

2A | Journeys



Lawyer gives up job to cycle around South America

A Spanish lawyer has given up his job and has sold his car to cycle around South America and perform as a clown. Alvaro Neil, also known as 'Biciclow', is cycling his way around South America, performing his clown act free everywhere he goes.

Alvaro, 36, from Asturias in the north of Spain, gave up his job last year when he

realized that there was more to life than a nine to five job. 'You only live once and life in an office just isn't life,' he says. So in October last year he set out on his South American adventure.

He began his journey in La Paz, Bolivia and so far he has visited six countries (Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia) and cycled more than 15,000 kilometres. The journey has already taken him thirteen months, and Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay lie ahead.

He spends two or three months in each country, but he has never stopped off for more than five days in any one place. Alvaro is getting by on a budget of three dollars a day and has slept in fire stations, police stations and churches, at 4,700 metres in the mountains of Peru and in the dry Atacama Desert of Chile.

He has given about 20 performances to more than 8,000 people. 'My show includes juggling, music, magic, acrobatics and theatre. I perform to the poorest people and my sole purpose is to bring them a little happiness,' says

Alvaro. At the end of one performance, a little girl ran up to him from the audience and gave him a big kiss and a hug. This is one of his sweetest memories from the trip so far.

He explains that the trip is a way of bringing together the three things he loves most in life: 'Cycling's in my blood, I'm a born clown and I enjoy helping other people.' He is sponsored by the Clowns Without Frontiers organization and his mission is to bring a smile into the lives of the people he runs into on his travels.



SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- What do you like and dislike about travelling?
- Who is the most widely-travelled person that you know? Where has he/she been? Why did he/she go there?
- According to an English saying, *travel broadens the mind*. Do you agree? In what ways has travel broadened your mind?

READING

1 Work in pairs. You are going to read an article about a long journey. Look at the photos and headline. Think of two possible answers for each of the questions.

- 1 Why did the lawyer decide to cycle around South America?
- 2 Why is he dressed as a clown in the second photo?

Now read the article and find out if you were right.

2 Read the article again. What do the numbers in the box refer to?

36	20	15,000	4,700	3
6	8,000	9 to 5	13	2 or 3

3 Match the highlighted phrasal verbs in the article with the words and phrases 1-6.

- 1 meets by chance
- 2 left
- 3 managing to survive
- 4 stayed
- 5 combining
- 6 started (a journey)

4 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Would you consider giving up your job or studies to do something like Alvaro did? Why or why not?
- Have you ever wanted to go on a long trip like Alvaro's? Where would you like to go?

GRAMMAR: present perfect & past simple 1

- 1 Look at the first three paragraphs of the article on page 16 again. Underline all the examples of the present perfect and past simple. Then answer the questions.
- 1 Which verb form do you use when the time is known?
- 2 Which verb form do you use when the time is not stated?
- 2 Choose the correct forms to complete the newspaper article.

From our Dublin Correspondent

The well-known writer and comedian, Tony Hawks, (1) *has accepted / accepted* a bet to hitchhike around Ireland with a fridge. He (2) *has begun / began* his journey in Dublin last week. He (3) *has almost given up / almost gave up* on the first day when his first lift (4) *has taken / took* him only three miles. But since then he (5) *has had / had* better luck. He (6) *has had / had* lifts in vans, cars and trucks, and yesterday he and his fridge (7) *has taken / took* a fishing boat to Tory Island. So if you're driving around in the Sligo area and see a man hitchhiking with a fridge – stop and give him a lift!



- 3 Complete the questions. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the past simple.

- 1 How many countries _____ you _____ (visit)?
- 2 What's the most interesting place you _____ (be) to?
- 3 How many times _____ you _____ (go) away last year?
- 4 Where _____ you _____ (go) for your last holiday?
- 5 What's the furthest you _____ ever _____ (fly)?
- 6 When _____ you _____ (fly) for the first time?
- 7 What's the strangest form of transport you _____ ever _____ (use)?
- 8 _____ you ever _____ (travel) on your own?

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

Use the past simple:

- with questions that ask about the time of an event.
*When **did** you last **catch** a taxi?*
- to talk about past actions when you know when the event happened.
*He **caught** a taxi to the airport yesterday to meet a friend.*
- with certain time expressions, e.g. *yesterday, last week, one night, the last time, when.*

Use the present perfect:

- to talk about past actions when the time is not stated. The event happened in the past, but the time is not important.
***Have** you ever **travelled** alone?
I've **travelled** alone on business, but I've never **been** on holiday on my own.*
- with certain time expressions, e.g. *ever, never, already, yet, since, just.*
*I've **just** come back from Dublin.*

➤ FOR OTHER USES OF THE PRESENT PERFECT, SEE PAGE 74

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 24

LISTENING & READING

- 1 1.8–1.10 Listen to three more stories about unusual journeys. Match each journey to two of the photos A–F.

- 2 1.8–1.10 Listen again and answer the questions.

Which journey ...

- 1 was the longest?
- 2 was for charity?
- 3 broke a record?
- 4 was a race against time?
- 5 had its own website?
- 6 was made into a TV programme?

- 3 Read these texts about the three journeys. Find and correct two mistakes in each text.

Hunting the tiger



Channel 6, 9pm

Tonight's documentary in the *Wildlife on 6* series takes a fascinating look at the animals of Siberia. Award-winning filmmakers, Chiara and Luca Colucci, spent six months in the far east of Russia looking for the rare Siberian tiger. There are only about 300 of these beautiful animals in the wild. With the help of a baby fox cub they found early on the trip, the Coluccis explore the beautiful River Amur region in their search for the tiger. An unforgettable journey and an unforgettable film.

University teachers hitchhike for charity

A group of teachers have hitchhiked the length of Britain to raise money for the charity, Oxfam International. The teachers had to get from Land's End to John O'Groats in less than two days. Only four of the teachers completed the trip in time.

Swedish student wins web competition

21-YEAR-OLD TOMMY KALLSTROM has won this month's Web Travel Site of the Month competition. His winning website contains details of his four-month trip through fifteen European countries on a Vespa that he used to deliver pizzas in his hometown of Uppsala.

- 4 1.8–1.10 Listen again and check your answers.

- 5 Which journey sounds the most interesting or enjoyable? Why?

A



B



C



D



E



F



VOCABULARY: phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs have two parts: a verb and a particle, e.g. *get by*, *set out*, *stop off*.

Separable phrasal verbs

- With some phrasal verbs, the object can come either before or after the particle.

He sorted out the problem.

He sorted the problem out.

- If the object is a pronoun, e.g. *him*, *her*, *it*, the object always comes before the particle.

He sorted it out. Not *He sorted out it.*

Inseparable phrasal verbs

- With some phrasal verbs, the verb and the particle always come together, so the object always comes after the particle.

They looked after the bear cub.

They looked after it.

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 24

1 Match the phrasal verbs in bold in 1–6 to the definitions a–f.

- He was able to **sort** the problem **out**.
- They **came across** the bear near a river.
- Tizio **got over** his injury.
- Their friends and families **saw** them **off**.
- A van **picked** her **up** after only five minutes.
- The van **dropped** her **off** near the finishing line.

- felt well or happy again after something bad
- found an answer to a problem
- took someone or something in a car
- let someone get out of your car
- met or found by chance
- said goodbye to someone who was going on a journey

2 Which two phrasal verbs in exercise 1 are inseparable?

3 Put *it* in the correct place in the sentences.

- I sorted **it** out before I left work.*
- I sorted out before I left work.*
- I'm sure you'll get over soon.*
- I've never come across before.*
- I've tried to give up many times.*
- Why don't you pick up on your way home?*


4 Now think of a noun to replace *it* in each sentence.

- I sorted the problem out before I left work.*

5 Work in pairs. You are going to ask and answer questions using the phrasal verbs in exercise 1.

A: Turn to page 126. B: Turn to page 129.

PRONUNCIATION: word linking

-  1.11 We often join two words when an initial vowel sound follows a final consonant sound. Look at these examples from the listening exercise, then listen and repeat.

- arrived_in_Athens
- gave_it_all_up
- film_of_another_incredible
- still_exist_in
- it's_Alex_and_Isabelle
- part_of_a_group

2 Practise saying the phrases in exercise 1 quickly.

-  1.12 Listen and write the four phrases.

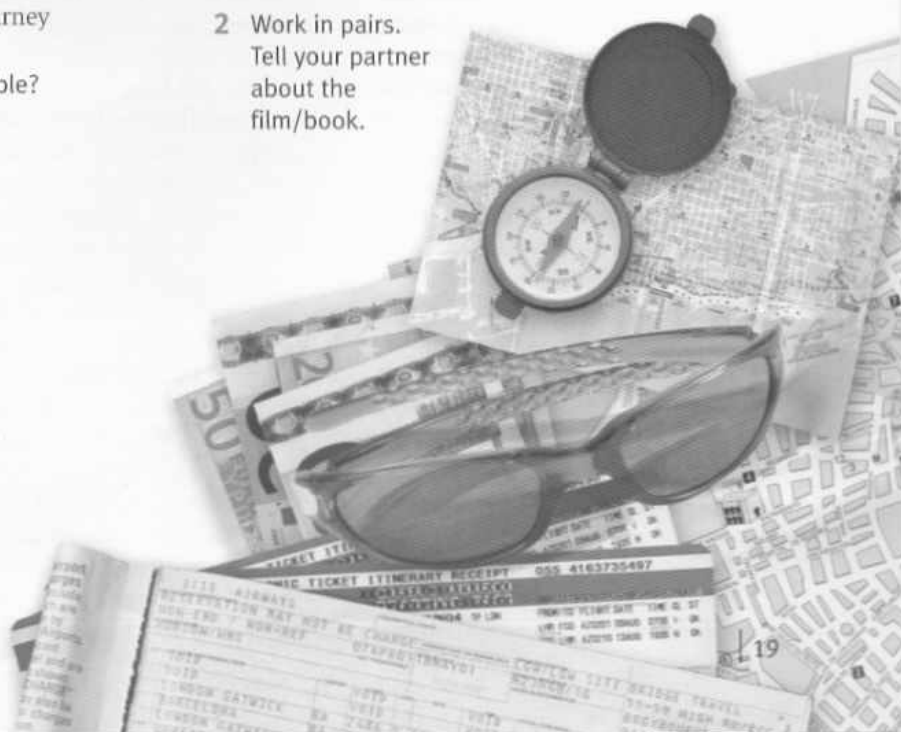
4 Practise saying the phrases. Remember to link the words.

SPEAKING

- Think of a film or book you have seen or read recently that described a long journey. Prepare to tell a partner about it. Use the questions below to help you.

- Where was the film/book set?
- Who was going on the journey and why?
- What were the main events?
- Would you like to go on the same journey? Why or why not?
- Would you recommend the film/book to your partner? Why or why not?

- Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the film/book.



2B | Down under

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in groups. Look at the photos on the website below and share all that you know about Australia. Use the ideas in the box to help you.

sports, film and music personalities
climate history cities things to do
animals well-known sights and landmarks

- 2 Now prepare a short quiz about Australia. Use your questions to test students from another group.

READING

- 1 Read the first part of a web diary about a trip round Australia and answer the questions.

- 1 Who is the author? What does she do?
- 2 What is she going to do?
- 3 What is the purpose of her website?

- 2 Now read the extract from Nerina's web diary and say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 She didn't see Uluru until the morning after her arrival.
- 2 Uluru was the most important part of the trip.
- 3 The trip has not been very interesting.
- 4 She enjoyed the experience of walking around the Rock.
- 5 The Rock is very small.
- 6 She didn't want to have a guide.
- 7 She spent a whole day at the Rock.

- 3 Find the adjectives in the web diary that Nerina uses to describe these things.

- 1 the people that she has met *incredible*
- 2 her experiences during the trip
- 3 the Rock at the start of the day
- 4 the Anangu caves and sacred art
- 5 the way that the Rock changes colour

NERINA KLEIN'S TRAVEL WEBLOG



During my 35 years as a travel writer, I've visited more countries than I can count. I've backpacked through Asia, cycled through Europe, driven across Africa, but I've never explored my own home, Australia. So the time has come to put this right. Over the next six weeks, I'm planning to cover as much of the outback as I possibly can in a second-hand four-wheel drive, and I'll be accompanied by my two grandchildren. They, unlike me, want to get to know their own country before they start exploring the rest of the world. What follows is a diary of our travels and adventures. I hope it inspires people to leave the coast and find out what the real Australia is all about.

DAY 33 We camped out last night near the best place to watch the sunrise. After a bottle or two of beer and an hour or two of looking at the stars, we turned in and got some sleep before the climax of our six-week trip: our first sight of Uluru (Ayer's Rock).

In the last five and a half weeks, we've seen and done some amazing things. We've been blinded by the salt lakes of Curara Soak, we've relived history in the goldfields of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, and we've been guests at the campfires of Aboriginal communities. But nothing compares to the spectacular sight of the famous Uluru, shining purple in the light of dawn. Over the years, I've heard plenty of people talk about the wonderful changes in the colour of the Rock, but until you see it yourself, it's impossible to imagine. We were absolutely spellbound.

We spent a good part of the day walking the 9.4 kilometres around the base of the Rock. It's well worth it. The caves and rock art are fascinating. If you get a chance to join one of the tours given by the Anangu guides, do it. They explain everything about Uluru and all its sacred sites.

At sunset, we settled down to watch the Rock turn red against the darkening sky and planned the last leg of our trip – 450 kilometres across the desert to the modern town of Alice Springs. We talked about all the incredible friends we've made during our trip and about the things we're going to miss once we leave the bush behind.

GRAMMAR: present perfect & past simple 2

1 Look at the highlighted phrases in the web diary. Choose the correct phrases to complete the notes.

- They are all expressions that refer to a (1) *specific time in the past / period of time that hasn't finished*.
- The verb form that we use with them is the (2) *present perfect / past simple*.

2 Mark the phrases finished time (F) or unfinished time (U).

in the last few days	last month
last year	up till now
two days ago	during the last two weeks
over the past year	yesterday

3 Complete the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the past simple.

We (1) _____ (arrive) in Alice Springs yesterday. It's the biggest town we (2) _____ (see) over the last two months. Up till now, we (3) _____ (camp) under the stars. Last night, we (4) _____ (sleep) in a four-star hotel. We (5) _____ (have) a hot bath before we went to bed. We (6) _____ (not / watch) TV in the last six weeks.

4 Use the time expressions in exercise 2 and these verbs to make five sentences that are true for you.

do eat go to have make see

I haven't been to a café in the last few days.

5 Make questions from your sentences in exercise 4. Then work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

*Have you been to a café in the last few days?
No, I haven't. Have you ...?*

Use the past simple to talk about actions in the past that happened at a finished time.

*We **camped** out last night.*

*At sunset, we **settled** down to watch the Rock turn red.*

Use the present perfect to talk about actions in the past that happened in a period of time which is unfinished.

*During my 35 years as a travel writer, I've **visited** more countries than I can count.*

(= She is still a travel writer now.)

*In the last five and a half weeks we've **seen and done** some amazing things.*

(= The last five and a half weeks includes now.)

Here are some common expressions to describe unfinished time:

during		
in	the last	few months / two years, etc.
over		

➤ FOR OTHER USES OF THE PRESENT PERFECT, SEE PAGE 74

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 24

SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs. You are going to plan a journey across your own country. Discuss the topics below and prepare your route.

- from where to where?
- transport: motorbike/car/train/bicycle?
- how long?
- how many stops?
- places to stay?
- things to see/do?

2 Describe your route to the class. Who has the most interesting route?

Useful language

Our route begins in ...

We travel by ...

Our first stop is in ...

In ... we visit the ...

2c | Getting around

SPEAKING & VOCABULARY: verb collocations (travel)

- 1 Work in pairs. Think about transport in your town and discuss these questions.
 - What's the quickest way of travelling round your town?
 - What's the most popular form of transport for people going to work?
 - What's the best way for a tourist to travel round your city to see the sights?
- 2 Choose the correct verbs to complete the information from a tourist guide about Edinburgh.



Getting here

By air

From the airport, you can (1) *catch / get out of* the Airport Express (No. 100) bus, which (2) *runs / takes* 25 minutes to the city centre. Alternatively, you can (3) *miss / take* a taxi. The advantage of this is that the taxi driver can (4) *drop / arrive* you wherever you like, but of course it is more expensive than public transport.

By rail

If you (5) *arrive / catch* by train, (6) *drop / get off* at Waverley Station, which is right in the city centre. From there, you can (7) *walk / get on* to most of the major sights.

Getting around

A good way to get to know the city is with a city bus tour. You can buy special tickets for the double-decker buses which allow you to (8) *get in / get on* and off when and where you want. In the evenings, the buses (9) *run / take* late, but if you (10) *get out of / miss* the last one, you can always take a taxi.

- 3 Work in pairs. Change the information in exercise 2 so that it is true for a city you both know well.

From the airport you can take the metro into the city centre. It takes 40 minutes.

LISTENING

- 1 1.13–1.15 Listen to three conversations and match them to the pictures A–C.



- 2 1.13–1.15 Listen again and say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Avril and Linda both buy return tickets.
- 2 Avril uses the bus regularly.
- 3 Dave and Derek are getting a taxi home.
- 4 Dave and Derek think Camilla has a good sense of humour.
- 5 Camilla misses the last train home.
- 6 Camilla gets a taxi from outside the station.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: travel

- 1 Match the phrases 1–8 to the pictures A–C in Listening exercise 1.

- 1 Can I get a *taxi* anywhere *round here*?
- 2 Could you tell me the time of the next *train* to *North Park*?
- 3 Has the *11.40* for *North Park* left yet?
- 4 Could you tell us when we get to the *bridge*, please?
- 5 Does this *bus* go to the *town centre*?
- 6 Have you got change for a *ten-pound note*?
- 7 I'd like a cab for the *Pizzeria Roma*, please.
- 8 A *single* to the *town centre*, please.

- 2 Match the responses a–h to the phrases 1–8 in exercise 1.

- a That'll be one twenty, please.
- b Certainly, sir. We'll send one right away.
- c Yeah, we go there.
- d No, sorry love, exact change only.
- e I'll let you know.
- f Not if you hurry, it's still at the platform.
- g Yes, madam. There's a taxi rank at the station.
- h The next one's tomorrow morning, madam. I'm afraid that's it for tonight.

- 3 Replace the words in *italics* in exercise 1 with alternative words and phrases.

- 1 *Can I get a bus anywhere near the airport?*

- 4 Work in pairs. Prepare then practise short dialogues for the following situations.

- You are in a city centre. Ask a passerby for the nearest taxi rank.
- You are at home. Phone for a cab to take you to the station tomorrow morning.
- You are a stranger in the town. You are getting on a bus. Ask the driver for tickets to the town centre.
- You are getting off the bus. Ask the driver when the last bus leaves to get home.
- You are on a train. Ask if you can sit in an empty seat.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 Work in pairs. Read the information about taxis in New York and London. Then discuss these questions.



- ① There are 12,053 yellow cabs in New York City.
- ① There are 18,500 black cabs in London.
- ① Yellow cabs are the only taxis that can pick up passengers on the streets of New York.
- ① Black cabs are the only taxis that can pick up passengers on the streets of London.
- ① You have to pass an English language test to become a yellow cab driver.
- ① You have to pass a test called 'The Knowledge' to become a black cab driver. It usually takes four years to pass the test.
- ① Robert de Niro was nominated for an Oscar for his role as a New York taxi driver.
- ① Not all black cabs are black!

- Are taxis expensive in your town?
- Are they easy to find?
- Do they operate 24 hours a day?
- How often do you take a taxi?
- When was the last time you caught a taxi? Where were you going?
- Do you usually chat to the driver?

2 Language reference

GRAMMAR

Present perfect & past simple

When we talk about past actions, we can sometimes choose between the past simple and the present perfect.

We use the past simple:

- when we ask when the event happened (with *when*)
*When **did** she **arrive** at Alice Springs?*
- when we say when the event happened (with time expressions like *yesterday*, *last week*, *one night*, that indicate a finished time).
*She **got** there **two weeks ago**.*
*He **gave** up his job **last year**.*

We use the present perfect:

- when the time is not stated. The event happened in the past, but the time is not important. We often use the present perfect to talk about general experience.
***Have** you ever **been** to Australia?*
***They've visited** many interesting places.*
- with time expressions that do not specify the exact time (e.g. *ever*, *never*, *already*, *yet*, *since*, *just*, *recently*).
*He's **just** begun his journey.*
*He's **already** visited six different countries.*
- when we talk about actions in the past that happened in a period of time which is unfinished.
*She's made a lot of friends **in the last few weeks**.*
(*in the last few weeks* includes present time)

Common expressions that refer to unfinished time are:

during	
in	the last few days/weeks/months/years
over	

Some time expressions can refer to both finished time and unfinished time.

*Have you done anything interesting **this morning**?*
(= It is still the morning.)
*Did you do anything interesting **this morning**?*
(= The morning is now finished.)

Other expressions that we can use with both tenses include *today*, *this week*, *this month*, etc.

Present perfect

Affirmative	subject + <i>have/has</i> + past participle
Negative	subject + <i>haven't/hasn't</i> + past participle
Question	<i>have/has</i> + subject + past participle

Past simple

Affirmative	Regular verbs: infinitive + <i>-ed</i> Irregular verbs: see list of irregular verbs on page 155
Negative	Regular and irregular verbs: subject + <i>didn't</i> + infinitive
Question	Regular and irregular verbs: <i>did</i> + subject + infinitive

See page 74 for more information about the present perfect.

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs contain a verb and a particle (e.g. *get by*, *set out*, *stop off*). With some phrasal verbs, the particle is in two parts (e.g. *run out of*, *look forward to*). Phrasal verbs are either separable or inseparable.

With an inseparable phrasal verb, we cannot separate the verb and the particle.

*He finally **got over** his illness.*
Not *He finally got his illness over.*

With a separable phrasal verb, the object can come either before or after the particle.

*She **dropped off** her husband at the airport.*
*She **dropped** her husband **off** at the airport.*

If the object is a pronoun (e.g. *him*, *her*, *it*) the object always comes before the particle.

*Will you see **us** off?* Not *Will you see off **us**?*

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Talking about travel

Can I get a bus anywhere near/round here?
Could you tell me the time of the next train?
Could you tell us when we get to the station, please?
Does this bus go to the airport?
Has the 11.40 for North Park left yet?
Have you got change for a ten-pound note?
I'd like a cab for the Pizzeria Roma, please.
One single/A return to the town centre, please.

WORD LIST

Phrasal verbs

bring together	/brɪŋ tə'geðə/
come across	/kʌm ə'krɒs/
drop (sb) off	/drɒp 'ɒf/
get by	/get 'baɪ/
get over (sth)	/get 'əʊvə/
give (sth) up	/gɪv 'ʌp/
look after (sb)	/lʊk 'ɑ:ftə/
pick (sb) up	/pɪk 'ʌp/
pull out	/pʊl 'aʊt/
run into (sb)	/rʌn 'ɪntu:/
see (sb) off	/si: 'ɒf/
set out	/set 'aʊt/
sort out	/sɔ:t 'aʊt/
stand up for (sth)	/stænd 'ʌp fɔ:/
stop off	/stɒp 'ɒf/
turn in	/tɜ:n 'ɪn/

Travel

catch a bus/ plane/train	/kætʃ ə 'bas/ 'pleɪn/treɪn/
get in a bus/ car/taxi	/get ɪn ə 'bas/ 'kɑ:tæksi/
get out of a bus/ car/taxi	/get aʊt əv ə 'bas/ 'kɑ:tæksi/
get off a bus/ plane/train	/get ɒf ə 'bas/ 'pleɪn/treɪn/
get on a bus/ plane/train	/get ɒn ə 'bas/ 'pleɪn/treɪn/
miss a bus/ plane/train	/mɪs ə 'bas/ 'pleɪn/treɪn/
take a bus/ taxi/train	/teɪk ə 'bas/ 'tæksi/treɪn/
take (time) to + infinitive	/teɪk ('taɪm) tu:/

Other words & phrases

acrobatics <i>n pl</i>	/ækroʊ'bætnks/
act <i>n C ***</i>	/ækt/
adventure <i>n C **</i>	/ədventʃə/
alternatively <i>adv **</i>	/ɔl'tɜ:nətɪvli/
amazed <i>adj</i>	/ə'meɪzd/
apparently <i>adv ***</i>	/ə'pærəntli/
backpack <i>n C</i>	/bæk'pæk/
bear <i>n C **</i>	/beə/
bet <i>n C/v **</i>	/bet/
blood <i>n U ***</i>	/blʌd/
bush <i>n U **</i>	/bʊʃ/
cab <i>n C</i>	/kæb/
campfire <i>n C</i>	/kæmp'faɪə/
cave <i>n C **</i>	/keɪv/
celebrate <i>v ***</i>	/seleɪ'bret/
charity <i>n C/U ***</i>	/tʃærə'ti/
climate <i>n C **</i>	/klaɪmət/
clown <i>n C</i>	/klaʊn/
coast <i>n C ***</i>	/kəʊst/
comedian <i>n C</i>	/kə'mi:diən/
competent <i>adj **</i>	/kəm'pɪtənt/
competition <i>n C ***</i>	/kəm'pɪtɪʃn/
cub <i>n C</i>	/kʌb/
custom <i>n C **</i>	/kʌstəm/
darken <i>v</i>	/dɑ:kən/
dawn <i>n C **</i>	/dɔ:n/
desert <i>n C **</i>	/dezət/
double-decker <i>adj/n C</i>	/dʌbl'dekə/
dragon <i>n C</i>	/dræɡən/
eventually <i>adv ***</i>	/ɪ'ventʃuəli/
exist <i>v ***</i>	/ɪɡ'zɪst/
explore <i>v ***</i>	/ɪk'splɔ:/
extraordinarily <i>adv *</i>	/ɪk'strɔ:dnərəli/
fascinating <i>adj **</i>	/fæs'meɪtɪŋ/
fire station <i>n C</i>	/faɪə 'steɪʃn/
four-wheel drive <i>n C</i>	/fɔ:wɪl 'draɪv/
fox <i>n C **</i>	/fɒks/
fridge <i>n C *</i>	/frɪdʒ/
frontier <i>n C **</i>	/frʌntɪə/
goldfield <i>n C</i>	/gəʊld'fi:ld/
headline <i>n C **</i>	/hed'laɪn/
helicopter <i>n C **</i>	/helɪ'kɒptə/
hire <i>v **</i>	/haɪə/
hitchhike <i>v</i>	/hɪtʃ'haɪk/
home town <i>n C</i>	/həʊm'taʊn/
how come <i>adv</i>	/haʊ 'kʌm/
hug <i>n C</i>	/hʌɡ/
in the wild <i>adv</i>	/ɪn ðə 'waɪld/
incredible <i>adj *</i>	/ɪn'kredəbl/
injure <i>v **</i>	/ɪndʒə/
injury <i>n C ***</i>	/ɪndʒəri/
inspire <i>v **</i>	/ɪn'spaɪə/
juggling <i>n U</i>	/dʒʌɡlɪŋ/
landmark <i>n C</i>	/lændmɑ:k/
laptop <i>adj/n C</i>	/læptɒp/

length <i>n C ***</i>	/leŋθ/
lie ahead <i>v</i>	/laɪ ə'hed/
lift <i>n C **</i>	/lɪft/
magic <i>n U **</i>	/mædʒɪk/
mean <i>adj **</i>	/mi:n/
mechanical <i>adj **</i>	/mɪ'kæni:kl/
mission <i>n C **</i>	/mɪʃn/
monument <i>n C **</i>	/mɒnjomənt/
moral support <i>n U</i>	/mɒrəl sə'pɔ:t/
nonsense <i>n U **</i>	/nɒnsəns/
origin <i>n C ***</i>	/ɒrɪdʒɪn/
outback <i>n U</i>	/aʊtbæk/
perform <i>v ***</i>	/pə'fɔ:m/
platform <i>n C **</i>	/plætfɔ:m/
post <i>v **</i>	/pəʊst/
principality <i>n C</i>	/prɪnsə'pæləti/
purple <i>adj *</i>	/pɜ:pl/
purpose <i>n C ***</i>	/pɜ:psəs/
put (sth) right <i>v</i>	/pʊt 'raɪt/
raise <i>v ***</i>	/reɪz/
rescue <i>v **</i>	/reskjʊ:/
sacred <i>adj **</i>	/seɪkrəd/
salt <i>n U **</i>	/sɔ:lt/
second-hand <i>adj *</i>	/sekənd'hænd/
sight <i>n C/U ***</i>	/saɪt/
sole <i>adj</i>	/səʊl/
spectacular <i>adj **</i>	/spektækjələ/
spellbound <i>adj</i>	/spel'baʊnd/
sponsor <i>v **</i>	/sponsə/
storm <i>n C **</i>	/stɔ:m/
stranger <i>n C **</i>	/streɪndʒə/
taxi rank <i>n C</i>	/tæksi 'ræŋk/
team building <i>n U</i>	/ti:m 'bɪldɪŋ/
tiger <i>n C *</i>	/taɪɡə/
time limit <i>n C</i>	/taɪm 'lɪmɪt/
tractor <i>n C</i>	/træktə/
truck <i>n C **</i>	/trʌk/
unforgettable <i>adj</i>	/ʌnfə'getəbl/
van <i>n C **</i>	/væn/
widely travelled <i>adj</i>	/waɪdli 'trævəld/