

UNIT 11

World travel



A: I think it was taken in the sea. D: It was taken on the way in the city.

B: It was taken at railway with train.

C: It was taken at the bus stop.

Warm Up

1 Pair Work Discuss.

- Where do you think each photograph was taken? Why?
- What forms of transportation do you see?
- What verbs do you associate with each of these forms of transportation?

2 Pair Work Fill in the blanks with the correct verb from the box. Then ask and answer with a partner.

- Do you usually drive your car to work?
- Do you ever ride your bicycle to work?
- When was the last time you took a taxi?
- Have you ever taken a train at the wrong station?
- Have you ever gotten off an overnight trip on a train or bus?
- Have you ever arrived at the airport late and missed your flight?

ride	missed	gotten off
drive	took	taken

Find out if someone would be a good travel companion



GRAMMAR present perfect with *just*, *yet*, and *already*

Reading

- 1 **Pair Work** Read the excerpt from Lucy's travel diary. Then discuss what annoys her.

Saturday

I can't believe it! I'm in Rio, 4,000 miles from home, and I've just bumped into Andy, from my old school. We're going to travel to Salvador together. It's great to see him again!

Sunday

On the bus—10:15 A.M. Bad news. Andy has already started to annoy me. He won't stop talking! Oh well... I'm sure it'll get better. 3:30 P.M. I can't stand it! He hasn't stopped talking yet. I now know everything about his friends, his family, even his neighbor's cat! 4:30 P.M. Andy's just fallen asleep, but now he's started snoring! Arrgh!

Monday

On the beach—12:30 P.M.

I'm exhausted—I didn't get any sleep because of HIM. And I've just spent the whole morning listening to Andy complaining about the weather, the food, even the beach! What am I going to do?

Tuesday

In a café—2:30 P.M. Now he's started singing to himself. I have to tell him I can't travel with him any more. He's driving me crazy...



- 2a **Pair Work** Roleplay a conversation in which Lucy tells Andy that she doesn't want to travel with him any more.

- b ▶ 2.17 Listen and compare your conversation with the recorded one. Discuss what is the same and what is different.

Grammar | present perfect with *just*, *yet*, and *already*

- 3 Look at the Active Grammar box and complete the rules with *just*, *yet*, or *already*.

- 4 Write *just*, *already*, or *yet* in the correct place in each sentence.

Ex: I've ^{just} had lunch. (I had lunch five minutes ago.)

- Pedro's left the party. (It's only 9:00.)
- Noriko hasn't called. (I expected her to call earlier.)
- I've spent all my money. (I didn't expect to spend it all so early.)
- My parents have come back from Miami. (They came back two hours ago.)

Active Grammar

We often use *just*, *yet*, and *already* with the present perfect.

Andy **has already** started to annoy me.

He **hasn't** stopped talking **yet**.

He's **just** fallen asleep.

- Just** means a very short time ago.
- already** shows that something happened sooner than expected.
- yet** shows that the speaker expected something to happen before now.

See Reference page 116

- 5 **SPEAKING EXCHANGE** Look at the picture on page 132. With a partner, take turns saying what Lucy's *just* done, *has already* done, and what she *hasn't* done yet.

Lucy has just taken a shower.

- Pedro's already left the party.
- Noriko hasn't called yet.
- I've just spent all my money.
- My parents have already come back from Miami.

Vocabulary | vacation activities

6a Match the photos (A–D) with the types of activities.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> go sightseeing | <u>C</u> hang out at the beach |
| <u>B</u> go camping | <u>D</u> go skiing/snowboarding |



b Match the opposite pairs.

A	B
<u>b</u> 1. rent a car	a. get a last-minute deal
<u>d</u> 2. go abroad	b. use local transportation
<u>e</u> 3. stay in hotels	c. go to bed early
<u>a</u> 4. book early	d. travel in your own country
<u>c</u> 5. go out	e. rent an apartment

7 **Pair Work** Tell your partner about a nice vacation you had. Use the How To box to help you.

How To:

Talk about a vacation you've had

When ... ?	<i>I went on vacation last July.</i>
What ... ?	<i>It was a two-week trip to Tahiti.</i>
Where ... ?	
How long ... ?	
Booking	<i>We got a last-minute deal.</i>
Accommodations	<i>We stayed in a great hotel.</i>
Activity	<i>We went swimming every day.</i>

Speaking and Writing

8a **2.18** You're going to find a travel companion. Listen and write down the questions you hear.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Do you like very hot places?</u> | 4. <u>Do you like staying in hotels or renting apartments?</u> |
| 2. <u>Do you like talkative travel companions?</u> | 5. <u>Do you like going out a lot at night?</u> |
| 3. <u>Which activity do you like best: sightseeing, hanging out at the beach, skiing, or camping</u> | 6. <u>Do you like going out a lot at night?</u> |

b Write two more questions to ask.

7. _____ 8. _____

9a **Group Work** Ask and answer the questions with other students.

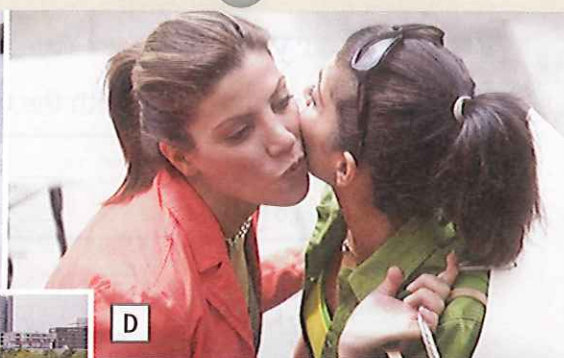
b Decide who the best travel companion is for you. Write a paragraph explaining why.

I think Maria is the best travel companion for me. She likes to do a lot of the same things I do. She ...

LESSON 2

Make generalizations about customs

GRAMMAR verbs with direct and indirect objects



Vocabulary | greetings and leave taking

1a Match the words and phrases with the photos above.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>E</u> wave | <u>D</u> kiss |
| <u>C</u> bow | <u>A</u> give a gift |
| <u>B</u> shake hands (with) | |

b Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

Ex: In Japan, you should give a gift using both hands.

- In most countries, people wave when they say goodbye.
- In most Western countries, people usually shake hands when they meet in a business situation.
- In Asia, people usually bow when they meet in a business situation.
- In the US, men don't kiss on the cheeks when they meet in a business situation.

Reading

2a SPEAKING EXCHANGE Work in two groups.

Group A: Read the article on the right.

Group B: Read the article on page 130.

ADVICE FOR BUSINESS TRAVELERS

GIVING GIFTS

Japan

Gift-giving is very important in Japan, and it usually happens at the end of a visit. A souvenir from your country is a good idea. If you give flowers, avoid giving four or nine flowers, as these are unlucky numbers.

China

Chinese people will probably refuse your gift several times, but it is polite to continue offering it to them. Do not give clocks in China, as the Chinese phrase "give a clock" is similar to the phrase "say goodbye (to the dead)."

Middle East

Give gifts of the highest quality leather, silver, or crystal. Remember to avoid alcohol and leather made from pigs.

South America

Gift-giving is less formal in South America but still an important part of the culture. Avoid leather, as many of the world's best leather products come from South America.

Australia, Canada, US, and Europe

Gift-giving in these countries is informal and not always expected. However, it is polite to bring someone flowers or wine when visiting their house. In some European countries, you should avoid red flowers (associated with romance).

b Pair Work Work with a student from the other group. Student A: ask these questions. Then answer Student B's questions.

1. Should you use first names in Germany?
2. In which part of the world do people stand closest to each other?
3. Why don't people from the US like you to stand too close to them?
4. Should you show how strong you are when you shake hands?
5. Do Asians ever shake hands?
6. Do business people kiss each other in Russia?

1. I lent 20\$ to him about three weeks ago.
2. Could you bring me that book when you come?
3. He sent her to a huge bunch of flowers.
4. Would you like to tell me anything?
5. We should give our hosts gift a special.

3 Pair Work Read the saying below and discuss the questions.

"When in Rome, do as the Romans do."

1. What does the saying mean?
2. Do you agree with it? Why or why not?

Grammar | verbs with direct and indirect objects

4 Read the Active Grammar box. Write *to* or \emptyset (nothing) in sentences 3a and b at the bottom of the box.

5 Pair Work Take turns rearranging the words to correct the sentences.

Ex: Our company more choices offers you.

Our company offers you more choices.

1. I lent to him \$20 about three weeks ago.
2. Could you bring that book me when you come?
3. He sent to her a huge bunch of flowers.
4. Would you like to tell anything me?
5. We should a special gift give our hosts.

Active Grammar

1. Some verbs can be followed by a direct object and an indirect object:

He gave his boss a present.
indirect object direct object

2. The indirect object is usually a person and comes first. Two forms are possible.
 - a. verb + indirect object + direct object
 - b. verb + direct object + *to* + indirect object

Form (a) is more natural, especially when the indirect object is a pronoun (*me, him, them*, etc.).

3. Common verbs that take two objects are: *give, bring, offer, lend, owe, send, tell, promise*.
 - a. *It is polite to bring* ~~to~~ *your host flowers.*
 - b. *It is polite to bring flowers* to *your host.*

See Reference page 116

Speaking

6 Pair Work Tell your partner about customs in your country (or a country you know well). Use the language in the How To box to help you.

How To:

Make generalizations about groups of people

Use nationalities/
adjectives + *people*

Chinese people, Young people, Rich people, ...

Make generalizations

*... tend to talk about the weather.
... don't generally/usually give gifts.*

Ideas

giving gifts birthdays
visiting someone's house
an important national festival

Young people don't usually give gifts on ...



Listening

- 1 ▶ 2.19 Listen to the first part of an interview with a travel writer and answer these questions.

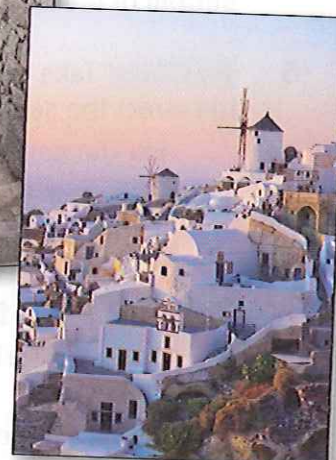
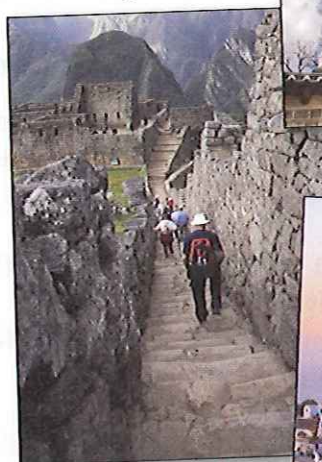
1. How did she start traveling?
2. How did she start writing?
3. What was her first "break" as a travel writer?

- 2a ▶ 2.20 Listen to the second part of the interview and answer these questions.

1. What is the most difficult thing for her when she's traveling?
2. What is the most difficult thing for her when she's writing?
3. Which travel writer influenced her the most?
4. What advice does she give to someone thinking of being a travel writer?

- 3 Pair Work Discuss.

1. Do you agree that being a travel writer is a "dream job"? Why or why not?
2. Which country would you most like to travel to and write about? Why?



Grammar | past perfect

- 4a ▶ 2.21 Listen and complete the sentences.

1. By the time I was 16, I _____ 19 countries!
2. I _____ there very long when I got the job.
3. _____ any other books before this one was published?

- b Look at the Active Grammar box. Write *before* or *after* to complete the rule.

Active Grammar

Use the past perfect to talk about an action that happened _____ another action in the past.



By the time I was 16, I had visited 19 countries!

Form: *had* + past participle

See Reference page 116


5 Circle the best choice to complete each sentence.

1. We got to the theater late. The play began/had begun.
2. I saw a car by the side of the road. It ran/had run out of gas.
3. I phoned Jack, but he wasn't there. He went/had gone out.
4. Sorry I'm late. The car had/had had a flat tire on the way.
5. It was my first time in Egypt. I didn't go/hadn't been there before.

6 Put one verb in parentheses in the past perfect and one verb in the simple past in each sentence.

1. By the time I arrived (arrive) at the station, the train had left (leave).
2. When we got (get) there, we realized we hadn't packed (not/pack) enough warm clothes.
3. I decided (decide) to go back to the same place I had gone (go) on my last vacation.
4. As soon as I saw Carolina, I realized (realize) I had met (meet) her before.


Pronunciation | past perfect contractions

7  2.22 Listen to sentences 1–4 from Exercise 6. How do you pronounce *had* in the past perfect in each one? Repeat the sentences with natural pronunciation.

Speaking and Writing

8 **Pair Work** Read the paragraph about Havana. Then work with a partner to find examples of:

1. adjectives: senses (taste, smell, etc.) and colors. What do they describe?
2. the past perfect. Why is it used?



Last summer we went to Havana, the capital of Cuba. It's a really interesting city—full of old cars, bicycles, friendly people, and of course music. The weather was hot, even in the evenings, and music came from every bar. The sound of trumpets and drums was everywhere.



One evening we stopped in a bar with a yellow door. It looked like many of the old buildings in Havana—unpainted for years. But the food and the coffee were fantastic. I had never tasted such delicious coffee before.

9 You're going to do some travel writing. Follow these instructions.

1. Think of a place you have traveled to (a beach, a town, etc.) and make notes about the place.
2. **Pair Work** Tell your partner about your place and ask questions about your partner's place.
3. Write about your place. (Use about 100 words.)

Review

1 Circle the correct word to complete each conversation.

Ex: A: Where are you going on your vacation?

B: I've haven't decided yet/already.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A: Do you want to see that movie?
B: No, I've seen it <u>yet/already</u> . | 4. A: Have you cleaned the kitchen?
B: No, I haven't done it <u>already/yet</u> . |
| 2. A: Have you booked the tickets <u>just/yet</u> ?
B: No, I'll do it today. | 5. A: Would you like some lunch?
B: No, thanks. I've <u>yet/just</u> had some. |
| 3. A: Why is your hair wet?
B: I've <u>just/already</u> taken a shower. | 6. A: I'd like to buy Mei that new CD.
B: She's <u>yet/already</u> bought it. |

2 Put the words in the correct order.

Ex: anyone/You/money/shouldn't/to/lend You shouldn't lend money to anyone.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. owes/a lot of money/me/Juan | <u>Juan owes me a lot of money.</u> |
| 2. I/Can/some tea/you/offer? | <u>Can I offer you some tea?</u> |
| 3. a raise/He/this month/me/promised | <u>He promised me a raise this month.</u> |
| 4. always/me/My grandmother/good advice/gives | <u>My grandmother always gives me good advice.</u> |
| 5. my mother/I/some flowers/sent/to | <u>I sent some flowers to my mother.</u> |
| 6. the bill/us/Could/bring/please/you? | <u>Could you bring us the bill please?</u> |

3 Put one verb in parentheses in the simple past and one verb in the past perfect in each sentence.

Ex: I wanted (want) to read something, but I hadn't brought (not/bring) my book.

- | |
|---|
| 1. She <u>wanted</u> (want) to buy a purse she <u>had seen</u> (see) the day before. |
| 2. When I <u>arrived</u> (arrive) at the airport, I realized I <u>had missed</u> (miss) my plane. |
| 3. As soon as I <u>closed</u> (close) the door, I remembered I <u>had left</u> (leave) my keys inside. |
| 4. After I <u>ate</u> (eat) breakfast, I <u>had felt</u> (feel) better. |
| 5. When I <u>saw</u> (see) the exam, I realized I <u>hadn't studied</u> (not/study) enough. |
| 6. When she <u>tried</u> (try) to pay for it, she realized she <u>had forgotten</u> (forgot) her credit card. |

4 Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

have get shake rent wave unpack

Ex: When I arrived at the hotel, I unpacked and put all my clothes in the closet.

- | |
|---|
| 1. Should I <u>shake</u> hands with the boss when I meet her? |
| 2. Go on the Internet and see if you can <u>get</u> a last-minute deal. |
| 3. Sorry I'm late. I <u>have</u> a flat tire on the way. |
| 4. When I was on Maui, I <u>rent</u> a car to see the island. |
| 5. The train left the station and we all <u>wave</u> goodbye to them. |

Communication | get information necessary for travel



5 Group Work Discuss.

1. Have you ever bought a train, bus, or plane ticket in another country? If yes, explain.
2. What was the last time you took a trip on a train or bus? Where did you go? How was it?

6a 2.23 Listen to a customer and clerk at a ticket booth in New York's Grand Central Station. Fill in the blanks in the conversation below.

A: Hi. Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'd like _____ (1.) to Scarsdale, please.

A: One-way or round-trip?

B: _____ (2.), please.

A: That'll be \$16.

B: Can I pay by _____ (3.)?

A: Yes, just swipe your card there and _____ (4.) PIN.

B: Oh, OK. And when is the next train?

A: The next train is at 8:24.

B: _____ (5.) will it be on?

A: It'll be on track 21.

B: Twenty-one. And what time does it _____ (6.) Scarsdale?

A: It arrives in Scarsdale at . . . 9:06.

B: Great, thanks.

A: Here's your ticket. Have a _____ (7.).

American English	British English
one-way or round-trip?	single or return?

b Listen again and repeat the conversation.

7a Pair Work Practice the conversation with a partner. Change roles and practice again. Then practice the conversation without looking at the page.

b SPEAKING EXCHANGE Work with a partner.

Student A: Follow the directions on page 129.

Student B: Follow the directions on page 130.

Unit 11 Reference

Present perfect with *just*, *yet*, and *already*

Form the present perfect with *has/have* + past participle.

Use *just*, *yet*, and *already* with the present perfect.

Just means a "short time ago." *Just* usually comes between *has/have* and the past participle.

I've just seen a really great movie.

Have you just arrived?

Already shows that something happened sooner than the speaker expected. *Already* usually comes between *has/have* and the past participle or at the end of the sentence.

You've already told me that.

He's taken his driving test six times already.

Yet means "until now" and shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen. *Yet* usually comes at the end of questions and negative sentences.

Have you seen Dave yet?

I haven't gotten the tickets yet.

Verbs with direct and indirect objects

Some verbs can be followed by both a direct object and an indirect object. The indirect object usually refers to a person and comes first:

verb + indirect object + direct object

He gave his wife some earrings for her birthday.

The indirect object can also come after the direct object. In this case, use *to* before the indirect object:

verb + direct object + *to* + indirect object

He gave some earrings to his wife for her birthday.

However, it is more natural to use: verb + indirect object + direct object, especially when the indirect object is a pronoun (*me, you, him, her, it, us, them*).

He gave her some earrings for her birthday.

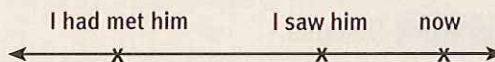
Some verbs commonly followed by two objects are:

give, bring, offer, lend, owe, send, tell, promise, buy, teach, show, write

Past perfect

Use the past perfect to talk about an action or actions that happened before another action in the past.

When I saw him, I realized I'd met him before.



Form the past perfect with *had* + past participle.

I ate like a horse because I hadn't eaten all day.

The past perfect is common after verbs of "saying" or "thinking":

I told her we had bought the tickets.

She realized she'd met him before somewhere.

Unit Vocabulary

Transportation

bicycle bus car plane taxi train

Verb phrases about travel

get on or off a bus/train/plane/bicycle
take a bus/train/plane/taxi
miss a bus/train/plane
ride a bicycle
go sightseeing hang out at the beach
go camping go skiing/snowboarding
rent a car use local transportation
go abroad travel in your own country
stay in hotels get a last-minute deal
book early

Greetings and presents

shake hands (with someone)	a handshake
bow (to someone)	kiss (someone)
a kiss wave (to someone)	a wave
give a present or gift	a bow