

**Unit 5: Clothes and shopping****5.1. Shopping**Can-Can't-Could-Couldn't

- We use **CAN** and **CAN'T** to talk about ability and possibility *IN THE PRESENT*  
 → We use **COULD** and **COULDN'T** to talk about ability and possibility *IN THE PAST*  
 → We use **CAN-CAN'T-COULD-COULDN'T** with the **infinitive** form of the verb, without *to*.

Example:

<b>Positive (+)</b>	<b>Negative (-)</b>	<b>Questions (?)</b>	<b>Answers</b>
He <b>can</b> play tennis very well	We <b>can't</b> speak Russian	<b>Can</b> your children ride bicycles?	Yes, they <b>can</b> . They cycle to school every day
People <b>can</b> buy clothes on the internet	You <b>can't</b> drive in the city centre	<b>Can</b> I take a train to Muscat?	No, you <b>can't</b> . There aren't any trains in Oman
I <b>could</b> read when I was four years old.	When I was four years old, I <b>couldn't</b> swim	<b>Could</b> you write when you were eight years old?	Yes, I <b>could</b> . I <b>could</b> also play the violin
People <b>could</b> buy things from machines in 1890	In the 1880s, people <b>couldn't</b> fly to different countries.	<b>Could</b> you buy food online in 1993?	No, you <b>couldn't</b> . But you <b>could</b> in 1997

- After *can/could* we use the infinitive without *to*.
- We don't add -s in the third person singular.
- We don't use *do/does* to make questions forms.

**CAN** y su forma negativa **CAN'T (CANNOT)** se usa con otro verbo para expresar (im)posibilidad.

Su forma en pasado es **COULD** y su negativo **COULDN'T (COULD NOT)**.

Shopping**shopping:** compras**cash:** dinero**discount:** descuento**newsagent's:** vendedor**sales:** ofertas**return:** retorno**shopping center:** centro de compras**spend:** gastar**butcher's:** carnicería**baker's:** panadería**online:** en línea**5.2. What is he wearing?**Clothes and accessories**dress:** vestido**jewellery:** joyas**hat:** sombrero**shoes:** zapatos**coat:** saco**scarf:** bufanda**gloves:** guantes**T-shirt:** remera- camiseta**socks:** soquetes**trainers:** zapatos deportivos**suit:** traje**jacket:** chaqueta**tie:** corbata**trousers:** pantalones**glasses:** anteojos**shirt:** camisa**jeans:** pantalones de jeans**hoodie:** capucha**skirt:** falda**top****shorts:** pantalones cortos**umbrella:** paraguasPresent continuous

We use the present continuous to talk **about things happening at or around this moment**. 're not/aren't

+	I	'm/am	doing	
	You/We/They	's/is		
	He/She/It	're/are		
-	I	'm not/ am not	doing	
	You/We/They	're not/aren't		
	He/She/It	's not/isn't		
?	What	am	I	doing?
		are	you/we/they	
		is	he/she/it	

yes/no questions (?)		Short answers	
Am I	reading	Yes, I <b>am</b>	No, I'm <b>not</b>
Are you/we/they		Yes, you/we/they <b>are</b>	No, you/we/they <b>aren't</b>
Is he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it <b>is</b>	No, he/she/it <b>isn't</b>

Presente continuo: usamos para hablar de lo que está sucediendo en este momento o en estos días. Para expresar lo que está sucediendo usamos el verbo **be** + un verbo con **ing**.

#### Wh- questions

- To make *Wh- question* we add **Wh-** word before am/is/are  
Ex: Where **are** you going? Who **are** they talking to?
- For verbs ending in -e, we drop the -e and add -ing  
Ex: live → living
- For verbs ending with one vowel + one consonant, we *double the final consonant* and add -ing. We don't double -x or -y  
Ex: get → getting begin → beginning play → playing

#### Present continuous or present simple?

Present continuos	Present simple
I'm <b>wearing</b> a jacket today	I often <b>wear</b> a jacket
You aren't <b>wearing</b> shoes	You never <b>wear</b> shoes at home
He's <b>working</b> from home this week	He doesn't usually <b>work</b> from home

- We use the **present continuos** to talk about something happening at this momento or around now (today, this week).  
→ We use the **present simple** to talk about habits or routines, and things that happen all the time.

<b>What do you do? or What are you doing?</b>	
A: What do you do? (= what's your job?)	What are you doing? (=now?)
B: I'm a dentist	B: I'm having lunch

**Present Simple** (do / does) o **Present Continuous** (am / is / are)

#### Adjectives and Adverbs

Los **adjetivos** califican/modifican a los sustantivos, te dicen cómo es una entidad.

Los **adverbios** califican/modifican a los verbos (te dicen cómo se realiza la acción), a los adjetivos (te informan sobre el grado de la cualidad que describen los adjetivos, por ejemplo, si algo es "muy lindo", ese "muy" me informa que lo descrito no es sólo "lindo" sino que está un poco más allá de lo "lindo") y a otros adverbios (por ejemplo, si digo que alguien se movió muy (adverbio) rápidamente (adverbio), ese "muy" me informa que el movimiento no sólo fue

hecho con rapidez sino con un grado de rapidez mayor)

- Los **adjetivos** describen people and things. Ex: He's a quick worker
- The **adverbs** of manner tell u show something happen (nos dicen cómo sucede algo). Ex: He works quickly

Form:

- Many adjectives can be changed into adverbs by using **-ly, -ily**. Ex: quick → quickly easy → easily
- Sometimes we do not add **-ly, -ily** to the adjective to make an adverb. Ex: hard → hard late → late fast → fast
- Some adverbs are irregular. Ex: good → well

Adjectives	Adverbs
Quiet	Quietly
Careful	Carefully
Clear	Clearly
Dangerous	Dangerously
Good	Well
Correct	Correctly
Late	Late
Bad	Badly
Quick	Quickly
Slow	Slowly
Fast	Fast
Hard	Hard
Easy	Easily

*In a shop - Language for speaking*

What time do you open/close (on Sundays)?	¿A qué hora abres/cierras los domingos?
Can I pay by card/have a receipt, please?	¿Puedo pagar con tarjeta/darme un recibo?
Do you sell newspaper/offer a student discount?	¿Vendes periódicos? ¿Ofrecen descuento p/ estudiantes?
How much is this/are these shoes?	¿Cuánto cuestan esas zapatillas?

**Product review** → when you write a product review, include information of price, look, quality, user-friendliness and delivery. Write what you think of the product, too.

It's good/great/poor value	It's (not) worth \$100/the money	It's too big/small/heavy/expensive
It looks good/expensive/cheap	It's easy/simple/hard/difficult to use	I (don't) recommend it

Writing

19 JUNE
 

**A** This is a great product and <sup>1</sup> I recommend it to everyone. <sup>2</sup> It's only £150 but <sup>3</sup> it looks expensive. I really like the fact that <sup>4</sup> it's light and very comfortable. I ride it on the road, through fields, up hills and down mountains, and it's no problem. In general, I think <sup>5</sup> it's great value. <sup>6</sup> It arrived very quickly too, on the day after I ordered it.

RECOMMEND (35) REPORT

14 JANUARY
 

**B** I'm sorry to say I'm very disappointed with this product. <sup>7</sup> It's big, awful and <sup>8</sup> very heavy, so I can't carry it. <sup>9</sup> It's also very difficult to use. So overall, <sup>10</sup> it's definitely not worth the money and it's very poor value. And <sup>11</sup> it was nearly two weeks late. My advice is <sup>12</sup> don't buy it.

RECOMMEND (2) REPORT

**Unit 6: The past****6.1. Don't give up**

- **Was** and **wasn't/was not** are the past form of **is** and **isn't/is not**.  
 → **Were** and **weren't/were not** are the past forms of **are** and **aren't/are not**.

Person	+	-	
I	<b>WAS</b>	<b>WASN'T/WAS NOT</b>	at home
He			
She			
It			
We	<b>WERE</b>	<b>WEREN'T/WERE NOT</b>	at office
You			
They			

Yes/No questions			Short answer			
			+		-	
Was	I	at home?	Yes, I	was	No, I	wasn't
	he		Yes, he		No, he	
	she		Yes, she		No, she	
	it		Yes, it		No, it	
Were	we		Yes, we	were	No, we	weren't
	you		Yes, you		No, you	
	they		Yes, they		No, they	

Ex:

<b>Was</b> it expensive?	Yes, it <b>was</b> /No, it <b>wasn't</b>
<b>Were</b> they born in China?	Yes, they <b>were</b> /No, they <b>weren't</b>

- We often use **was/were** with *past time expressions* (last week, in 2003, 500 years ago, yesterday)  
 Ex: *I was at work two hours ago*      *It wasn't very hot yesterday*  
 → We use **was/were** with *born*.  
 Ex: *I was born in 1990*

**Wh- questions**

- To make *Wh- questions* we use a *Wh- question word* before *was/were*.  
 → The word order is the same as for *yes/no questions*

Ex: *What was your last job?*  
*Why was she in Spain last week?*  
*When were they born?*

What	was	I	...
		he	
		she	
Why	were	it	
		we	
you			
When		they	

**Time expressions**

In	Last	Ago
1999	Night	A long time
The 18th century	Summer	Three weeks
	Week	Six months
	Year	

A long time ago- In the 18th century- In 1999- In 2001- Last year- Last summer- Three weeks ago- Last week- Last night

Currencies

Euro	Dinar	Forint	Dirham	Franc	Riyal
Peso	Real	Yen	Rupee	Zloty	Krone

Past simple regular verbs

Regular verbs can be changed into the past simple in three ways:

- 1- For most verbs, we add **-ed**.
- 2- For verbs that end in **-e**, we add **-d**.
- 3- For verbs that end in consonant + **-y**, we delete **-y** and add **-ied**.
- 4- For verbs that end in one vowel + one consonant, we double the consonant and add **-ed**.
- 5- For two-syllable verbs, we only double the consonant when the last syllable is stressed.

Ex: start → **started**

Ex: close → **closed**

Ex: carry → **carried**

Ex: stop → **stopped**

Ex: prefer → **preferred**

but answer → **answered**

→ We use the past simple to talk about finished actions/states in the past.

Ex: She **finished** work at 7 p.m.

→ When we use the past simple, we often say when the action happened (last Winter, in 1999, ten minutes ago, for three days)

Ex: I **returned** your book yesterday afternoon

They **moved** to Egypt in 2005

Ortografía de los verbos regulares

bake+d  
baked

Si el verbo termina en "e", solamente agregamos una "d".

carry-i+ed  
carried

Si el verbo termina en "consonante +y", cambiamos la "y" por una "i" y agregamos "ed".

stop+p+ed  
stopped

Si el verbo es de una sílaba y tiene la forma "c+v+c", doblamos la última consonante y agregamos "ed".

commit+t+ed  
committed

Si el verbo tiene dos sílabas y la segunda es estresada, doblamos la última consonante y agregamos "ed".

Common regular verb collocations

<b>Wait</b>	For a long time	For a friend
<b>Post</b>	A letter	A comment on a web page
<b>Enter</b>	A race	A competition
<b>Move</b>	To the countryside	House
<b>Visit</b>	A museum	A relative
<b>Shout</b>	At your dog	At someone
<b>Prepare</b>	A meal	For an example
<b>Receive</b>	An email	A phone call
<b>Call</b>	A taxi	An old friend
<b>Use</b>	A dictionary	A Tablet

Expresiones de tiempo

- Last night
- Today
- Yesterday
- A long time ago
- Last Monday
- Last Summer
- Five years ago
- Last week
- This morning
- Last Tuesday

Present and past simple verbs

Regular past simple verbs can sound very similar to their present simple forms.

I walk every day → I walked every day. They love it → They loved it. We want it → We wanted it.

- Regular past simple verbs end with three different sounds: /t/ /d/ /id/

- Time expressions can help you decide if the verb is past or present. Ex: I moved house **in 2012**. I walk a lot **these days**.

### Adverbs of degree

When we use adjective to describe things, we often want to show how strongly we feel. To do this, we can use adverbs before the adjectives. We don't use bit with positive adjectives.

I'm a **bit** cold.

The exam was **quiet** easy.

He is **really** nice.

Russia is a **very** big country.



*Language for speaking-Showing interest*

The expressions help the conversation by showing the listener is interested.


Responding to good news	Responding to bad news	Responding to interesting news
That's brilliant!	That's terrible!	Really?
That's amazing!	Oh no!	That's interesting!
That's great!	That's awful!	
	Poor you!	
	What a nightmare!	


*Language for writing – tweets and texts*


We often leave words out when we write quickly and informally, example, in text messages or on twitter. (dejar palabras de lado)  
These words can be:

- Auxiliary verbs, example, *do, does, is, are.*
- Subject pronouns, example, *I, you, it.*
- Subject and the verb *to be.*

### Writing

1  Anyone know where I can dance salsa?  
Really want to learn!  
[← Reply](#) [★ Favourite](#) [7 info](#)

2  Just walked into boss's office and she was asleep! So funny!  
[← Reply](#) [★ Favourite](#) [7 info](#)

3  Watching *Gladiator*. Love it!  
[← Reply](#) [★ Favourite](#) [7 info](#)

Match replies a-c to tweets 1-3.

a

← Reply ★ Favourite 7 info

Really?! Saw it years ago and hated it, Boring!

b

← Reply ★ Favourite 7 info

Try Café Sol. Think they have classes on Mondays.

c

← Reply ★ Favourite 7 info

Ha ha! You still at work? Don't wake her up. Then you can go home!

- 2 subject pronouns, e.g. *I, you, it*.  
*I really want to learn!*
- 3 subject and the verb *to be*.  
*It was so funny!*

- 10 Find examples of missing words in the replies in exercise 8b.

*I  
Saw it years ago ...*

- 11 Look at four more tweets. They all contain words they don't need. Cross out the unnecessary words. Compare your answers with a partner.

1  **Mary** @MJSmart  
I tried explaining Twitter to my dad.  
It wasn't easy!  
[↩ Reply](#) [★ Favourite](#) [7 rets](#)

2  **Chris** @ChrisWong  
Francis! Do you want to go out tonight?  
[↩ Reply](#) [★ Favourite](#) [7 rets](#)

3  **Steven** @SteveC1985  
Is anyone watching the programme on  
Channel 6? Does anyone understand it?!  
[↩ Reply](#) [★ Favourite](#) [7 rets](#)

4  **Tim** @TimG  
I just missed the bus again! It's the third  
time this week!  
[↩ Reply](#) [★ Favourite](#) [7 rets](#)

- 12a **TASK** Write a tweet about something interesting.

- b** Pass your tweet around the class and write replies to the tweets you receive from your classmates. Which tweet has

**Unit 7: Health and fitness****7.1. My health, my business**

Past simple irregular verbs: Past simple irregular verbs are not formed by adding **-ed**. They all take different forms. The past simple is the same for all persons for both regular and irregular verbs.

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>		<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>		<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>
Come	Came		Look	Looked		Win	Won
Make	Made		Wait	Waited		Stay	Stayed
Do	Did		Say	Said		Move	Moved
Eat	Ate		Bring/Buy	Brought		Live	Lived
Drive	Drove		Pay	Paid		Work	Worked
Give	Gave		Go	Went		Earn	Won
Write	Wrote		Miss	Lost		Visit	Visited
Have	Had		Sleep	Slept		Speak	Spoke
Tell	Told		Borrow	Borrowed		See	Saw
Take	Took		Lend	Lent		Run	Ran
Think	Thought		Slow	Slowed		Begin	Began
Sit	Sat		Break	Broke		Drink	Drank
Put	Put		Show	Showed		Ride	Rode
Choose	Chose		Hit	Hit		Leave	Left
Swing	Swam		Keep	Kept		Lose	Lost
Is	Was		Feel	Felt			

<b>Verbs with regular past simple forms</b>	<b>Verbs with irregular past simple forms</b>
<i>believe – believed</i>	<i>buy – bought</i>
change – changed	catch – caught
copy – copied	come – came
like – liked	drink – drank
look – looked	fly – flew
reduce – reduced	get – got
show – showed	hear – heard
study – studied	leave – left
tidy – tidied	put – put
use – used	sit – sat
want – wanted	take – took
watch – watched	write – wrote

**Sports and fitness****jog/run:** correr**do judo:** hacer judo**go fishing:** pescar**play football:** jugar al fútbol**play tennis:** jugar al tenis**ski:** skiar**swim:** nadar**do yoga:** hacer yoga**go to the gym:** ir al gimnasio**do athletics:** hacer atletismo**play basketball:** jugar al basquet**cicle:** bicicletear

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Go +</b>	<b>Play +</b>	<b>Do +</b>
jog	fishing	basketball	judo
cycle	to the gym	football	yoga
run		tennis	
ski			
swim			

**Go**→ generalmente va seguido de otro verbo+**ing****Play**→ generalmente va seguido de alguna actividad que requiera pelota**Do**→ se usa para lo demás

Past simple negative

To make the past simple negative we use:

Subject + did not / didn't + infinitive without to

We usually use the contracted form (*didn't*), but we sometimes use the full form (*did not*) in formal writing.

The negative is formed in the same way for both regular and irregular verbs.

<b>Positive (+)</b>	<b>Negative (-)</b>
I <b>felt</b> sad when I left home	I <b>didn't feel</b> sad when I left home
She <b>walked</b> at the age of nine months	She <b>didn't walk</b> at the age of nine months
The match <b>started</b> at 7 p.m.	The match <b>didn't start</b> at 7 p.m.
We <b>went</b> to work yesterday	We <b>didn't go</b> to work yesterday
They <b>had</b> a happy life	They <b>didn't have</b> a happy life

Time sequencers

Writers often use time sequencers to show the order in which something happens, example, *first, next, then*. If you understand these phrases, it is easier to understand what comes next in the text.

*The beginning?*

**First, Firstly**

*The middle?*

**after that, next, then**

*The end?*

**Finally, lastly**

Easily confused words

There are some common pairs of words in English that are easily confused. These are often:

- words to do with movement or actions between people, example, *come/go, bring/take, lend/borrow*.
- words describing similar actions but with different grammar or collocation, example, *say/tell, look/watch*.

Opinions, agreeing and disagreeing

**What do you think of this idea?**

**I think it's great.**

**I don't know about that.**

**Yes, but they didn't use ...**

**Well, for me, it depends on ...**

**You're right.**

**What's your opinion?**

**Yes, I agree with that.**

Language for speaking - Asking for/giving opinions, agreeing/disagreeing

<b>Asking for opinions</b>	<b>Agreeing</b>
What do you think (of ...)?	You're right
What's your opinion (of...)?	I agree (with that)
<b>Giving opinions</b>	<b>Disagreeing</b>
I think...	Yes, but
For me, ...	I don't know about that.

Language for writing - adding more information

- We can use *too* and *also* to add more information.
- *Also* goes before the main verb, but after the verb *be*.
- *Too* goes at the end of a sentence.

Writing**FT, Scotland**

I agree, but I knew this before this research. People don't talk to each other anymore. They work with computers and they also relax with computers.

[Like](#) | [Share](#) | [Reply](#)

**Firos, Lebanon**

That's right. I think we live in another world. We look at computer screens for eight hours a day at work, then watch TV for four hours in the evening, too. We are also always on our phones.

[Like](#) | [Share](#) | [Reply](#)

**Haruki, Japan**

I'm afraid I don't really agree with this research. What's the problem? People relax in different ways. Some people read books. Others play video games.

[Like](#) | [Share](#) | [Reply](#)

**Jeff, Canada**

That's true, Haruki. For me, video games are a hobby. I think people know the difference between a game and the real world.

[Like](#) | [Share](#) | [Reply](#)



**Unit 8: Travel and transport**Vocabulary

<i>Airport</i> = aeropuerto	<i>Baggage</i> = equipaje	<i>A tour</i> = un tour	<i>Flight</i> = vuelo
<i>Suitcase</i> =maleta	<i>Tourist</i> =turista	<i>The town</i> = la ciudad	<i>Sights</i> = monumentos
<i>Hotel</i> =Hotel	<i>Ticket</i> =billete	<i>Art galleries</i> = galerías de arte	<i>Stay</i> = quedarse
<i>Campsite</i> =camping	<i>Map</i> = mapa	<i>Trek</i> = caminar en las montañas	<i>Check</i> =
<i>Caravan</i> = caravana	<i>An apartment</i> = un apartamento	<i>Sightseeing</i> = turismo	<i>Travel</i> =viajar
<i>Passport</i> =pasaporte	<i>The beach</i> = la playa	<i>Holiday</i> = vacaciones	
<i>Picnic</i> =picnic	<i>Museums</i> = museos		
<i>Tent</i> =carpa			

Grammar focus: past simple questions and short answers

Past simple questions and short answers for yes/no questions				
Questions with a question word				
Question Word	Did	Subject	Infinitive without to?	?
Example: What <b>did</b> you do and see?				
Yes/No questions				
Did	Subject	Infinitive without to	?	
Example: <b>Did</b> you stay in hotels?				
With yes/no questions, we usually use short answers with the auxiliary <i>did</i> or <i>didn't</i>				
Example: <b>Did</b> you go on your own?				
Yes, I <b>did</b>	/		No, I <b>didn't</b>	

Vocabulary

<i>taxi</i> : taxi	<i>walk</i> : caminar	<i>ship</i> : embarcación	<i>scooter</i> :	<i>train</i> : tren
<i>bike</i> : bicicleta	<i>bus</i> : colectivo	<i>boat</i> : bote	<i>van</i> : camioneta	
<i>car</i> : auto	<i>plane</i> : avión	<i>motorbike</i> : motocicleta	<i>lorry</i> : camión	

<b>TAKE/GET</b> → the train → the underground → a taxi → the bus	<b>MISS</b> → the bus → your train → your plane	<b>GO ON</b> → foot	<b>GO BY</b> → public transport → car → bike
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Grammar focus:

Should, shouldn't, have to, don't have to	
Should	It's the right thing to do, it is a good idea
Shouldn't	It's the wrong thing to do, it is a bad idea
Have to	It is necessary
Don't have to	It isn't necessary

Should and Shouldn't

- We use *should* to talk about things we think are a good idea (the right thing to do) and to give advice. We use *shouldn't* to talk about things that are a bad idea (the wrong thing to do).
- After *should/shouldn't* we use the infinitive without *to*.
- We don't add -s in the third person singular.
- We don't use *do/does* to make the question forms.

Have to/ Don't have to

- We use *have to* to talk about rules.
- Don't have to* means that there is a choice
- After *have to/don't have to* we use the infinitive form of the verb
- The third person *he/she/it* form of *have to* is *has to*
- The negative form of *has to* is *doesn't have to*
- We use *do/does* to make the questions forms.

Should, shouldn't, have to, don't have to				
		Positive	Negative	Questions
Should/ Shouldn't	I	- <b>should</b> wear warm clothes when it's cold	- <b>shouldn't</b> buy that jacket, it's very expensive	<b>Should</b> I eat more fruit?
	He			<b>Should</b> I buy the dress or the skirt?
	She			<b>Should</b> we leave now?
	It	- <b>should</b> buy his mother birthday present	- <b>shouldn't</b> drive fast in the town centre	What <b>should</b> Braian do if he doesn't get a promotion?
	We			Why <b>should</b> I listen to you?
	You			
	They			
Have to/ Don't have to	It	-She <b>has to</b> start work at seven	-He <b>doesn't have to</b> work long hours.	Where <b>does</b> he <b>have to</b> go? <b>Does</b> your sister like her new job?
	He	-He <b>has to</b> wear a uniform at work	-It <b>doesn't have to</b> start after seven.	
	She	-I <b>have to</b> give a presentation next week	-You <b>don't have to</b> go with me, I can go by myself.	Where <b>do</b> you <b>have to</b> go? <b>Do</b> they like their job?
	I			
	We			
	You			
	They			

### Vocabulary focus – expressions with *get*, *take* and *have*

Get	Take	Have
A bus	A bus	A good time
A taxi	A long time	A shower
A sleep	A taxi	Dinner
A text message	Photos	Lunch
Emails		Fun
Lunch		A sleep
Dinner		Something to eat
Something to eat		

→ Some verbs, e.g. *take*, and *have* are often followed by a noun to make common expressions.

**get** a text message, **take** photos, **have** a shower

→ It is useful to learn the whole expressions.

### Present simple and past simple questions

- It is sometimes difficult to decide if a question is in the present simple or the past simple because of the weak sound of *do you*, *does he* and *did you*.  
**Do you/Does he/Did you** live in London?
- Sometimes a time expressions can help you decide if the question is present or past.  
**Do you** get the bus **every day**?  
**Did you** get the bus **last night**?
- Remember that some time expressions can be used for the present and the past.  
**Do you/Did you** go to work on Saturdays?

### Language for speaking – at the train station

Ticket seller	Passanger
<i>Can I help you?</i> <i>When would you like to go/travel/come back/return?</i> <i>Would you like a single or return?</i>	<i>When's the next train/bus (to...)?</i> <i>How much does it/a (first class)single/a(second class) return/a sleeper cost?</i> <i>How long does it take?</i> <i>Which platform does it leave/go from?</i>

Language for writing – linkers. *so* and *because*

- *Because* tells us why something happens or happened.  
*I was tired after the journey **because** it took a very long time to get here.*
- *So* tells us the result of the first idea.  
*It took a very long time to get here, **so** I was tired after the journey.*

Types of holiday	Places to stay	Things you can do on holiday	Types of people
City break	Apartment	Go on a tour	Backpacker
Beach holiday	Hotel	Go sightseeing	Beach lover
		Go trekking	
		Lie on the beach	
		Visit museums	

1 the beach an apartment swimming

BLOG | ABOUT | CONTACT

**The beach lover**  
I love lazy holidays. I normally rent <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by the sea with my family. We lie on <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ most of the day and go <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea. For me, the most important thing to do on holidays is to relax and have fun.

2 museums lost a tour the town art galleries

**THE CITY BREAKER**  
For me, holidays are about culture and I enjoy visiting all the <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes I go on <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with a guide because it's a great way to learn about a place and its history. I also like going out on my own and looking around <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ without a map. I always get <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but I think it's the best way to find interesting places.

3 sightseeing local people trek cheap hotels

BLOG ABOUT CONTACT

**THE BACK PACKERS**  
We stay in <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and guest houses, and travel by public transport, so we can meet <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. We don't go <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. We prefer to <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains and visit places that tourists don't often see.

- a so I'm taking lots of photos  
b **because** it took a very long time to get here – almost two days on the train  
c so I got lost  
d **because** there's just so much to do and see

Sent: THURSDAY 14:19

Hi Narong,

Thanks for your email. India is amazing! I'm in Delhi at the moment. Today I looked around the old part of the city and went on a tour of the National Museum. Everywhere is really colourful and interesting, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I decided to stay here for another week <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
Bye for now.  
Marcel

Sent: WEDNESDAY 12:45

Dear Narong,

I arrived in Kerala a couple of days ago. I was tired after the journey <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I went sightseeing around Kochi yesterday, but I forgot my map <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I took a taxi back to the hotel and it was very expensive, but I saw lots of interesting places.  
Hope you're OK and see you soon.  
Marcel

## Getting around in Hanoi

Hanoi is a busy city of over six million people – what's the best way to get around?

**CYCLO**  
Cyclos are a fun way to get around and they're good for the environment. **You should have a map of the city**, so you can show the driver where you want to go. Also, you shouldn't start your journey before you agree the price with the driver.

**XE OM**  
A *xe om* is a motorbike taxi. The word *xe* means motorbike and *om* means hold. You should hold the driver, so you don't fall off! Your *xe om* driver has to give you a helmet and **you have to wear it**. It's against the law to travel without one.

**TAXI**  
Air-conditioned taxis are a comfortable way to travel because it's usually so hot outside. **But you shouldn't take a taxi** when you need to get somewhere quickly. There's a lot of traffic in Hanoi and taxis don't go fast!

**ON FOOT**  
**You don't have to pay to see Hanoi** – walking is free! We think it's the best way to see the street life of the city.