many years, launched the ISS in 1998. Since then, they have all been sending astronauts, ³ _____ (who have been trained) to carry out important scientific work, to the space station. Chris Hadfield, ⁴ _____ (who was chosen) as one of Canada's astronauts, became well known for uploading photos ⁵ _____ (which had been taken) in space to his social networking pages. He also recorded videos, ⁶ _____ (which included) his own performance of the song *Space Oddity*, ⁷ _____ (which was written) by pop star David Bowie. The video, ⁸ _____ (which has been watched) by about 25 million people so far, made Chris Hadfield even more famous.

4 Combine the two sentences using a participle clause. Sometimes you need to add the clause in the middle of the sentence.

- We visited a palace. The palace was built 400 years ago.
We visited a palace built 400 years ago.
- Astronauts get homesick. They spend weeks in space.

- I lost a watch. It belonged to my cousin.

- A man sat down next to me. He smelled of coffee.

- The debates will help voters to decide. They will be shown live on TV.

- He gave me a small box. It contained a key.

Verb patterns

I can identify and use verb patterns.

- 1 Complete the text with the infinitive (with or without *to*) or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.



Three years ago, an Australian couple from Perth decided
 1 _____ (go) on holiday – permanently. In other words, they hoped
 2 _____ (stay) on holiday for years rather than days. So far, their trip has lasted for three years and they're enjoying 3 _____ (travel) so much that they will keep 4 _____ (do) it for as long as possible.

Before the trip, Nicole Connolly ran a successful business. But the death of a family member made her
 5 _____ (think) about her life in a different way. She spent some time
 6 _____ (discuss) her ideas with Michael, her husband, and they ended up
 7 _____ (make) a decision: they agreed 8 _____ (give up) their home and their jobs in return for freedom and adventure. But they couldn't put their plan into action immediately. They went on 9 _____ (work) for a year and managed 10 _____ (save) some money. They then sold their house and their possessions. Finally, they could afford 11 _____ (begin) their journey.

They started 12 _____ (travel) and they've been on the road ever since. They've continued
 13 _____ (earn) some money by managing an online business, including a successful blog about their lifestyle. And although they miss their friends and family, they don't miss their old life; they definitely prefer
 14 _____ (be) on holiday all the time.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the infinitive or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets. Your answers will depend on the meaning.

- 1 She tried _____ (open) her suitcase, but it was impossible without the key.
- 2 I'm not surprised you found the film confusing – you didn't stop _____ (talk) all the way through!
- 3 I keep waking up at 3 a.m. I've tried _____ (go) to bed earlier, but it doesn't help.
- 4 I'll never forget _____ (visit) India when I was a child.
- 5 I don't remember _____ (buy) this T-shirt. Maybe somebody gave it to me.
- 6 We often forget _____ (turn) the computer off at night.
- 7 Before you go to bed, please remember _____ (lock) the front door.
- 8 There was an icy wind, so she stopped _____ (do) up her coat.

- 3 Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Use an infinitive in sentences 1 and 3 and an *-ing* form in 2 and 4.

- 1 I often forget _____
- 2 I don't remember _____
- 3 I stopped _____
- 4 I stopped _____

VOCAB BOOST!



When you learn verb patterns, you can write them like this:

fancy doing something

let sb do something

Alternatively, write them in sentences which may be useful and underline the verb pattern:

Do you fancy going out this evening?

Could you let me see that photo?

- 4 Read the **Vocab boost!** box. Then write sentences which include these verbs. Underline the verb patterns.

- 1 (avoid doing sth) _____
- 2 (choose to do sth) _____
- 3 (not mind doing sth) _____
- 4 (expect to do sth) _____

Miscalculations

I can understand texts about mistakes.

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1 Write the measurements using abbreviations for the units.

- 1 six feet _____
- 2 nine inches _____
- 3 five feet ten inches _____
- 4 two metres sixteen centimetres _____
- 5 seventy-four kilometres _____
- 6 fifty-six millimetres _____

2 Read the texts (A–C) and match the titles with the texts. There is one extra title.

- 1 Side to side ☐
- 2 Safe and sound ☐
- 3 In and out ☐
- 4 There and back? ☐



A

Imagine you were in the middle of a long-distance flight. How would you feel if you were told that your plane had run out of fuel? That's what happened to passengers on an Air Canada flight in 1983. The plane was the first to use metric measurements. However, the fuel gauge wasn't working, so the captain calculated the fuel needed – but in pounds, not kilograms. This resulted in the plane only carrying half the amount it needed. It ran out of fuel above a place called Gimli. Fortunately, the pilot was able to land there safely with minimal fuel, earning the plane the nickname the 'Gimli Glider'.

- B** Crossing the new Millennium Bridge for the first time in June 2000, the people of London got a more thrilling journey to work than they expected. As they passed over the River Thames, the footbridge started to swing. It was a beautiful, elegant bridge, designed especially for the new century. Unfortunately, the designers hadn't calculated the effect of thousands of people walking on it at the same time. Although it wasn't particularly dangerous, the bridge was very wobbly, especially when it was windy. It had to be closed for nearly two years while the design was modified, at great expense.

Reading Strategy

When a statement can match more than one text, you need to make sure you have matched all of the possible texts to each statement. First decide which text matches with a particular statement. Then check that none of the other texts match the statement.

3 Read the Reading Strategy. Then match the texts (A–C) with statements 1–4. One text matches with two statements.

- 1 This mistake could have had fatal results. ☐
 - 2 More than one person was responsible for this mistake. ☐
 - 3 This problem took a long time to fix. ☐
 - 4 The mistake was due to lack of knowledge rather than miscalculation. ☐
- C** In 1912, explorer Robert Scott fatally miscalculated the amount of food his team would need while trying to become the first to reach the South Pole. His team had rations of 4,500 calories per day. If Scott had known more about physical health at that time, he would have taken nearly double that amount of food. So the team must have lost about 25 kg of weight before they got to the Pole. The journey was doubly tragic for Scott. He was beaten to the South Pole by Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen and, worse, he and his men died of starvation on the return journey, just eleven miles from their next food supply.



Guided conversation

I can have a conversation about holiday plans.

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- 1 Label the icons with six of the holiday activities below.

fishing hiking horse riding kayaking
mountain biking scuba-diving shopping
sightseeing skiing swimming



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____



4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

Speaking Strategy

In a guided conversation, it is important to interact appropriately with the other person. Do not just give your own opinions and ignore what the other person is saying.

- 2 Read the Speaking Strategy. Then choose the correct reply question below for each statement. There are two extra questions.

Are you Do I Don't I Had I
Have you Haven't you Would I

- 1 I haven't got enough money for this holiday.
_____?
- 2 You need to book the train tickets soon.
_____?
- 3 You'd better check in that large bag.
_____?
- 4 You don't seem happy about the arrangements.
_____?
- 5 I'm booking a hotel for the first two nights.
_____?

You and some classmates are planning a day trip to celebrate the end of your exams. Discuss your plans with one of your classmates. Make a decision on these four points:

- choice of destination and your reasons
- the best way to get there
- what activities you want to do
- what you need to take with you.

- 3 2.14 Listen to a student and examiner doing the task after exercise 2. Which point do they forget to cover? Complete the table.

1 Destination	
2 Form of transport	
3 Activities	
4 Take with them	

- 4 Complete the sentences with question tags.

- 1 It shouldn't be too far, _____?
- 2 The train is quite fast, _____?
- 3 It isn't too expensive, _____?
- 4 There are lots of other things we could do, _____?
- 5 Everybody likes swimming, _____?
- 6 Let's tell the others, _____?

- 5 2.14 Listen again. Check your answers to exercise 4.

- 6 Complete the sentences with question tags.

- 1 You haven't booked a hotel, _____?
- 2 We shouldn't go away right at the end of the holiday, _____?
- 3 You'd rather stay at a campsite, _____?
- 4 I'm the only one of us who can drive, _____?
- 5 You never go on holiday with friends, _____?
- 6 Don't forget to pack the suncream, _____?

- 7 Read the task and make notes for your answers.

You and your cousin are planning a weekend away during the summer holiday. Discuss your plans with your cousin. Make a decision on these four points:

- choice of destination and your reasons
- accommodation
- when you want to go
- paying for the holiday.

- 1 Where do you want to go? Why?

- 2 Where are you going to stay? Why? (villa / hotel / campsite / youth hostel, etc.)

- 3 When is the best time to go? (beginning / middle / end of summer)

- 4 What activities do you want to do on holiday?

- 8 Now do the speaking task. Use your notes from exercise 7.

A formal letter

I can write a formal letter of enquiry.

Preparation

Writing Strategy 1

- If you know the name of the person you are writing to, start with *Dear Miss / Mrs / Ms / Mr ...*, and finish with *Yours sincerely*, followed by your signature and your full name.
- If you don't know the name of the person, start with *Dear Sir or Madam*, and finish with *Yours faithfully*, followed by your signature and your full name.

1 Read Writing Strategy 1. Then write the two missing words at the start and end of the letter.

2 Underline in the letter more formal ways of saying:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 to ask about | 5 tell me about |
| 2 mum and dad | 6 make clear |
| 3 we don't want to | 7 getting your answer |
| 4 it would be good if | 8 soon |

Dear Sir or ¹ _____,

I am writing to enquire about the possibility of renting Hillside Cottage for three weeks in the summer.

I will be travelling to the Lake District with my parents and brother. We plan to arrive in London on 14 July, but do not wish to hire a car. I would be grateful if you could inform me of the best way to reach the cottage by public transport.

Although the advertisement states that the cottage has two bedrooms, it is not clear whether the second room is large enough for two people to share. I wonder if you could clarify this point.

Finally, I would like to know what leisure activities are available in the area surrounding the cottage. We are particularly interested in horse riding.

I look forward to receiving your reply in due course.

Yours ² _____,

Tom Baker

Writing Strategy 2

- 1 Divide your letter into paragraphs.
- 2 In the first paragraph, which can be a single sentence, say why you are writing.
- 3 Each paragraph should have its own topic. It is usually best to deal with the four points in the task in four separate paragraphs.
- 4 In the final paragraph, which can be a single sentence, say that you expect a reply.
- 5 Avoid colloquial language and short forms.

3 Read Writing Strategy 2. Then read the task and answer the questions below.

You are planning to visit the Lake District this summer with your family and have seen an advertisement for a cottage. Write a letter to the owner in which you:

- give information about the people travelling.
- ask about travelling to the cottage.
- request information about the bedrooms.
- ask about leisure facilities in the area.

- 1 How many paragraphs are in the model letter?
- 2 Which two points in the task are covered in one paragraph in the model letter? and

Writing Guide

You are planning to visit the New Forest this summer with some friends and have seen an advertisement for a campsite. Write a letter to the campsite manager in which you:

- give information about who will be travelling and when.
- ask about prices and availability.
- give information about leisure activities you would like to do.
- enquire about a specific facility at the campsite.

4 You are going to do the task above. Plan your letter. Make notes using the prompts below to help you.

People travelling: _____

Dates of holiday: _____

Polite request to ask about prices: _____

Polite request to ask about availability: _____

Leisure activities: _____

Campsite facility to ask about: _____

5 Write the letter, using your notes from exercise 4.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- ☐ avoided contractions and informal language?
- ☐ divided the letter into paragraphs?
- ☐ checked your spelling and grammar?