

# 2 Enjoy the ride

## 2A Getting from A to B


### VOCABULARY Travel

1 **Revision** Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 The *airport / fly* was crowded, and the queue for security was enormous.
- 2 I always enjoy *visiting / getting to* my family in Spain during the summer.
- 3 Some *visits / tourists* are respectful travellers, and some are not.
- 4 The *plane / bus* station is in the city centre – 500 metres from the train station.
- 5 I prefer to stay in *hotels / stations* when I travel to new countries.
- 6 She *drives / flies* too fast, so she sometimes gets speeding tickets.
- 7 He's an experienced *travel / traveller* – he's seen over twenty countries.
- 8 I want to visit Jamaica for my next *holiday / visit*, but my sister wants to go to Brazil.

2 **Revision** Read the clues and complete the words about travel. The first letter is given for you.

- 1 I'm afraid of flying, so I prefer to travel on this.  
t \_ \_ \_ \_
- 2 Planes arrive and depart from this place.  
a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 3 This person visits new places and goes sightseeing.  
t \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 4 Buses arrive and depart from this place.  
s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 5 Many people stay here at night when they are travelling.  
h \_ \_ \_ \_
- 6 If you're going to take a car on holiday, you'll need to do this.  
d \_ \_ \_ \_
- 7 This is a piece of paper that you pay for and use to travel.  
t \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 8 If it's too far to walk, I usually take one of these.  
t \_ \_ \_ \_

3 **Revision** Listen to the sentences. Choose the correct option.  13

- 1 *train / plane*
- 2 *visitors / visits*
- 3 *traveller / travelling to*
- 4 *fly / drive*
- 5 *hotel / station*
- 6 *train / bus*

4 **Unscramble the letters to make words about travel.**

- 1 t m c o u m e    \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 2 t u o r e        \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 3 e g o y v a     \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 4 c s u e i r      \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 5 o i t e e d i x p n  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 6 d r e i          \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 7 p c b a k c a i g n k  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 8 g f i h l t      \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

5 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in Exercise 4.**

- 1 The ship made the \_\_\_\_\_ from London to New York in six days.
- 2 The car \_\_\_\_\_ through the jungle was long and uncomfortable.
- 3 My friends are going \_\_\_\_\_ this summer.
- 4 We really enjoyed the \_\_\_\_\_. It actually left on time!
- 5 I took a different \_\_\_\_\_ home from the restaurant and got lost.
- 6 I'd like to take a \_\_\_\_\_, but I often get seasick.
- 7 My Dad usually \_\_\_\_\_ to work. The journey takes over an hour.
- 8 She went on an \_\_\_\_\_ to central Africa to study lions.

**6** Match these verbs with the nouns and phrases they collocate with.

- |               |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 get to      | a the train               |
| 2 go for      | b Shanghai                |
| 3 catch       | c from my house to school |
| 4 get         | d a long ride in the car  |
| 5 get to know | e the restaurant          |

**7** Complete the sentences with the correct form of these words and phrases.

get (x2)    get off (x2)    get to (x2)    get to know (x2)

- I \_\_\_\_\_ the bus just in time – I almost missed my stop!
- I love \_\_\_\_\_ new cities and new people.
- What time should we \_\_\_\_\_ the airport before our flight?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ school late because my train was delayed.
- I'm always worried about \_\_\_\_\_ lost, so I carry my phone everywhere.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the road! There's a car coming!
- She \_\_\_\_\_ her way around by talking to the locals.
- How do I \_\_\_\_\_ from the port to the town centre?

**8** Complete the sentences with these words. There are two words you don't need.

cruise    destination    excursion    expedition  
flight    lift    ride    route

- I'm planning to take a \_\_\_\_\_ to the Caribbean this summer if I can save enough money.
- On Saturday, we're going on an \_\_\_\_\_ to a chocolate factory.
- We need to take another \_\_\_\_\_ to Mexico City. Ours has been cancelled.
- Would you like to go for a bike \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend? We could go to Dalby Forest.
- According to Paul, they should reach their \_\_\_\_\_ by about 5pm tomorrow.
- We're going on an \_\_\_\_\_ into the Amazon for six weeks – we can't wait!

**9 Extension** Match the words with a similar meaning.


- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 arrive    | a leave   |
| 2 depart    | b visitor |
| 3 tourist   | c journey |
| 4 excursion | d land    |
| 5 route     | e way     |
| 6 voyage    | f outing  |

**10 Extension** Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.


- Hurry! The plane is about to *depart* / *arrive* and the gate is a long *sight* / *way* from here!
- We're planning to *leave* / *stay* our hotel at noon and do some *sights* / *sightseeing* until dinnertime.
- It's time to *depart* / *board* the train. It's on platform 5.
- I don't *see* / *know* London very well. I've lived here for a year and I still get lost.
- Who are you going to *stay* / *keep* with while you're in Seoul?
- I'll meet you at the airport. What time does your plane *land* / *board*?




## LISTENING

**11** Match the two words of the compound nouns and listen and check. Then practise saying the words.  **14**


- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>1</b> sky       | <b>a</b> park      |
| <b>2</b> public    | <b>b</b> tracks    |
| <b>3</b> building  | <b>c</b> scraper   |
| <b>4</b> shopping  | <b>d</b> top       |
| <b>5</b> railway   | <b>e</b> sites     |
| <b>6</b> amusement | <b>f</b> light     |
| <b>7</b> traffic   | <b>g</b> transport |
| <b>8</b> roof      | <b>h</b> centre    |

**12** Listen and choose the correct option to answer the questions.  **15**

- Do the man and the woman know each other?
  - yes
  - no
  - it's not clear
- Why does the woman need to ask the man for directions?
  - She's lost her map of the city.
  - She doesn't know where she is.
  - She doesn't have her phone with her.
- Does the man know where the Stratton Building is?
  - Yes, he gives the woman exact directions.
  - Generally, but he decides to check on his phone.
  - No, he has no idea. He needs to find out on his phone.
- What word does the woman use meaning *annoy*?
  - bother
  - upset
  - irritate
- How does the man think the woman should get there?
  - take the metro
  - walk
  - take a taxi
- What should the woman do when she gets to Central Boulevard?
  - go straight on
  - take a right
  - turn left
- What does the woman need to walk through before she gets to the building?
  - a crossroads
  - a park
  - a block
- What does the man tell her that she can't miss?
  - the Stratton Building
  - lunch in the park
  - Central Boulevard

**13** Listen to the speaker who quotes the poet T.S. Eliot. What do you think Eliot meant?  **16**

- Humans should focus more on living than on exploration.
- Exploration gives us a better understanding of ourselves and our world.
- We can learn the most valuable lessons from the very first explorers.
- Exploration doesn't really answer any of our important questions.

**14** Listen again and choose the correct option to answer the questions.  **16**

- What does the speaker mean by 'final frontier'?
  - human exploration
  - the end of exploration
  - unexplored areas
- What does she describe as 'countless'?
  - planets
  - equipment
  - humans
- Does the speaker agree that space is relatively unexplored?
  - No, she doesn't.
  - Yes, she does.
  - She isn't really sure.
- What phrase does she use to describe our oceans?
  - a lot closer to home
  - the only final frontier
  - less than ten percent
- According to the speaker, how much of the Earth is covered by oceans?
  - around 99%
  - less than 10%
  - more than 70%
- How many people does the speaker say have travelled to the deepest parts of the oceans?
  - many
  - only a few
  - not any
- According to the speaker, what percentage of the living space on our planet is on land?
  - 10%
  - 70%
  - 1%
- What does she say has yet to be discovered?
  - many kinds of sea life
  - all the oceans of the world
  - the deepest ocean

## GRAMMAR Adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*

### 15 Complete the definitions with these words.

annoyed      bored      confusing      depressing  
embarrassed      interesting      surprising

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ = keeping your attention because it is unusual or exciting
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ = feeling unhappy because you aren't interested in what is happening
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ = feeling shy or ashamed
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ = unexpected
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ = difficult to understand
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ = a little angry about something
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ = making you feel unhappy and disappointed

### 16 Choose the correct participle adjective to complete the sentences.

- 1 The Great Pyramid of Giza was *amazing* / *amazed*. We weren't *disappointing* / *disappointed* when we finally visited it.
- 2 It's *surprising* / *surprised* that the ancient city of Petra was built in 312 BCE, but was unknown to the West until 1812.
- 3 We were all *confusing* / *confused* to hear the tour guide say that Venice is built on 118 islands.
- 4 The 'lost' city of Machu Picchu was occupied for only 100 years before the *terrified* / *terrifying* Spanish invasion.
- 5 No one could sleep last night because we were so *excited* / *exciting* about seeing the Taj Mahal.
- 6 We spent a *relaxing* / *relaxed* afternoon on the banks of the Seine river.

### 17 Complete the phrases with the correct participle adjective formed from the verbs in brackets.

- 1 that \_\_\_\_\_ (depress) film
- 2 those \_\_\_\_\_ (exhaust) athletes
- 3 a \_\_\_\_\_ (bore) flight that lasted six hours
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (confuse) tourists who don't speak the language
- 5 a \_\_\_\_\_ (frighten) accident involving a large truck
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (annoy) travellers whose bags were lost
- 7 an \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze) cruise in the Caribbean
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) passengers wanting to get home

### 18 Choose the correct options to complete the text.

#### Surprised students, surprising day

One day last week, teachers at Funston School told their **(1)** *bored* / *boring* students to go to the school gym for a meeting. The **(2)** *unexciting* / *unexcited* students thought that the **(3)** *boring* / *bored* headmaster would give out awards for good marks as he did every month. But this time they were wrong. Instead, one hundred **(4)** *confuse* / *confused* students received a gift -- new bikes!

The teachers and students were **(5)** *surprised* / *surprise* to learn that more than 2,000 generous football players from 80 high schools in Chicago each donated \$1 to buy the bikes for the **(6)** *amazed* / *amazing* pupils at Funston School. It was all part of National Random Acts of Kindness Day.

The students thought it was **(7)** *amazing* / *amazed* that the players had given them such a great and completely **(8)** *unexpected* / *unexpecting* gift. Small acts of kindness -- giving \$1 -- can add up to a big surprise!

### 19 Complete the article about Japanese customs with the correct form of these words.



confuse      embarrass      frighten      insult  
relax      terrify      worry

Travelling to Japan might seem **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ if you're not familiar with the customs before you go. But remember this list, and you can remain **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ and enjoy your time in the country. Bowing is a way of showing respect. Don't be **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ to bow when you meet people. It may sound **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_, but adding the suffix *-san* to someone's name is another way to show that you respect them. Making noise when you eat noodles shouldn't be **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_. Slurping shows that you are enjoying your meal. There's no need to leave a tip in a restaurant -- in fact, it's kind of **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ if you do! Be sure to take off your shoes at the entrance to a restaurant. Don't be **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_; no one will take them.

## 2B Urban explorers

### VOCABULARY BUILDING Compound nouns

- 1 Complete the sentences by making compound nouns with these words. There are two words you don't need.

back	centre	horse	line	park
public	sight	sky	tour	view

- I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ packing with a couple of friends this summer.
- Using \_\_\_\_\_ transport is much better for the environment than driving a car.
- The Burj Khalifa, in Dubai, is the tallest \_\_\_\_\_ scraper in the world.
- We did a walking \_\_\_\_\_ of Bath – it was fascinating learning about the history of the city.
- Wouldn't it be amazing to go \_\_\_\_\_ -riding on the beach?
- Passengers can relax by the pool after a full day of \_\_\_\_\_ seeing.
- There was a \_\_\_\_\_ point from the top of the castle – the scenery was breathtaking.
- Anna and Jo went on this incredible zip-\_\_\_\_\_ tour of the forest canopy in Costa Rica.

### READING

- 2 Read the article. Match the information (a–e) with the paragraphs (1–5).

- a why sustainable tourism matters \_\_\_\_\_
- b global tourism facts and statistics \_\_\_\_\_
- c a positive, alternative form of tourism \_\_\_\_\_
- d a model of sustainable tourism \_\_\_\_\_
- e higher education and geotourism \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Read the text again and choose the correct options.

- How many people around the world does the tourist industry provide work for?
  - a 1.2 billion
  - b 300 million
  - c 1.5 trillion
  - d 1 in 11
- How much money does global tourism generate every year?
  - a \$7 trillion
  - b \$1.2 billion
  - c \$1.8 billion
  - d \$300 million

- What is the focus of sustainable tourism?
  - a developing roads, visitor centres and hotels
  - b using natural and cultural resources
  - c changing a place so that tourists are more likely to visit
  - d protecting a place and its inhabitants
- Why is the Midlands Meander a good example of ecotourism?
  - a It appeals to people who aren't really interested in change.
  - b It includes preservation and educational programmes.
  - c Visitors can go horse-riding among cattle or ride zip-lines through the forest.
  - d It attracts people who are interested in the arts and crafts of the region.
- Why is ecotourism important?
  - a Because you can now study for a degree in sustainable tourism at the University of Missouri.
  - b Because The UN General Assembly declared 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development.
  - c Because it helps develop cultural awareness and benefits local residents by using local workers, services and products.
  - d Because students of ecotourism learn about community planning and environmental education.

- 4 Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

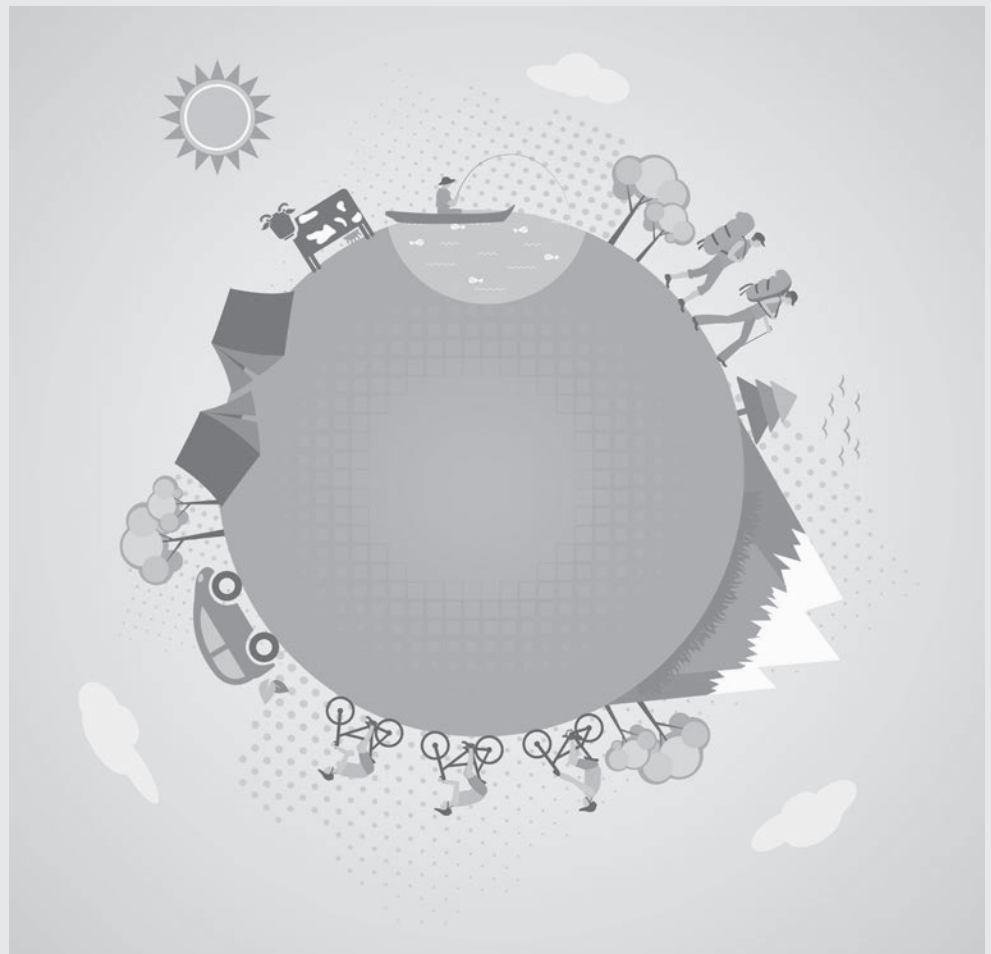
- Global tourism generates \$7 billion of global revenue annually. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ecotourists are interested in changing the places they visit. \_\_\_\_\_
- The Midlands Meander is a good example of traditional tourism. \_\_\_\_\_
- A degree in sustainable tourism includes classes on earth science and global studies. \_\_\_\_\_
- The United Nations believes that tourism helps break down barriers between people. \_\_\_\_\_
- More than 1.8 trillion people will travel to new places in 2030. \_\_\_\_\_

# Tourism that helps

- 1**  **17** Would you like to go backpacking in Nepal? How about a cruise to Antarctica? Almost everyone loves to travel. In fact, the business of travel and tourism is considered the biggest industry in the world today. In terms of employment, the tourist industry currently provides work for almost 300 million people around the world – that’s one in eleven jobs on the planet! In 2015, global tourism accounted for 1.2 billion international arrivals and billions of additional domestic visits. Taken overall, global tourism generates about \$7 trillion of global revenue annually.
- 2** Over time, traditional tourism has had a significant impact on the planet. Successful tourism often requires the development of infrastructure, such as usable roads, visitor centres and hotels. Such development in turn affects the natural and cultural resources of the destination visited. Fortunately, sustainable tourism, or ecotourism, is an alternative form of tourism that emphasizes the protection of a place and its inhabitants. Also known as geotourism, this exciting form of travel appeals to people who prefer to see the places they visit as they are, and aren’t really interested in changing them.
- 3** The Midlands Meander, in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, is a good example of sustainable tourism. The organization began as part of a tourism route that attracted people interested in the arts and crafts of the region. Its mission has expanded to include educational programmes and farm preservation. Visitors can ride zip-lines through the canopy of the Karkloof Forest, or go horse-riding among Nguni cattle, wildebeest, zebra and buffalo, and know that they’re supporting programmes which help maintain the local farming culture and enrich the lives of the area’s schoolchildren.
- 4** Sustainable tourism has become significant enough that you can now study for a university degree in it! The University of Missouri,

in the United States, offers an undergraduate\* degree in geotourism that includes courses in community planning, earth science, environmental education, geography and global studies. Students in the programme might study weather and climate, the economic aspects of tourism, or conservation issues and problems that occur in response to human use of the natural environment.

- 5** The United Nations General Assembly declared 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. Why is sustainable tourism so important? As the UN states, tourism breaks down barriers between visitors and hosts. Sustainable tourism promotes cultural diversity and awareness, in some cases actually helping to revive\* traditional activities and local customs. When done responsibly, ecotourism benefits local residents by using the local workforce, services and products of the places being visited. Most importantly, because an estimated 1.8 billion international tourists will be visiting places across the globe in 2030, responsible, sustainable tourism is critically important for the health of the planet and of the many wonderful and fascinating places people will travel to.



**undergraduate** a university student who has not yet completed a degree  
**revive** bring back

# 2C Sydney on \$20

## GRAMMAR Narrative forms

### 1 Listen and complete the sentences. 18

- 1 She \_\_\_\_\_ football practice \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends.
- 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ the dog \_\_\_\_\_ a loud crash.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ my dad \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ in Tokyo.
- 5 Cars \_\_\_\_\_ as safe as they are today.
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at the hotel because \_\_\_\_\_ too late.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ my email, Carol \_\_\_\_\_ her sister.

### 2 Complete the table with the correct form of the verb.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Continuous	Past Perfect
go			
	ran	was/were running	
talk			
sit			had sat
		was/were taking	
fly			
		was/were catching	

### 3 Underline the past continuous verbs.

One day last week I was reading a book and listening to the radio. I was enjoying some great classical music when suddenly I heard an announcement. There was a huge thunderstorm coming our way! I hurried to close the windows, and called my sister Tami, who was riding her bike to volleyball practice. I told her about the storm, and she asked if our dad was driving home from work and could pick her up. So I quickly called him to see if he could find Tami before the storm came. He'd left work already and was on his way home, so he said he'd pick her up in about five minutes. Once Tami was in the car with her bike in the back and they were driving home together, the storm hit. There was an incredible amount of rain, thunder and lightning – I was so glad they were safely on their way home.



### 4 Underline the past perfect verbs.

When Omar was in the sixth form, he studied maths and all three sciences – physics, chemistry and biology. In his last year, he got an opportunity to do a course at a local university. He was studying all the time, taking exams at school and university! Omar had always enjoyed biology and chemistry in school and wanted to learn more about biochemistry. He'd talked to some of his friends who had done courses at the university while they were still at school, and they all said that they'd learnt a lot and had enjoyed it. Omar had been a bit worried that his schedule might be too full, but he didn't really mind because he loved the university classes – they were so interesting and the professors were amazing. Omar especially loved being able to use the university library, and did all his homework there. He'd told so many of his friends about his great experience that they all wanted to take classes at the university, too.

### 5 Choose the correct options to complete the questions and answers.

- 1 **A** What did you read when you were at the beach last summer?  
**B** I *read* / *had read* a book by Barbara Kingsolver.
- 2 **A** When did you listen to the latest podcast?  
**B** I listened to it while I *was walking* / *had walked* to school.
- 3 **A** How much money did he have when he went into town?  
**B** He *was having* / *had* £100.
- 4 **A** Did you *use* / *used* to see your grandparents a lot?  
**B** Yes, we *saw* / *used to saw* them every summer.
- 5 **A** Does Pete have a boat?  
**B** He *used to have* / *use to have* one, but then he *had sold* / *sold* it.
- 6 **A** *Were you trying* / *Had you tried* pineapple pizza before we went to Pizza Palace last night?  
**B** No, I *hadn't tried* / *wasn't trying* it before.
- 7 **A** How many times did you *take* / *taken* the exam?  
**B** I *took* / *was taking* it twice before I finally passed.
- 8 **A** Did you like living in Los Angeles?  
**B** It was great! I *used to walk* / *use to walk* along the beach every day.

**6 Complete the second sentence so that the first sentence is negative.**

**1** When we went to Milan, we ate breakfast at the hotel every day.

When we went to Milan, \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

**2** My classmates were taking the exam when I got to class.

My classmates \_\_\_\_\_ when I got to class.

**3** She made a lot of new friends when she studied in China.

\_\_\_\_\_ when she studied in China.

**4** I was looking for a book by Neil Gaiman.

\_\_\_\_\_ by Neil Gaiman.

**5** I'd eaten my lunch by the time Jack arrived.

\_\_\_\_\_ by the time Jack arrived.

**6** They were working in the garden when their neighbour came to say hello.

\_\_\_\_\_ when their neighbour came to say hello.

**7** I used to work at a bank.

\_\_\_\_\_

**8** Renting an apartment in the city used to be so expensive.

\_\_\_\_\_

**7 Choose the option (a or b) which is closest in meaning to the original sentence.**

**1** Tennis practice had already started when Lisa arrived.

**a** Tennis practice started. Then Lisa got to tennis practice.

**b** Lisa got to tennis practice. Then tennis practice started.

**2** Before I went to the cinema, I dropped my little brother off at home.

**a** I dropped my little brother off at home and then I went to the cinema.

**b** I went to the cinema and then dropped my little brother off at home.

**3** Ming's favourite subject used to be geography.

**a** Today, Ming's favourite subject is geography.

**b** Today, Ming's favourite subject isn't geography.

**4** As they were walking up to the house, Hyun answered his phone.

**a** They walked up to the house. Then Hyun answered his phone.

**b** Hyun answered his phone at the same time as they were walking up to the house.

**5** After he went camping, he cleaned the tent.

**a** First he cleaned the tent. Then he went camping.

**b** First he went camping and then he cleaned the tent.

**6** She wasn't studying while she was at the library.


**a** At the library, she was doing something other than studying.

**b** She didn't use to study at the library.

**7** It started raining while we were having a picnic.

**a** We had finished our picnic before it started to rain.

**b** We didn't finish our picnic before it started to rain.

**8 Read and listen to the questions. Choose the correct answers.**  **19**

**1** Had you studied another language before you took the English class?

**a** Yes, I'd studied Japanese.

**b** Yes, I'd studying French.

**2** Did Sally use to work at the hospital?

**a** No, she didn't use to work there.

**b** Yes, she use to working there on Mondays and Wednesdays.

**3** Did you like the play you went to see with Alicia?

**a** No, I was hating it!

**b** No, I hated it!

**4** Did you go to the gym while you were on holiday?

**a** Yes, I went every day except Tuesday.

**b** Yes, I had gone every day except Tuesday.

**5** Did Ms Liston use to be a chemist?

**a** Yes, she used to work in a laboratory.

**b** Yes, she was worked in a laboratory.

**6** Had you told your parents about your grades before they saw the teacher?

**a** Yes, I had tell them last week.

**b** Yes, I'd told them on Thursday.

**7** Had you seen the Himalayan Mountains before we went there yesterday?

**a** Yes, I have seen them last year when I was in Nepal.

**b** Yes, I saw them last year when I was in Nepal.

**PRONUNCIATION** Weak forms: *used to*

**9 Listen to the sentences and choose the pronunciation that you hear. Then practise saying the sentences.**

 **20**

**1** /ju:zd/     /ju:zt/

**2** /ju:zd/     /ju:zt/

**3** /ju:zd/     /ju:zt/

**4** /ju:zd/     /ju:zt/

**5** /ju:zd/     /ju:zt/


**6** /ju:zd/     /ju:zt/



## 2D Happy maps

### TED TALKS

#### AUTHENTIC LISTENING SKILLS

- 1 Listen to the TED Talk extracts. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.  21
- I just remember a feeling of surprise; surprise at finding a street with no cars / cause.
  - However, the app also assumes there are only a handful of directions to the station / destination.
  - The result of that research has been the creation of new maps, maps where you don't only find / don't find the shortest path, the blue one, but also the most enjoyable path, the red one.
  - Players are shown pairs of urban scenes / persons on the scenes, and they're asked to choose which one is more beautiful, quiet and happy.
  - Based on thousands of user votes / usable votes, then we are able to see where consensus emerges.
  - They also record / recalled how some paths smelled and sounded.
  - More generally / Marginally, my research, what it tries to do is avoid the danger of the single path, to avoid robbing people of fully experiencing the city in which they live.
  - Walk the path full of people you love / people who love and not full of cars, and you have an entirely different path. It's that simple.

#### WATCH

- 2 Watch the TED Talk again and choose the correct options.
- Why did Daniele feel shame when he discovered a different route to work?
    - He didn't realize his usual route to work was longer.
    - He had only thought about finding the shortest route.
    - He had used the wrong mobile app to get to work.
  - How did Daniele change after that experience?
    - He changed the focus of his research to create new maps.
    - He used a different app for finding a route.
    - He started to see the city differently.
  - 'Logic will get you from A to B. Imagination will take you everywhere.' This means ...
    - you should travel more if you want to be creative.
    - only logic can get you to where you need to go.
    - it's important to be creative as well as practical.
  - Why did Daniele and his team build a new map of London?
    - They wanted to create a map of the city that was more enjoyable for people.
    - They wanted to make a lot of money from their app.
    - The maps of London were not easy to follow.

- Besides beauty and quiet, what else did they base the new map of London on?
  - tourist attractions
  - parks
  - smells, sounds and memories
- Why does Daniele say that 'routine is deadly'?
  - because you may get robbed if you always take the same path
  - because you might end up in heavy traffic
  - because it can make you lazy so you never experience life fully

- 3 Put the events of Daniele's life in the correct order. Then watch the TED Talk again and check your answers.

- Daniele did a PhD in London. \_\_\_\_\_
- Daniele then joined Yahoo Labs. \_\_\_\_\_
- He built a crowdsourcing platform with colleagues at Cambridge. \_\_\_\_\_
- He changed the focus of his research to creating new city maps. \_\_\_\_\_
- He moved to Boston and began cycling to work every day. \_\_\_\_\_
- One day he took a new route to work. \_\_\_\_\_
- The new bike route surprised him. \_\_\_\_\_
- With his colleagues, they built a new map of London based on human emotions. \_\_\_\_\_

#### VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

- 4 Choose the correct options to complete the text.

I live in Seattle and it's very rainy, so I usually (1) *team up with / come up with* my colleague, Paul, who lives near me, to share a lift to work. Paul's a bit (2) *shy / angry* so he's always very quiet in the car, but that's fine for me – I never feel like talking first thing in the morning! Last week, the weather was sunny and beautiful. There are only (3) *a lot of / a handful of* sunny days in April, so one day I decided to walk to work. The street I live on is (4) *surrounded by / joined by* trees, there was blossom on them and the sun was shining – it was a beautiful day to walk.

When I got to work, I suddenly realized, to my (5) *curiosity / shame*, that I'd completely forgotten about Paul! Later that morning he came over to me and said, '(6) *Don't get me wrong / Don't talk to me*, Eve, I don't have a problem with you walking, but could you just let me know next time? I was waiting for you!'

## 2E You can't miss it

### SPEAKING

- 1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions and sentences about directions. Then listen and check your answers. 🎧 22

1 the / Buckingham Palace / know / way / you / to / do / ?

2 all the way / you / the crossroads / go / to / get / until / .

3 traffic / the / straight / at / lights, / on / go / .

4 cross / 200 / after / roundabout / metres, / the / .

5 right / on / past / your / go / a bookshop / .

6 station / is / your / train / the / on / left / .

7 here / very / from / not / it's / far / .

8 more / kilometre / no / it's / than / away / a / .

- 2 In English, speakers stress key information to show it is important. Listen again and underline the key information/stressed words in the sentences in Exercise 1. 🎧 22

- 3 Look at the map and complete the conversation with the questions and directions (a–i).

- a At the pier, cross the roundabout and turn right.
- b Go straight on all the way up there until you get to the clock tower.
- c I'm trying to get to the train station.
- d Do you know the way?
- e Turn right at the clock tower and go along Queens Road for about five minutes,
- f You can't miss it.
- g at the first traffic lights, turn left.
- h It's quite a long way from here – about fifteen minutes' walk.
- i so carry on along the seafront until you get to the pier on your left.


- A Excuse me, can you help me? (1) \_\_\_\_.
- B (2) \_\_\_\_.
- A Oh, OK. (3) \_\_\_\_?
- B OK, (4) \_\_\_\_.
- A Right ...
- B (5) \_\_\_\_ Then, (6) \_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_.
- A The clock tower, yes, OK.
- B (8) \_\_\_\_, and the station is straight ahead of you. (9) \_\_\_\_.
- A OK, great, thanks for your help.
- B No worries.



- 4 Look at the map again. Give directions to a tourist. Make notes. Then listen to the model answers and compare your ideas. 🎧 23

Excuse me, do you know the way ...

- a from the B&B to Queens Park?
- b from Queens Park to the shopping centre?
- c from the shopping centre to the pier?

**5** Some friends are going on a day trip to the same town and plan to do three things during their visit. Make notes about the good and bad points of each activity, then decide which three things they should do and the directions to travel between them. Look at the map and the words below to help you with ideas. Remember to use the useful language. Then compare your notes to the model answer of two people discussing the task.  **24**

- pier                      • beach                      • pavilion                      • theatre
- shopping                      • museum                      • lunch                      • dinner

## WRITING A story

**6** Read the sentences with *just* and choose the correct options.

- 1 a** Margarita just had left the airport when her phone rang.  
**b** Margarita had just left the airport when her phone rang.
- 2 a** We had just booked our train tickets, and we were so excited!  
**b** We had booked our just train tickets, and we were so excited!
- 3 a** The castle looked just as I'd imagined it would.  
**b** The castle looked as just I'd imagined it would.
- 4 a** There wasn't much to just eat, a few bread rolls and one orange.  
**b** There wasn't much to eat, just a few bread rolls and one orange.
- 5 a** They were just about to give up when, suddenly, a taxi appeared.  
**b** They just were about to give up when, suddenly, a taxi appeared.

**7** Read the stages of writing a story (a–e). Then match them with the correct section (1–5).

- a** Develop the main events. Say how you felt and what happened next.  
**b** Bring the story to a close. Say what happened in the end and what you remember most.  
**c** Make notes based on *Wh-* questions, like *What / Where / When / Why / Who ...*  
**d** Introduce the main events of the story. Say what happened.  
**e** Set the scene. Let the reader know what the story is about and where it takes place.

- 1** Planning \_\_\_\_\_  
**2** Paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
**3** Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
**4** Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
**5** Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_\_

**8** Put the parts of the story in the correct order.

- a** An elderly couple sat next to me on the ferry. I left my seat to buy some coffee, and I was just about to pay, when suddenly I couldn't find my wallet. It had all my bank cards and cash, and now it was gone. Nightmare! Just then I saw the old man who had been sitting beside me ... he gave me my wallet! I burst into tears. Without realizing, I'd dropped it under my seat earlier.
- 
- b** I just wanted two things from that trip: a little adventure and a lot of sunshine. Instead, I got a lot of adventure and only a little sunshine! —
- c** I stayed on a small island that had no tourists, just local people. Greece is normally hot and dry, so I just packed T-shirts and shorts. Unfortunately, I didn't know that Greek winters are cold and rainy. I was freezing! One day, I decided to travel to another island. —
- d** I went backpacking in Greece for a week last winter. None of my friends were free, so I travelled alone. —

**9** Read the story again. Then complete the summary with these words and phrases. There are two you don't need.

adventure   alone   a week   bad weather   begins  
concludes   found   lost   sunshine   with friends

The writer travelled **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ in Greece for **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ last winter. The first problem was **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_. The second problem was a **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ wallet. Luckily, the wallet was **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_. The writer **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ the story by saying the trip had more **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ than **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_!

**10** Write a story.

- Your English teacher has asked you to write a story.
- Your story must begin with this sentence:  
*At first, we all thought the journey was fun.*

Write your story in 150–200 words.

### Tip box

- The story doesn't have to be true. You can make it up.
- Don't use the same story you wrote in Student's Book, Unit 2.
- Make some notes to plan your story.
- Write at least four paragraphs.
- In Paragraph 1, set the scene for the story.
- In Paragraph 2, introduce the main events.
- In Paragraph 3, develop the main events. Explain how you felt.
- In Paragraph 4, bring the story to a close.
- Remember to use 'just' and different adverbs.
- Have fun writing your story!

# Review

1 Match the things (1–6) with the places (a–f) where you would find them.

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 public transport  | a a shopping centre      |
| 2 a lot of offices  | b an amusement park      |
| 3 a clothing store  | c a rooftop              |
| 4 a roller coaster  | d a skyscraper           |
| 5 an urban garden   | e an underground station |
| 6 beautiful scenery | f a viewpoint            |

2 Read. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 A destination is the place where you begin your journey. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 An expedition is usually a short trip. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 If you commute, your journey to work takes a long time. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 An excursion is usually a short trip for sightseeing or relaxing. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 If you give someone a lift, you take them somewhere. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 A cruise is a journey on a train. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in bold.

- 1 It's **interest** \_\_\_\_\_ that in Norway, you always eat with a knife and fork. (Even if you're eating a sandwich!)
- 2 In Egypt, don't add salt to your food. (It's **annoyed** \_\_\_\_\_ for the host because it means you don't like their food.)
- 3 In Korea, it could be **terrified** \_\_\_\_\_ for someone if you write a person's name in red ink. (It means that the person is dead.)
- 4 In Russia, it's **confused** \_\_\_\_\_ to give someone yellow flowers. (It means that you want to break up with them!)
- 5 In the Netherlands, your friend might be **worry** \_\_\_\_\_ if you give scissors or knives as gifts. (It's unlucky.)
- 6 In Venezuela, it's **surprised** \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive on time for a party. (Guests who arrive early seem too eager.)

4 Are the words in bold correct or incorrect? Correct those that are incorrect.

- 1 I **was fell** asleep in class yesterday. It was so **bored**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Last week he **studied** at the library for eight hours every day. He was really **exhausting**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **Has you ever being** on such an **excited** trip?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 Leopold **had came** home at midnight yesterday. His mother was very **worried**.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 They **were shocking** when they heard the news.  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 Mr Pendleton just **had told** Karina that she didn't win the award. It's such **disappointed** news.  
\_\_\_\_\_

7 He hadn't **telling** me his secret until today. It's **amazed** that he's going to Morocco for the summer!  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ it a disappointing film?  
a Was  
b Was being  
c Did be  
d Had been
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ my neighbour to look after my house while I \_\_\_\_\_ away on holiday.  
a asking, am  
b was asked, was  
c asked, was  
d ask, had been
- 3 Were they \_\_\_\_\_ to the party when they \_\_\_\_\_ Meg?  
a drive, were calling  
b drove, called  
c been driving, had called  
d driving, called
- 4 It \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult exam but Simon \_\_\_\_\_ most of the answers.  
a had been, was knowing  
b was, knew  
c was, had know  
d had been, known
- 5 Renting an apartment in the city didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to cost so much.  
a used  
b use  
c had been  
d being
- 6 I had \_\_\_\_\_ seen Buckingham Palace \_\_\_\_\_, so my friends and I decided to go.  
a never, before  
b before, yet  
c for, ever  
d ever, before
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ taken the bus to school before today?  
a Has, never  
b Have, since  
c Had, for  
d Had, ever