

# 6A | Summer holiday

## VOCABULARY: holidays 1

- 1 Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the collocations 1–8.
  - 1 arrive at the resort / a flight
  - 2 book a flight / your way around
  - 3 check out of the hotel / some holiday brochures
  - 4 choose a destination / the packing
  - 5 do the packing / the resort
  - 6 find a deposit / your way around
  - 7 pay a destination / a deposit
  - 8 pick up the hotel / some holiday brochures
- 2 What is the most logical order to do the things in exercise 1?
  - 3 Work in pairs. Tell your partner about your last holiday. Use as many expressions as you can from exercise 1.

*We chose our destination from a travel brochure. Then we ...*

## READING

- 1 Read the questionnaire and answer each question for yourself.
  - 2 Work in pairs and compare your answers. Do you have similar attitudes to travelling? Read your results on page 127 and see if you agree.
  - 3 Find words or phrases in the questionnaire that match the definitions 1–8.
- 1 reading something to find specific information
  - 2 happen unexpectedly or without planning it
  - 3 a cheap holiday because you're booking late
  - 4 do something after you've intended to do it for a long time
  - 5 not take a lot of luggage
  - 6 not prepare a long time ahead
  - 7 made yourself comfortable
  - 8 someone who looks after you when you're on holiday
- 4 Have you already decided what you're doing for your next holiday? Tell your partner about your plans.

## Travel questionnaire

### What kind of holiday person are you?



- 1 It's the end of February and lots of people are already planning their summer holidays. What about you?
  - a) I've already decided that I'm going back to the same place as last year and the year before.
  - b) I've just picked up some brochures from the travel agent and I'm going to spend the weekend looking through them and deciding where I want to go.
  - c) I really don't know yet. I fancy somewhere different, but I don't really care where. I know something will turn up, maybe a last-minute bargain or an invitation from a friend.
- 2 You've decided where to go and the next step is to book a flight. What are you going to do?
  - a) I'm picking my ticket up from the travel agent's tomorrow.
  - b) I'm planning to have a look for some cheap flights on the internet tonight.
  - c) It's too early to decide yet, I'll probably get round to it in a week or two.
- 3 When do you usually do your packing?
  - a) I've already started doing some shopping. I always like to get everything ready at least a day or two before I leave.
  - b) I'm going to do it all the night before. I know what I need to take already and I'm going shopping tomorrow to buy sunscreen and some film for my camera.
  - c) I'll probably do it the morning before I leave. It usually only takes about half an hour. I always travel light.

## GRAMMAR: future 1 (future plans)

- 1 Look at question 5 of the questionnaire again and underline the future verb forms. Which verb form:
  - a) describes an intention?
  - b) suggests that no definite plans have been made yet?
  - c) suggests that a firm arrangement has already been made?



#### 4 When do you plan get to the airport?

- A taxi's picking me up first thing in the morning. I want to check in at least two and a half hours before my flight leaves.
- I'd like to check in about an hour to an hour and half before my flight leaves.
- I'll probably get there just in time - I always leave things till the last minute.

#### 5 You've just settled into your hotel. What are you going to do first?

- I'm meeting the travel rep and the other new arrivals for a welcome cocktail in the bar.
- I'm going to find the tourist information centre and ask about where I can hire a car.
- I don't know yet. I'll just wait and see what there is on offer.

#### 2 Choose the best verb forms to complete the conversation.

A: Hello, we were on the same flight, I think.

B: Yes, we were sitting just behind you. How long (1) *will you stay / are you staying?*

A: We're here for two weeks. And you?

B: We're not too sure. (2) *We're going to stay / We'll stay* for a couple of days and then (3) *we're deciding / we'll decide* if we want to move on. Have you made any plans for tomorrow?

A: Yes, we've hired a car, (4) *we're picking it up / we'll pick it up* in the morning and (5) *we'll drive / we're going to drive* around the island. We want to find the best beaches. What about you?

B: We haven't made any plans yet. We'll probably wait to see what the weather's like tomorrow and then (6) *we're making up / we'll make up* our minds!

A: Well, there's plenty of room in our car if you fancy coming along. (7) *We'll leave / We're leaving* at 9.30, straight after breakfast.

B: OK, thanks. That sounds like a good idea. We'll let you know tomorrow.

- Work in pairs. Write the three options for the last two questions in the quiz.

6 You know you should send some postcards. When are you going to write them?

7 It's your last day. Your plane leaves at 7.30 this evening. What are you going to do?

- Find out if any of your classmates are doing anything special this evening / tomorrow / at the weekend.

Use *be going to* + infinitive to talk about intentions: things you definitely want to do, but you haven't made firm arrangements for yet.

*We're going to book some tickets on the Internet this evening.*

(= This is what we intend to do, but we haven't done it yet.)

Use the present continuous to talk about things you've already decided to do and made some arrangements for.

*We're meeting at the pizza house at 8.30.*

(= We've already spoken to our friends and arranged a time and a place to meet.)

Use *will* + infinitive

- to talk about the future when you haven't made any plans or arrangements.

- with *probably*, *possibly* or *perhaps*.

*We haven't made any plans yet, we'll probably decide what to do when the others arrive tomorrow.*

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 64

## SPEAKING

### Roleplay

- Work in groups of three, A-C. It's your first morning in a hotel and you are sharing a breakfast table with some other guests. Find out what their plans are for the day.

A: Turn to page 127.

B: Turn to page 129.

C: Turn to page 134.

## VOCABULARY: holidays 2

- 1 Read the information. Match the resorts to the photos A and B.

### CARIBBEAN

## Our top two resorts in Jamaica



### Negril

With eleven kilometres of beautiful white beaches, Negril is a very cosmopolitan resort, but manages to keep a laid-back atmosphere. It is ideal for a range of watersports and in the evenings you can dance to reggae in the lively clubs or join one of the crowded beach parties. Exotic, fun and completely unforgettable!



### Port Antonio

Off the beaten track and away from the more well-known resorts, Port Antonio has some of the most exclusive and upmarket hotels on the island. With its romantic, secluded beaches and the picturesque scenery of the Blue Mountains, this is an area that you will never want to leave.

- 2 Read the information again and say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Then underline the adjectives in the texts that helped you find each answer.

- 1 There are people from many different countries in Negril.
- 2 Negril has a very relaxed atmosphere.
- 3 The clubs in Negril are quiet and boring.
- 4 You will find Negril very similar to your home town.
- 5 Port Antonio is far from the places that people usually visit.
- 6 Port Antonio has cheap hotels.
- 7 The beaches in Port Antonio are all very crowded.
- 8 The Blue Mountains are very pretty.

- 3 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Would you prefer to go to Negril or Port Antonio? Why?
- What sort of holiday destination do you like? Use the adjectives in the texts about Negril and Porto Antonio to describe it.

*Buenos Aires is ideal for a range of cultural and fun activities. You can dance tango in La Boca or visit exclusive restaurants in Recoleta.*

## LISTENING

- 1 A radio reporter at Heathrow Airport asked six tourists the question: What are you most looking forward to on your holiday? Here are some of the things they mentioned. Which ones do you think were mentioned by men (M) and which by women (W)?

- the football
- the weather
- the nightlife
- romantic walks along the beach
- the shopping
- the beautiful women

- 2 1.43-1.48 Listen to the interviews to check your answers in exercise 1.

- 3 1.43-1.48 Listen again and answer these questions for each person.

- 1 Where are they going?
- 2 How long are they staying?

- 4 1.43-1.48 Match the extracts a-f to the speakers 1-6. Then listen again to check your answers.

- a There won't be much time to do anything else.
- b That's definitely going to be the highlight of the four days.
- c We're planning to visit every one.
- d It looks like it's going to be wet and cold here.
- e We're going to spend all of it.
- f We'll have plenty of time to catch up on our sleep when we get back home.

- 5 What do you most look forward to when you go on holiday?

## GRAMMAR: future 2 (predictions)

Use both *will* and *be going to* + infinitive to make predictions about the future.

*That'll definitely be the highlight of the trip.*

*That's definitely going to be the highlight of the trip.*

Use *be going to* when you have present evidence for the prediction.

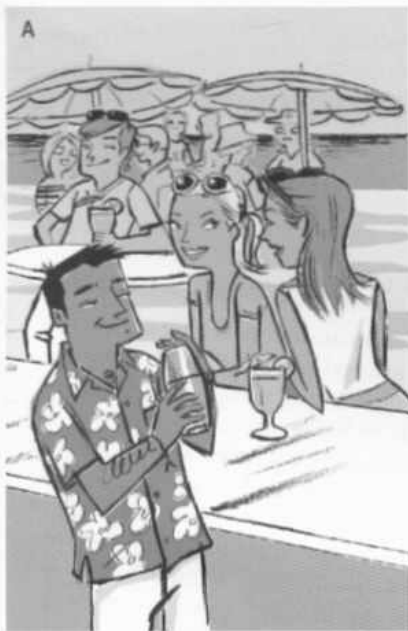
*It's going to be hot today.* (= The skies are blue and it's already 25°C at nine o'clock in the morning.)

*You're going to be late.* (= The class is about to start and you're still at home.)

Note that often the two forms have a very similar meaning.

▶ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 64

- 1 Look at the pictures. Make two different predictions about what's going to happen next in each one.



- 2 1.49–1.50 Listen to the two conversations. Were any of the predictions you made in exercise 1 correct?
- 3 Work in pairs. Look at the ideas in the box and predict five things for your partner.

career   personal life   ten years from now  
money   tomorrow   friends   exams   travel

- 4 Tell your partner what your predictions are. Does he/she think they are possible?

## SPEAKING

- 1 Work in groups of three, A–C.  
Read the information below.

You work for a travel agency that specializes in 'made-to-measure' holidays for small groups. You have been asked to arrange a two-week summer holiday for a family group who are celebrating the grandparents' golden wedding anniversary.

- 2 Decide on the following things.

- destination
- accommodation
- possible activities and excursions
- facilities for the golden wedding party

You will find more information about the special needs and interests of different people in the group at the back of the book.

A: Turn to page 127.

B: Turn to page 128.

C: Turn to page 132.

- 3 Tell the rest of the class about the holiday you have planned.

## Useful language

*We've decided to ... because ...*

*We're going to arrange some ...*

*They won't want to ...*

*They'll probably be interested in ...*

*They'd like to ... so we're going to ...*

- 4 Now discuss the holidays in your groups.

- Which holiday is:
  - a) the most expensive?
  - b) the most relaxing?
  - c) the most fun?
- Which holiday do you think the family will choose?
- Which holiday would you enjoy most?

# 6B | Perfect day

## SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.
  - Do you often go out for the day? Where do you usually go?
  - Where's the best place to go for a day out in your area?
- 2 With your partner make a list of the five most important things for a good day out.

*good weather, a nice restaurant ...*

## READING

- 1 Read the article and match the headings to the excursions A–D.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 Time travel | 3 Bird's-eye view |
| 2 Sports day  | 4 Song and dance  |

- 2 Read the article again and match the comments 1–8 to the excursions A–D.

- 1 Great fun, but I fell in twice and the sea was freezing!
- 2 I was very nervous at first, but the pilot was very kind and he took us to some amazing places.
- 3 In one place, there was a brilliant harp player. I bought the CD.
- 4 Ireland's history is so fascinating. We learnt so much.
- 5 It was my first time on a horse, but it certainly won't be my last!
- 6 The guide made it really interesting with his funny stories about Irish heroes.
- 7 The scenery was absolutely fantastic and we'll never forget the sight of the seal cubs.
- 8 We loved it so much that we decided to stay until the very end. We had to get a taxi back to our hotel.

- 3 Which excursion A–D should these people choose to go on? Explain your reasons.

- 1 a young couple on their honeymoon
- 2 a businessman who wants to impress a customer
- 3 a group of four retired holidaymakers from Florida
- 4 two students from a Dublin language school who want to celebrate their last weekend in Ireland
- 5 a family with two teenage children
- 6 a delegation of European politicians on a cultural visit

- 4 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Which day trip would you choose to go on?
- What do you think the people in exercise 3 would like to see and do in your area?

## EMERALD TOURS

Discover the best of Ireland in a day!  
We've put together an unbeatable  
selection of one-day excursions  
from Dublin.

CALL NOW TO MAKE YOUR RESERVATION!

A

Those of you who've had enough of sightseeing will love this action-packed day. In the morning, you can experience the thrills of rock climbing under the guidance of an experienced instructor. After lunch, there's sea-kayaking in Dublin Bay. To round the day off, there's a visit to the National Aquatic Centre, Europe's largest indoor waterworld. Or if you've had enough of water sports, our guide will take you for a pony ride along the sandy beaches of the Bay.

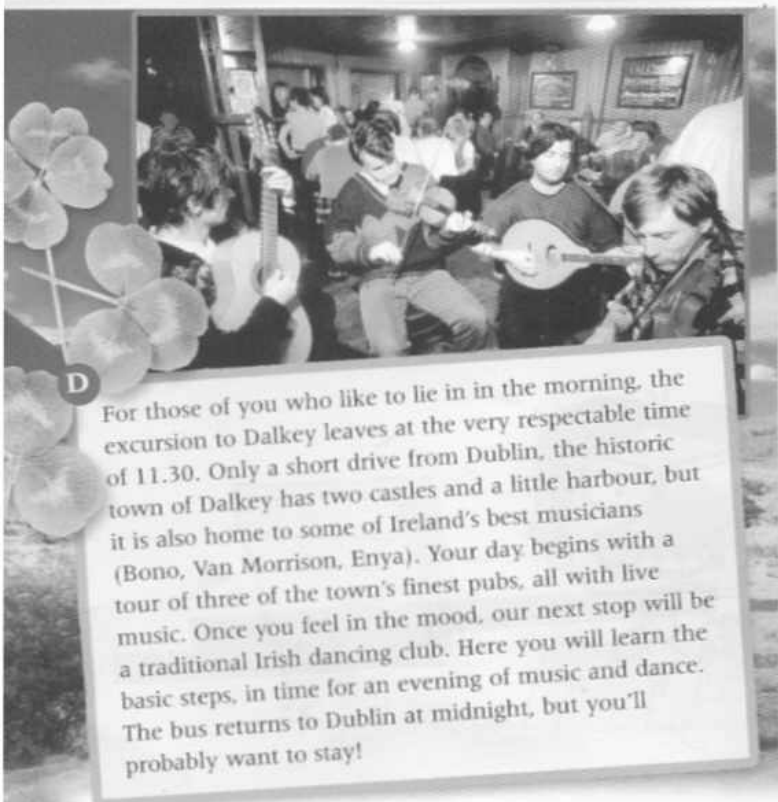
B

For a taste of Ireland's ancient past, this excursion takes you to the magical area north of Dublin. As the sun sets, the highlight of the day will be a guided tour of the World Heritage Site of Newgrange, surrounded by its giant standing stones that are nearly 5,000 years old. Before we take you back into the depths of time, we will see the Hill of Tara, home of the ancient kings of Ireland, before the arrival of Christianity. This memorable day will begin with a visit to Slane Abbey where Saint Patrick brought the message of the Bible in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century.

C

Ireland's west coast is one of the most beautiful and dramatic places on earth, and the ideal way to see it is from the air. In our brand new six-seater helicopter, you will first see the incredible lakes, mountains and rivers of Connemara. After you've had lunch in the pretty fishing village of Clifden, you'll be back in the air for breathtaking views of the wild Aran Islands. Don't forget to bring a camera with a zoom lens for once-in-a-lifetime shots of the seal colony.





### GRAMMAR: present tenses in future time clauses

- Look at the highlighted sentences in the text and answer the questions below.
  - Do the sentences refer to the present or the future?
  - Which two verb forms are used after the expressions *if*, *after*, *before* and *once*?
  - Which verb form is used in the other part of the sentence?
- Complete the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

#### KING'S PARK HOLIDAY VILLAGE

Thank you for booking your weekend away at King's Park. When we (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) your payment, we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (send) you a brochure with details of all our fantastic offers. If you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to hire a bicycle during your stay, please let us know and we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) sure it's waiting for you on your arrival. Once you (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (settle) into your cabin, one of our guides (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) over to see that everything is to your liking. And as soon as you (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a chance to have a look around, our reception staff (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more than happy to take your bookings for dinner and your choice of evening entertainment. If there (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) anything else you need during your stay (morning newspapers, extra bedding, food or drink in your cabin), just let the staff know and they (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you out as soon as they can.

- Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as I get some free time.
- When I've done this exercise, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ before I go to bed tonight.
- Once I've \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_.

- Compare your sentences with a partner.

Use a present tense to talk about future time after conjunctions like *if*, *when*, *after*, *before*, *as soon as* and *once*. You often use *will* in the main clause of the sentence.

*He'll get in touch with you as soon as he arrives.*

Use the present perfect if you want to emphasize that the future action will have finished.

*Once I've finished this, I'll give you a call.*

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 64

### DID YOU KNOW?

- Work in pairs. Read the information and discuss these questions.



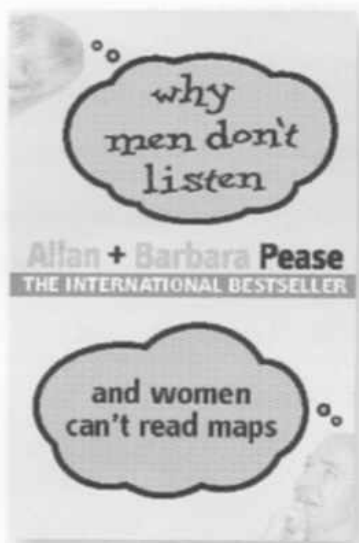
In 2005, the city of Cork became the second Irish town (after Dublin) to become a European Capital of Culture. Visitors in search of culture can see the sculptures in the Crawford Gallery, go to a concert at the Opera House, take part in the Jazz and Blues festival, or simply find a bar in one of the historic streets and listen to some traditional Irish music. The most famous tourist attraction, however, is the Blarney Stone (just outside Cork). According to tradition, people who kiss the stone will become talkative and eloquent.

- What are the 'cultural capitals' of your country?
- What can you do in these cities?
- Which of these cities have you visited and what did you do there?

# 6c | Travel plans

## SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Read the title of this best-selling book and the comment below. Then discuss the questions.



*Men usually prefer to get the information they need from a guide book or the internet. Women usually prefer to ask somebody.*

- Do you agree with the title of the book and the comment?
  - Do you know anyone who proves that the title and comment are right or wrong?
- 2 Discuss these questions with your partner.
- When was the last time you needed to find out some information?
  - How did you find it?
  - Was it difficult to find?

## LISTENING

- 1 1.51 You are going to listen to Avril enquiring about a long-distance flight. Write three questions you think she and the travel agent will ask each other. Then listen to the conversation and see if your questions are answered.



- 2 1.51 Listen again and complete the form.

### T&A TRAVEL



#### Flight enquiry

Customer: Avril Goodman

Destination: \_\_\_\_\_

Option 1: airline \_\_\_\_\_ cost \_\_\_\_\_

Option 2: airline \_\_\_\_\_ cost \_\_\_\_\_

Option 3: airline \_\_\_\_\_ cost \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Work in pairs. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Avril knows the travel agent quite well.
- 2 She wants to book a flight for Derek.
- 3 Derek knows the dates when he wants to fly.
- 4 The cost is more important than the flight time.
- 5 There isn't a big difference in cost between direct and indirect flights.
- 6 Only one airline flies direct.
- 7 Avril gets all the information she wants.

## 4 1.51 Listen again to check your answers.

## FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: indirect questions

Use indirect questions when you are making polite enquiries. Direct questions can sometimes sound impolite.

Begin indirect questions with introduction + *if* or question word + indirect question.

**Do you know** if he wants to go direct?

Here are some more common introductions to indirect questions:

*I wonder ...*

*I'd like to know ...*

*Could you tell me ... ?*

*Do you think you could tell me ... ?*

Note that the word order in an indirect question is the normal affirmative sentence word order (subject + verb).

*Can you tell me how long that takes?*

Not ... ~~how long does that take?~~

## SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 64

## 1 Look at tapescript 1.51 on pages 143–144 and find seven examples of indirect questions.

## 2 Change the questions below into indirect questions. Use different introductions.

- 1 Where can I buy an American or English newspaper?
- 2 How many cinemas are there in the town?
- 3 What time do banks open in the morning?
- 4 Is there an internet café in the city centre?
- 5 Which restaurant is the best in town?
- 6 Are there any non-smoking restaurants near here?

## 3 Work in pairs. Look at the questions you made in exercise 2. Decide what you would say if a tourist asked you these questions about your city.

VOCABULARY: collocations with *sound*

## PRONUNCIATION: word stress

## 1 1.52 Listen to three short extracts from Avril's conversation with the travel agent and tick the endings you hear.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 That doesn't sound | a) much fun.         |
|                      | b) too bad.          |
|                      | c) very interesting. |
| 2 Does that sound    | a) all right?        |
|                      | b) like a good idea? |
|                      | c) OK?               |
| 3 That sounds        | a) fun.              |
|                      | b) great.            |
|                      | c) lovely.           |

## 2 Mark the adjectives positive (P) or negative (N).

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 amazing   | 5 fantastic |
| 2 awful     | 6 horrible  |
| 3 dreadful  | 7 superb    |
| 4 excellent | 8 terrible  |

## 3 Put the adjectives from exercise 2 under the correct stress pattern in the table.

• • •	• •	• • •	• • •
_____	_____	<u>amazing</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

## 4 1.53 Listen to the exchanges and make a note of the intonation on the adjectives. Does it go up or down on the stressed syllable?

## 5 Tell your partner about three things that you have done today / that you did last week / that you are going to do at the weekend.

Your partner must respond using an expression with *sound*. Use an expression from the exercises above or choose a word from the box.

boring different enjoyable exciting  
fascinating nice painful wonderful

A: Last week I had toothache so I went to the dentist and he took out the tooth.

B: That sounds painful!



# 6 | Language reference

## GRAMMAR

### Future 1 (plans)

We use *going to* + infinitive to talk about future plans and intentions. These are things that we definitely want to do, but we haven't made firm arrangements yet.

*We're going to get some brochures tomorrow.*

#### Affirmative & Negative

*They're going to hire a car.*

*He's going to visit his parents.*

#### Question

*What is she going to do next?*

We use the present continuous to talk about things we have already decided to do and made arrangements for.

*We're getting the two o'clock flight from Heathrow.*

(= We've already bought the tickets.)

We tend not to use *going to* + infinitive with the verbs *go* and *come*. We prefer to use the present continuous.

*They're going to Corfu next summer.*

*What time are you coming?*

We use *will* + infinitive to talk about the future when we haven't made any plans or arrangements. This is often used with *probably*, *possibly* or *perhaps*.

*We haven't made any plans yet, we'll probably decide what to do when the others arrive tomorrow.*

### Future 2 (predictions)

We can use both *will* and *going to* + infinitive to make predictions about the future.

*You'll really enjoy the trip.*

*You're really going to enjoy the trip.*

We use *going to* + infinitive when we have present evidence for the prediction.

*It's going to rain later this morning.*

(There are black clouds in the sky.)

*I'm not going to finish this today.*

(I still have a lot of work and it's already late.)

In many situations, it is possible to use both *will* and *going to*.

### Present tenses in future time clauses

We use a present tense to talk about future time after conjunctions like *if*, *when*, *after*, *before*, *as soon as* and *once*. We often use *will* in the main clause of the sentence.

*As soon as everybody gets here, the coach will leave.*

*We will have lunch after we get to Dalkey.*

Sentences which include *if*, a present tense to talk about future and *will* in the main clause are often described as *first conditional sentences*.

We use the present perfect if we want to emphasize completion of a future action.

*Once we have seen the castle, we'll visit some of the pubs.*

## FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

### Indirect questions

We use indirect questions when we want to make polite enquiries. Indirect questions usually sound more polite than direct questions.

*I'd like to know if I can buy a return ticket.*

*Could you tell me if this is the right train for Dublin?*

*Do you know what time the next train leaves?*

*Can you tell me where the station is, please?*

Indirect questions begin with an introduction.

*Do you know ... ?*

*Can you tell me ... ?*

*Could you tell me ... ?*

*Do you think you could tell me ... ?*

*I wonder ...*

*I'd like to know ...*

For yes/no questions, we use *if* (or *whether*) after the introduction.

In the second part of an indirect question (after the introduction), we use normal affirmative sentence word order (subject + verb).

*Can you tell me what time it arrives?*

Not ~~*Can you tell me what time does it arrive?*~~

## WORD LIST

## Holidays

action-packed <i>adj</i>	/ækʃən'pækt/
airline <i>n C</i> **	/eəlaɪn/
beach <i>n C</i> ***	/bi:tʃ/
bedding <i>n U</i>	/bedɪŋ/
brochure <i>n C</i> *	/brəʊʃə/
capital <i>n C</i> ***	/kæpɪtl/
check out of <i>v</i>	/tʃek 'aʊt əv/
cosmopolitan <i>adj</i>	/kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/
deposit <i>n C</i> **	/dɪ'pɒzɪt/
destination <i>n C</i> **	/destɪ'neɪʃn/
exclusive <i>adj</i> **	/ɪk'sklʊ:zɪv/
excursion <i>n C</i>	/ɪk'skɜ:ʃn/
exotic <i>adj</i> *	/ɪg'zɒtɪk/
find your way around	/faɪnd jə 'wei ə'raʊnd/
flight <i>n C</i> ***	/flaɪt/
fun <i>adj</i> **	/fʌn/
guided tour <i>n</i>	/gaɪdɪd 'tʊə/
laid-back <i>adj</i>	/leɪd'bæk/
off the beaten track	/ɒf ðə 'bi:tn 'træk/
packing <i>n U</i> *	/pækɪŋ/
postcard <i>n C</i> *	/pəʊst'kɑ:d/
picturesque <i>adj</i> *	/pɪktʃə'resk/
resort <i>n C</i> *	/rɪ'zɔ:t/
romantic <i>adj</i> **	/rəʊ'mæntɪk/
sandy <i>adj</i> *	/sændɪ/
secluded <i>adj</i>	/sɪ'klʊ:ɪdɪd/
sightseeing <i>n U</i>	/saɪt'si:ɪŋ/
sunscreen <i>n U</i>	/sʌn'skri:n/
tourist	/tʊərɪst ə'trækfən/
attraction <i>n C</i>	
travel agent <i>n C</i>	/trævl 'eɪdʒənt/
travel rep <i>n C</i>	/trævl 'rep/
upmarket <i>adj</i>	/ʌp'mɑ:kɪt/

## Other words &amp; phrases

abbey <i>n C</i>	/æbi/
amazing **	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/
ancient <i>adj</i> ***	/eɪnʃənt/
awful **	/ɔ:fl/
babysitter <i>n C</i> *	/beɪbɪ'sɪtə/
bargain <i>n C</i> *	/bɑ:gɪn/
battery <i>n C</i> **	/bæ't(ə)rɪ/
bay <i>n C</i> **	/beɪ/
bird's-eye view <i>n C</i>	/bɜ:dzai 'vjʊ:/
boring <i>adj</i> **	/bɔ:ɪŋ/
brand-new <i>adj</i> *	/brænd 'nju:/
breath-taking <i>adj</i> *	/breθ'teɪkɪŋ/
cabin <i>n C</i> **	/kæbɪn/
cocktail <i>n C</i>	/kɒkteɪl/
colony <i>n C</i> **	/kə'ləni/
congratulations <i>n pl</i>	/kɒŋgrætʃu'leɪʃənz/
delegation <i>n C</i> **	/dele'geɪʃn/
depth <i>n C</i> ***	/depθ/
discreet <i>adj</i> *	/dɪs'kri:t/
dramatic <i>adj</i> *	/drə'mætɪk/
dreadful <i>adj</i> **	/dredfl/
eloquent <i>adj</i>	/eləkwənt/
enjoyable <i>adj</i> *	/ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/
excellent ***	/eksələnt/
exhausted <i>adj</i> *	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/
fantastic <i>adj</i> **	/fæn'tæstɪk/
fascinating <i>adj</i> **	/fæsɪ'neɪtɪŋ/
fate <i>n U</i> **	/feɪt/
flexibility <i>n U</i> **	/fleksə'bɪlətɪ/
get round to sth	/get 'raʊnd tə/
giant <i>adj/n C</i> **	/dʒaɪənt/
goalkeeper <i>n C</i> *	/gəʊl'ki:pə/
gorgeous <i>adj</i> *	/gɔ:dzəs/
guidance <i>n U</i> **	/gaɪdəns/
harbour <i>n C</i> **	/hɑ:bə/
harp <i>n C</i>	/hɑ:p/
heritage <i>n U</i> **	/herɪtɪdʒ/
highlight <i>n C</i> *	/haɪ'laɪt/
hill <i>n C</i> ***	/hɪl/
horrible <i>adj</i> **	/hɒrəbl/
hyper-organized <i>adj</i>	/haɪpə'ɔ:gənəraɪzd/
in particular	/ɪn pə'tɪkjələ/
in person	/ɪn 'pɜ:sn/
indoor <i>adj</i> *	/ɪndə:/
instructor <i>n C</i>	/ɪn'strʌktə/
kayak <i>n C</i>	/kə'rek/
knockout <i>n C</i>	/nɒk 'aʊt/
last-minute <i>adj</i> *	/lɑ:st 'mɪnɪt/
lens <i>n C</i> *	/lenz/
make sure <i>v</i>	/meɪk 'ʃʊə/ 'ʃʊ:/
make up your mind	/meɪk ʌp jə 'maɪnd/
memorable <i>adj</i>	/mem(ə)rəbl/
option <i>n C</i> ***	/ɒpʃn/
painful **	/peɪnfl/
pilot <i>n C</i> ***	/paɪlət/

pony <i>n C</i>	/pəʊni/
reckon <i>v</i> ***	/rekən/
relatively <i>adv</i> ***	/relatɪvli/
respectable <i>adj</i> *	/rɪ'spektəbəl/
rock climbing <i>n U</i>	/rɒk'klaɪmɪŋ/
round sth off <i>v</i>	/raʊnd 'ɒf/
rush <i>v</i> **	/rʌʃ/
saint <i>n C</i>	/seɪnt/
sculpture <i>n C</i> **	/skʌlptʃə/
settle into <i>v</i>	/setl 'ɪntu:/
shot <i>n C</i> ***	/ʃɒt/
shy <i>adj</i> *	/ʃaɪ/
site <i>n C</i> **	/saɪt/
step <i>n C</i> ***	/step/
stop off <i>n C/v</i>	/stɒp 'ɒf/
stunning <i>adj</i> *	/stʌnɪŋ/
superb <i>adj</i> **	/sʊ'pɜ:b/
talkative <i>adj</i>	/tɔ:kətɪv/
terrible <i>adj</i> ***	/tɛrəbl/
thrill <i>n C/v</i>	/θrɪl/
unbeatable <i>adj</i>	/ʌn'bi:təbəl/
unexpectedly <i>adv</i>	/ʌnɪk'spektɪdli/
up in the air	/ʌp ɪn ði: 'eə/
via <i>prep</i> ***	/vaɪə/
windsurfing <i>n U</i>	/wɪn(d) sɜ:ʃɪŋ/
wonderful <i>adj</i> ***	/wʌndəfl/
zoom <i>v</i>	/zu:m/