

# 8A | I hate flying

## SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions about air travel.

- Did you travel to another country last year?
- Did you travel by plane?
- When did you travel?
- Where did you go?

## READING

1 Read the magazine article and put the events in the correct order.

- ☐ The writer talked to a psychologist.
- ☐ The writer visited her brother in Hong Kong.
- ☐ The writer went on a course for people afraid of flying.
- ☐ The writer talked to a pilot.

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many Americans hate flying?
- 2 Did the writer travel by plane before the course?
- 3 Why was the writer's phobia a problem?
- 4 Who taught the writer how to relax on a plane?
- 5 What did the people do when the flight started?
- 6 What did the writer do after her flight?

3 Work in pairs. What about you? What do you think of flying? Do you know someone who is afraid of going on a plane?

## FEAR OF FLYING

### PERSONAL STORY

If you don't like flying, you are not alone. Fear of flying is one of the most common phobias in the world. More than 10 million British adults are afraid of flying. In America, this number is more than 25 million. Many famous people hate or hated flying: Ronald Reagan, Aretha Franklin, Mohammed Ali, Cher and Billy Bob Thornton are only some examples.

I hated flying. I knew that planes were very safe, that they were safer than cars (about 29 times safer), and the chance of being in a plane accident were about 0.0000000004%. But every time I was at the airport, I felt terrible. I couldn't get on the plane. The only problem was that I loved travelling. And if you love travelling and hate flying, that is a problem.

After many years, I decided to do something. A friend told me about a special course for people like me. It was a one-day course at the airport. There were more than 100 people on this course. The first part of the course was a class with a pilot. He explained exactly how a plane works, and showed us all the different parts. I liked that because it helped me a lot. Then we had a long talk with a psychologist. She gave us information about phobias and taught us a relaxation technique.

Then we had the most difficult part, a 45-minute flight. We were all still very nervous. Some people held hands, and some people cried. But we all did it. At the end of the flight I felt nervous, tired but very happy. I could get on a plane and survive. The next day I booked a ticket to see my brother in Hong Kong. It was the first time I visited him.

That was three years ago, and I don't mind flying now. But I don't like eating on planes, and no course can help me with that.

## GRAMMAR: verb + -ing

After the verbs *like, hate, love*, we use the verb + -ing.  
*Many famous people **hate flying**.*  
*I **don't like eating** on planes.*

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 90

- 1 Put the words in the correct order on the line.

like hate don't like love don't mind

😊 😊 😊 😊 😊

- 2 Find examples of the verbs in exercise 1 in the article. Underline them and the verbs that go with them.
- 3 Here are some of the reasons why the writer doesn't like travelling on planes. Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Use the -ing form.

wait go sit talk eat

- 1 I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ through security, it makes me nervous.
- 2 I hate \_\_\_\_\_ next to other people on planes. The seats are too small.
- 3 I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ to a stranger on a plane.
- 4 I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time at the airport.
- 5 I hate \_\_\_\_\_ airline food.

- 4 Work in pairs, A and B. Find out each other's likes and dislikes.

A: Turn to page 134.

B: Turn to page 136.

## VOCABULARY: transport

- 1 Look at the words in the box. Put them into two groups.

car airport car park plane boat  
 motorbike railway station train bicycle  
 bus underground bus stop port on foot

A Places connected to transport

B Kinds of transport

- 2 2.24 Listen to the recording to check your answers. Say the words.

## Language note

With the verb *go* and kinds of transport, use the preposition *by* + transport.

*I went **by car**. They go to work **by train**.*

- 3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

How do you get from your home to ...	the city centre? English class? another city in your country? the sea? the USA?
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## PRONUNCIATION: /ŋ/

- 1 2.25 Listen and repeat the words.

waiting young flying eating think English

- 2 2.26 Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ flying. 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ watching horror films.  
 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ speaking English. 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ writing exams.

- 3 Complete the sentences with *like/don't like/hate* etc so they are true for you. Say the sentences.

## SPEAKING

- 1 Do the *Travel* questionnaire below.

Do you hate flying?

Yes, I do.

Why?

Because I'm afraid of planes.

## NAIRE TRAVEL QUESTIONNAIRE TRAVEL QUES

Find someone who ...

Air

hates flying. Why?

takes planes often. For work or holidays?

Car

likes listening to music while they drive.

What kind of music?

doesn't have a car.

How do you get to class?

Boat & Train

takes the train or underground often.

How often?

would like to make a long journey by boat.

Where to?



# 8B | Traffic jam

## LISTENING

- 2.27 Listen to the traffic report. Match the pictures A-D to the stories 1-4.
- 2.27 Listen again. What is the problem in each picture?



- 2.27 Listen again and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- There is a bus on fire in Regent Street.
  - Traffic isn't moving in Regent Street.
  - Some people are singing in Oxford Street.
  - These people are standing next to the cars.
  - The police are talking to the lion.
  - A car is on the wrong side of the road in East London.
- 4 Is traffic bad in your town?

## GRAMMAR: present continuous

Use the present continuous to talk about events happening now or around now.

Form: *be + verb + ing*

*Traffic **is not moving**.*

*Someone **is driving** on the wrong side of the road.*

*What **are they doing**?*

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 90

- Look at tapescript 2.27 on page 144. Underline examples of the present continuous.
- Make questions and answers with the present continuous.
 

What / they / do?	They / move / a car to the side of the road.
What are they doing?	They are moving a car to the side of the road.
- What / the people / do? The people / stand / in the street.
- Where / they / go? They / go / to the city centre.
- Who / the police / talk to? They / talk to / the demonstrators.
- What / the lion / do? It / sit / in the road.
- What / the car / do? It / drive / on the wrong side of the road.
- What / the woman / do? She / talk / on her mobile phone.

- 3 Think of four people you know. What are they doing now? Make sentences about them. Use the verbs and phrases in the box to help you.

watch TV   work   sleep   sit in traffic  
have breakfast/lunch/dinner   study  
talk on the phone   do the housework

- 4 Work in pairs. Write the names of the people in exercise 3 on a different piece of paper. Ask questions about the people on your partner's paper.

*What's Michael doing?*  
*He's working.*

### VOCABULARY: action verbs

- 1 Write the missing letters in the infinitive verbs.

s\_ng   dr\_ve   k\_ss   sl\_\_p  
w\_lk   r\_n   sm\_k\_

- 2 Make sentences about what people are doing in the pictures. Use the verbs in exercise 1 in the present continuous.



### SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Read the instructions for the In Traffic Game.


#### In Traffic Game

- Work in groups of four or five. You are all in one car, in a traffic jam.
- Your teacher will give you a piece of paper with an action on it.
- Do the action. Don't say a word.
- The other students ask questions about the action.
- Are you dancing? Answer Yes, we are or No, we aren't.
- Take turns.

- 2 Play the game.

### DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 Read the text about traffic in London.



## LONDON'S TRAFFIC LAW


London had the worst traffic in the UK and was one of the worst cities in Europe. Drivers spent 50% of their time in traffic jams, and pollution was terrible. In 2003, the mayor of London made a new law to help reduce traffic. It costs £8 (€10) a day to drive in central London. More people use public transport and bicycles now in London because of this law. Traffic is bad, but not too bad now.

- 2 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- What do you think of the congestion charge in London?
- Is it a good idea?
- Is there something similar in your country?

# 8c | Follow that car!

## READING & LISTENING

- 1 Look at the pictures. What is the television show *Tracy Dick* about?
- 2  2.28 Read and listen to the show. Number the pictures 1–5 in the correct order. There is one extra picture.

Tracy: Mrs Lunan, it's Tracy Dick here.  
 Mrs Lunan: Yes?  
 Tracy: You asked me to call you. I'm outside your husband's office now.  
 Mrs Lunan: Oh, thank you. He doesn't leave work before six o'clock. And it's now only half past five.  
 Tracy: Well, Mrs Lunan, your husband is leaving work now.

Mrs Lunan: What's he doing?  
 Tracy: He's taking a taxi.  
 Mrs Lunan: But my husband hardly ever takes taxis! He says they're too expensive! He usually goes by bus.  
 Tracy: Do you want me to follow him?  
 Mrs Lunan: Yes, yes! Follow that car!

Tracy: Mrs Lunan? I'm in the centre of the city.  
 Mrs Lunan: Where's my husband?  
 Tracy: Mr Lunan is paying the taxi driver ... He's getting out of the taxi.

Mrs Lunan: Where is he exactly?  
 Tracy: He's in front of a restaurant, the Green Leaf.  
 Mrs Lunan: He always goes to that restaurant. We went there together in the past ...

Tracy: He's not going in the restaurant. He's going into a flower shop.  
 Mrs Lunan: What?! He never buys flowers!  
 Tracy: I'm parking my motorbike now.  
 Mrs Lunan: Phone me back, please.

Mrs Lunan: Hello?  
 Tracy: I'm in the restaurant. Mr Lunan is at another table.  
 Mrs Lunan: What is he doing now?  
 Tracy: He's looking for something ... his mobile phone.  
 Mrs Lunan: Yes?  
 Tracy: He's making a phone call.  
 Mrs Lunan: Can you hear? Who's he phoning? This is terrible!






3 Read the story again. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 Mr Lunan usually leaves work
    - a) at six o'clock.
    - b) at half past five.
  - 2 He hardly ever
    - a) goes by bus.
    - b) takes a taxi.
  - 3 Tracy Dick follows
    - a) the taxi.
    - b) the motorbike.
  - 4 Mrs Lunan
    - a) knows the Green Leaf Restaurant.
    - b) doesn't know the Green Leaf Restaurant.
  - 5 Mr Lunan
    - a) has some flowers.
    - b) doesn't have any flowers.
  - 6 Mr Lunan
    - a) is making a phone call.
    - b) is getting a phone call.
  - 7 Tracy Dick
    - a) is sitting with Mr Lunan.
    - b) is sitting near Mr Lunan.
- 4 Work in pairs. What is happening? Who is Mr Lunan phoning? Tell your partner.
- 5  2.29 Listen to the end of the story. Were you right?

## VOCABULARY: collocations (transport)

1 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Can you *ride* / *drive* a motorbike?
- 2 Can you *ride* / *drive* a car?
- 3 How often do you *take* / *ride* a taxi?
- 4 Do you *take* / *drive* the train to work?

2  2.30 Listen to the recording and check your answers.

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 1.

## GRAMMAR: present simple vs present continuous

Use the present simple to say what we usually do.

*He goes to work by bus every day.*

Use the present continuous to say what we are doing now.

*He's taking a taxi now.*

 SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 90

1 Decide if these sentences are present simple (PS) or present continuous (PC). Write PS or PC in the space.

- 1 Your husband is leaving work now. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What is he doing? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He's taking a taxi. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He usually goes by bus. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 He's not going in the restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 He never buys flowers! \_\_\_\_\_

2 Complete the conversation. Put the words in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Pete: So, what (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you (2) \_\_\_\_\_? (do)

Tracy: I'm a private detective.

Pete: That's interesting. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) now?

Tracy: Yes, I am. At the moment I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) a man.

Pete: How exciting! Is he in this bar?

Tracy: Yes, he is. Right now he (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to another woman.

Pete: Would you like a glass of wine?

Tracy: No, thank you. I never (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) at work.

Pete: So ... who asked you to follow this man?

Tracy: His wife. She (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me to call her now.

Pete: Is she? When you finish, why don't you come with me?

Tracy: I don't think so, Mr Hunt. You see, at the moment I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for your wife.

3  2.31 Listen to the recording to check your answers. Work in pairs. Read the dialogue with your partner.

## SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs, A and B.

A: Turn to page 137.

B: Turn to page 133.

# 8D | Let's take the bus

## SPEAKING

- 1 Look at the picture.  
Describe what is happening.



## LISTENING

- 1 2.32 Rob, Meg and Delilah need to cross London. Listen to their conversation. Where are they going? How many different kinds of transport do they take?
- 2 2.32 Listen again. Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

a man by bus the police station  
the Royal Albert Hall a taxi the wrong train  
an umbrella the directions

- 1
- 1 Valerie is taking Herb and Hannah to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The concert is at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2
- 3 Diana asks \_\_\_\_\_ for help.
- 4 They don't understand \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3
- 5 They went on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Rob wants to go \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4
- 7 Delilah didn't take \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Delilah calls \_\_\_\_\_.

## FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: suggestions

### Suggestions

*Why don't we/you take a taxi?*

*Let's*

*take the underground.*

*We/You can/could*

### Responses

*That's a good idea.*

*OK.*

*No.*

*I don't think that's a good idea.*

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 90

- 1 Rearrange the words to make suggestions.

- 1 go the concert to we could .
- 2 the underground we can take .
- 3 the man ask over let's there .
- 4 a nice taxi see London could we .
- 5 now take we that taxi don't why ?
- 6 the street go up let's .

## PRONUNCIATION: intonation 2

- 1 2.33 Listen to these two suggestions said in different ways. Which way is friendlier? Underline 1 or 2.

a We can take the underground. 1 / 2  
b Let's take a bus. 1 / 2

- 2 2.33 Listen again and repeat.

- 3 2.34 Listen to these suggestions. Put a tick (✓) if they are friendly and a cross (X) if they are not.

1 Why don't we wait for the bus?  
2 We can go on foot.  
3 We could take a taxi.  
4 Let's go by train.

- 4 Work in pairs. You want to get to the other side of your town quickly. Make suggestions with the pictures. Respond to the suggestions.



## VOCABULARY: take

- 1 We can use the verb *take* in different ways in English. Look at the examples in the box.

- 1 *take* + transport: We can *take* a bus.  
2 *take* + things: I didn't *take* an umbrella.  
3 *It* + *take* + time: It *takes* 40 minutes (to get to the Royal Albert Hall).

take a  
photograph



- 2 Look at tapescript 2.32 on page 144 and underline all the examples of *take* + noun(s).

- 3 Complete Rob's diary with words from the box.

a photograph a sandwich twenty minutes  
a taxi her camera

In the end, we took (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Delilah was happy of course. She took (2)\_\_\_\_\_ of us in the car. It took us (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to get to the Royal Albert Hall, and I was right, it cost a lot of money. When we got there, I wanted to take (4)\_\_\_\_\_ into the hall. The man at the door said I couldn't. No eating in the concert, he said. And he said Delilah couldn't take (5)\_\_\_\_\_ in. I don't understand this country. First the problem with the bags at the airport, and now this! Tomorrow is the bus tour. I hope it doesn't rain!

- 4 Work in pairs. Think of the last long journey you were on. Ask and answer these questions and describe your journey.

- What form of transport did you take?
- Did you take a lot with you?
- How long did it take for you to get there?
- Did you take any photos?
- What did you take photos of?

## SPEAKING

- 1 Work in two groups, Group A and Group B. Imagine there is no English class next week. What would you like to do?

A: Think of a suggestion for something to do. Use the ideas in the box to help you. When you are ready, make your suggestions to students in group B.

go to the cinema go to a restaurant  
go to a museum  
go shopping other - (your idea)

B: When a student from group A makes a suggestion, ask him/her questions. Use the questions below to help you.

Is it expensive?  
Where is it?  
How do we get there?



# 8 Language reference

## GRAMMAR

### Verb + -ing

After the verbs *love, like, hate, don't mind* we use the verb + -ing.

- 😊😊 I love
- 😊 I like
- 😊 I don't mind + flying.
- 😞 I don't like
- 😞😞 I hate

### Spelling

The -ing form can sometimes change the spelling of the verb.

Most infinitives = + -ing

fly - flying talk - talking go - going

Infinitives that end in 'e' = e + -ing

arrive - arriving hate - hating

Infinitives that end in vowel + consonant = double consonant + -ing

sit - sitting run - running

### Present continuous

Use the present continuous to talk about events happening now or around now.

To form the present continuous, we use the auxiliary verb *be* in the present with the -ing form of the main verb.

Affirmative				
Full form			Contraction	
I am			I'm	
You are			You're	
He/She/It is	working.		He's/She's/It's	working.
We are			We're	
They are			They're	

Negative				
Full form			Contraction	
I am			I'm not	
You are			You aren't	
He/She/It is	not	working.	He/She/It isn't	working.
We are			We aren't	
They are			They aren't	

### Question

Am I	
Are you	
Is he/she/it	working?
Are we	
Are they	

### Present simple vs present continuous

Use the present simple to say what we usually do.

*He leaves work at six o'clock.*

With these expressions we usually use the present simple:

*every day/month/year/afternoon ...  
once a week/month/year ...  
always/sometimes/hardly ever/often ...*

Use the present continuous to say what we are doing now.

*He's leaving work at 5:30 today.*

With these expressions we usually use the present continuous:

*at the moment  
now  
right now  
today*

Remember: with questions and negatives in the present simple, use the auxiliary verb *do/does*. See page 30.

## FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

### Suggestions

*Why don't we/you + verb?*  
*Let's + verb.*  
*We/You can/could + verb.*

### Responses

*That's a good idea.*  
*OK.*  
*No.*  
*I don't think that's a good idea.*

## WORD LIST

## Transport

airport <i>n</i> C ***	/ˈeəpɔ:t/
bicycle <i>n</i> C	/ˈbaɪsɪkl/
boat <i>n</i> C ***	/bəʊt/
bus <i>n</i> C ***	/bʌs/
bus stop <i>n</i> C	/bʌs stɒp/
car <i>n</i> C ***	/kɑ:/
car park <i>n</i> C	/kɑ: pɑ:k/
drive <i>v</i> ***	/draɪv/
motorbike <i>n</i> C	/məʊtəbaɪk/
on foot	/ɒn ˈfʊt/
plane <i>n</i> C ***	/pleɪn/
port <i>n</i> C ***	/pɔ:t/
ride <i>v</i> **	/raɪd/
station <i>n</i> C ***	/steɪʃn/
train <i>n</i> C ***	/treɪn/
underground <i>n</i> U	/ˌʌndəgraʊnd/

## Action verbs

kiss <i>v</i> *	/kɪs/
run <i>v</i> ***	/rʌn/
sing <i>v</i> ***	/sɪŋ/
sleep <i>v</i> **	/sli:p/
smoke <i>v</i> **	/sməʊk/
walk <i>v</i> **	/wɔ:k/

## Other words &amp; phrases

accident <i>n</i> C ***	/ˈæksɪdənt/
adult <i>n</i> C ***	/ædʌlt/
alone <i>adj</i> **	/əˈləʊn/
common <i>adj</i> ***	/kɒmən/
course <i>n</i> C ***	/kɔ:s/
exactly <i>adv</i> ***	/ɪgˈzæktli/
fear <i>n</i> U ***	/fiə/
flight <i>n</i> C ***	/flaɪt/
follow <i>v</i> ***	/fɒləʊ/
hand <i>n</i> C ***	/hænd/
law <i>n</i> C ***	/lɔ:/
phobia <i>n</i> C	/fəʊbiə/
photograph <i>n</i> C ***	/ˈfəʊtəɡrɑ:f/
pilot <i>n</i> C *	/paɪlət/
police station <i>n</i> C	/pəˈli:s steɪʃn/
safe <i>adj</i> ***	/seɪf/
security <i>n</i> C ***	/sɪkjuərti/
stranger <i>n</i> C *	/streɪndʒə/
survive <i>v</i> ***	/səˈvaɪv/
take <i>v</i> ***	/teɪk/