

Travel and tourism

LESSON A

- Compound adjectives
- Comparatives and superlatives

LESSON B

- Reporting a problem
- Responding to a problem

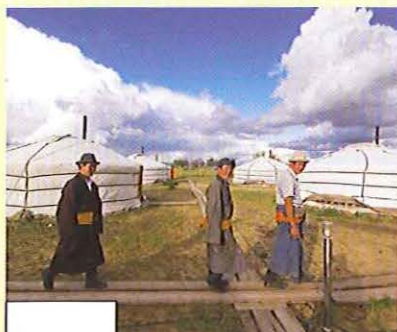
LESSON C

- Travel talk
- Reporting commands and advice

LESSON D

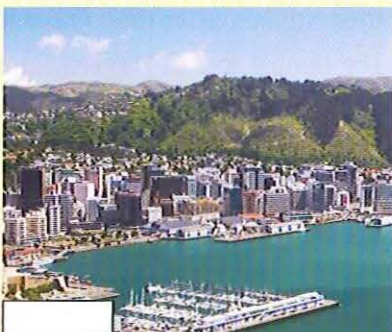
- Reading: "Welcome to Medellín, Colombia"
- Writing: Creating a home page

Warm-up



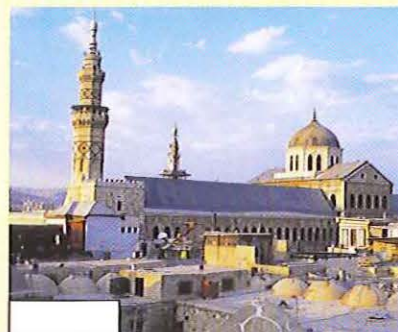
1.

Ulan Bator, Mongolia



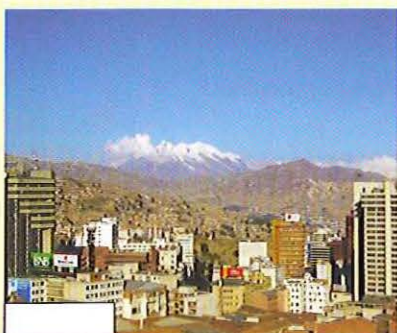
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Wellington, New Zealand



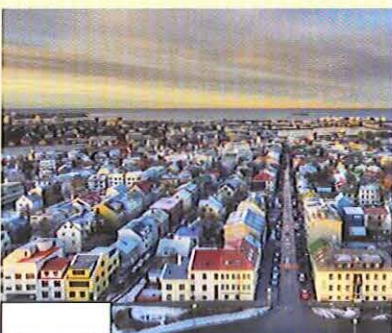
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Damascus, Syria



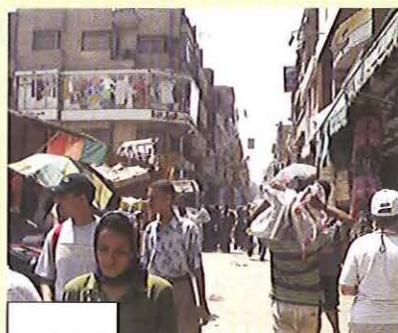
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La Paz, Bolivia



5.

Reykjavik, Iceland



6.


Cairo, Egypt

A Look at the capital cities. Match them to their descriptions.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. the coldest | c. the oldest | e. the highest |
| b. the driest | d. the most northern | f. the most southern |

B What's your capital city like? What three adjectives do you think best describe it?

1 Vocabulary Compound adjectives


A  Complete the sentences with the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

culturally diverse
densely populated
fun-loving
high-tech
highly educated
open-minded
slow-paced
well-planned
world-famous

1. Everyone knows New York City. It's a _____ city with many interesting places to visit.
2. Bangalore is a very _____ place. It's the center of India's computer industry.
3. For a capital city, Vientiane in Laos is a _____ place. It's a great place to not be in a hurry.
4. Lagos is a very _____ city. There are about 20,000 people per square kilometer.
5. Brasília is a _____ city. There are wide roads, a lot of green space, and great public transportation.
6. Singapore's people are _____. Many continue their studies after they finish high school.
7. The people in San Francisco are very _____. They are open to new ideas, opinions, and experiences.
8. There are a lot of _____ people in San Juan, Puerto Rico. They love to go out and have a good time.
9. London is an extremely _____ city. You can find people from all over the world there.

B Pair work Which words in Part A describe people? Which describe places? Which describe people and places? Tell your partner.

2 Language in context My city

A  Listen to three people describe their cities. Where does each person live?

I used to live in Buenos Aires, but I live in Mendoza now. It's not as crowded as Buenos Aires, so it's slower-paced here. But I think the people are pretty fun-loving and open-minded. And there's a great music scene!

– Angela, Argentina

I live in St. Petersburg, but I was born in Moscow. I like both cities, but I prefer St. Petersburg. In the winter, it isn't as cold as Moscow. It's a well-planned city, and I think it's even a little cheaper than Moscow.

– Boris, Russia

I like Osaka for its shopping, but I love it for its food. I think the food is better than in Tokyo. In fact, I think it has the best food in Japan! We have a saying here: "Eat till you drop in Osaka!" I never want to move!

– Nozomi, Japan

B Which city do you think would be good for tourists? students? businesspeople? Why?

"Osaka would be good for tourists because the food is good and tourists love to eat!"

3 Grammar Comparatives and superlatives

Comparisons

St. Petersburg is **cheaper than** Moscow.
 Buenos Aires is **more crowded than** Mendoza.
 St. Petersburg is **less expensive than** Moscow.
 The food in Osaka is **better than** in Tokyo.
 Traffic here is **worse than** in St. Petersburg.

Superlatives

... is **the cheapest** city in Russia.
 ... is **the most crowded** city.
 ... is **the least expensive** city.
 ... is **the best** food in the world.
 ... is **the worst** traffic I've ever seen.

(not) as ... as

St. Petersburg isn't as cold as Moscow. Osaka is as high-tech as Tokyo.

A Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives.

- Today's high temperature is 29°C in Bangkok and 26°C in Chiang Mai. Bangkok is _____ (hot) Chiang Mai.
- The average cost of a house in Denver, Colorado, is \$345,000. The average cost of a house in Salt Lake City, Utah, is \$310,000. Houses in Salt Lake City are _____ (expensive) houses in Denver.
- There are 7,200 people per square kilometer in São Paulo, and 5,200 people per square kilometer in Rio de Janeiro. São Paulo is _____ (densely populated) Rio.
- Mumbai usually gets 87 centimeters of rain and very little sunshine in July. In January, there is almost no rain, and the weather is mild and sunny. The weather in July is _____ (bad) in January.

B Pair work Say each sentence in Part A in a different way. Use *not as ... as*.

"Chiang Mai isn't as hot as Bangkok."

C Complete the questions with the superlative form of the adjectives. Work with a partner. Ask and answer with your own information.

- What's the most high-tech (high-tech) city in your country?
- What's _____ (bad) restaurant in your town?
- What's _____ (culturally diverse) city in your country?
- What's _____ (less populated) part of your country?

4 Speaking Comparing three cities

Group work Compare three cities you know. Talk about:

education	food	shopping	transportation
entertainment	people	traffic	weather

A: Why don't we compare Curitiba, São Paulo, and Santos?

B: OK. São Paulo is bigger than Curitiba.

C: Curitiba is the most well-planned of the three.




5 Keep talking!

Go to page 132 for more practice.

I can make comparisons about cities. 

1 Interactions Problems

A What do you think are the most common hotel complaints? If you had a problem with a hotel room, what would you do?

B  Listen to the conversation. What's the problem? Then practice the conversation.

Clerk: Front desk. Please hold.

.....
Clerk: Thank you for waiting. How can I help you?

Lina: Um, hi. I just checked in a few minutes ago. There's a problem with my Internet connection. I can't get a wireless signal.

Clerk: I'm very sorry. I'll let someone know right away.


Lina: Thank you. I'd appreciate it.

Clerk: Is there anything else I can help you with?

Lina: Um, yeah. Can you recommend a restaurant near the hotel?

Clerk: Yes, there are several, but our hotel restaurant is one of the best in the city.



C  Read the expressions below. Complete each box with a similar expression from the conversation. Then listen and check your answers.

Reporting a problem

I'm having a problem with . . .

There seems to be a problem with . . .

Responding to a problem

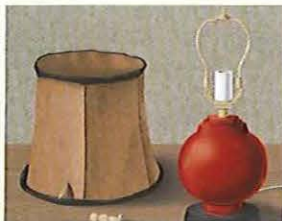
I'll get someone to take care of it.

I'll have someone get on it right away.

D Pair work Have conversations like the one in Part B. Use these problems.



The air-conditioning isn't working.



The table lamp doesn't have a bulb.



The bathroom sink is clogged.



The door has a broken knob.

2 Pronunciation Linking of same consonant sounds

Listen and repeat. Notice the linking of the same consonant sounds at the end and beginning of words. The sound is pronounced only once.

There's no wireless signal.

The bathroom mirror is dirty.

The radio has a broken knob.

The table lamp doesn't have a bulb.

3 Listening How can I help you?

A Listen to three people call the front desk at a hotel. Check (✓) the problem.

Problem	Response	Solved?
1. <input type="checkbox"/> She hears a strange noise.		yes
<input type="checkbox"/> She can't close her windows.		no
2. <input type="checkbox"/> The TV won't turn on.		yes
<input type="checkbox"/> There's no battery in the remote.		no
3. <input type="checkbox"/> There isn't any electricity.		yes
<input type="checkbox"/> The desk lamp needs a new bulb.		no

B Listen again. How does the man at the front desk respond to the problems? What does he say he will do? Write the sentences in the chart.

C Listen. A hotel worker comes to solve each problem. Does he? Circle yes or no.

4 Speaking Problems, problems, problems

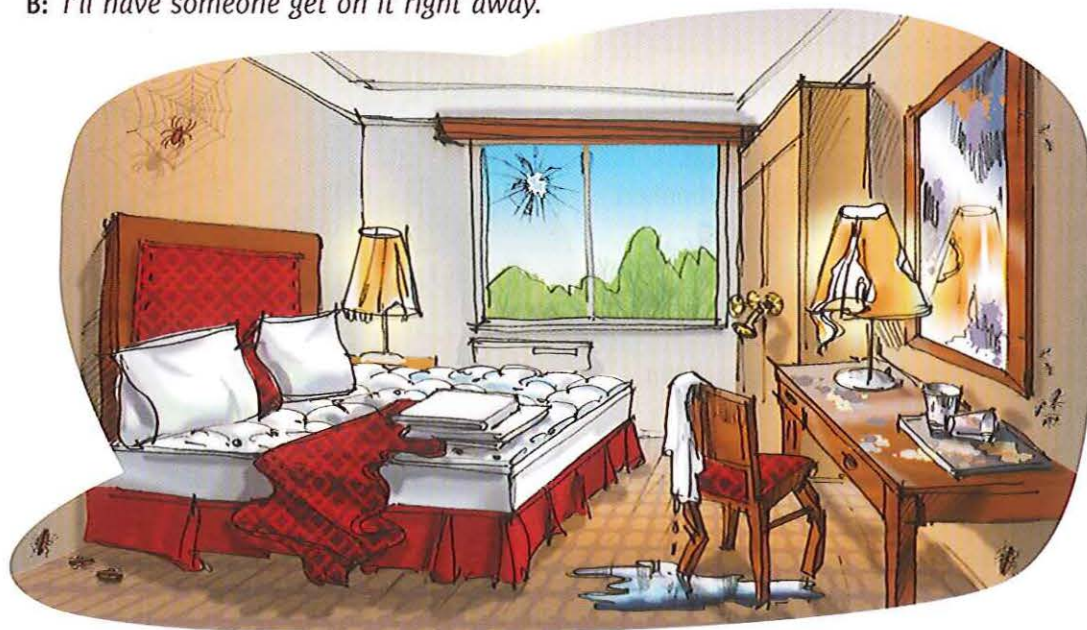
Pair work Role-play the situation. Then change roles.

Student A: Call the front desk three times to report three problems in your hotel room.

Student B: You work at the front desk. Answer the phone and respond to each problem.

A: There's a problem with my room. There are bugs on the wall.

B: I'll have someone get on it right away.



I can report and respond to a problem.





Travel experiences

1 Vocabulary Travel talk

A Read Luke's travel blog. Complete the chart with the bold words in the blog. Then listen and check your answers.

LUKE'S TRAVEL BLOG

Sunday, August 25th

My trip's been full of surprises so far. First, my flight here was **delayed**. I took the next one, and I was **upgraded** to first class! Then I discovered that my visa was **expired**, but I was **issued** one at the airport on arrival. Good thing! But they lost my luggage.

When I went to my two-star hotel, I found out it was **overbooked**. But I had a reservation, and it was **guaranteed**. So they put me in a four-star hotel for the same price.

I read that the museums here are always **packed** and the restaurants are **overrated** and **overpriced**. But I went to a museum early this morning, and there were only a few people there. I even got a **discounted** ticket! After that, I went to a famous restaurant for lunch. It was priced right, and it was the best meal I've ever had.

Good experiences

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Bad experiences

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

B What experiences have you had like Luke's? Which have you never had?

2 Conversation Welcome home!

A Listen and practice. Where's Luke's luggage?

Jae-Sun: Luke! Welcome home!

Luke: Hi, Jae-Sun. Thanks for picking me up.

Jae-Sun: That's what friends are for. I read your blog. I can't believe your flight was delayed *and* your hotel was overbooked.

Luke: I know, but things turned out OK.

Jae-Sun: Hey, where's your luggage?

Luke: They never found it! The man at the airport told me to be patient.

Jae-Sun: Patient? Are you serious? You've *been* patient.

Luke: Well, he advised me to call in a few days to check on it. Anyway, look! I got you a souvenir.

Jae-Sun: Really? Thank you!



B Listen to a phone conversation between Luke and the man at the airport. Where is Luke's luggage now? When can he expect his luggage?

3 Grammar

Reporting commands and advice

These reporting verbs are followed by an object + infinitive. Notice the placement of not.

The man said:

"Be patient."

"Don't be impatient."

"Remember to take your room key."

"Don't forget your room key."

"Call in a few days."

"Don't carry a lot of cash."

He **told me to be** patient.

He **told me not to be** impatient.

He **reminded us to take** our room key.

He **reminded us not to forget** our room key.

He **advised me to call** in a few days.

He **warned her not to carry** a lot of cash.

Look at your friend Maria's travel advice. Rewrite her advice. Use reporting verbs. Then compare with a partner.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---|
| 1. "Get a good guidebook." | tell | <u>She told me to get a good guidebook.</u> |
| 2. "Don't pack too much." | tell | _____ |
| 3. "Buy a youth hostel card." | advise | _____ |
| 4. "Get a visa." | remind | _____ |
| 5. "Don't go out at night alone." | warn | _____ |
| 6. "Keep your passport safe." | tell | _____ |
| 7. "Use ATMs to get cash." | advise | _____ |
| 8. "Don't forget to write." | remind | _____ |

4 Speaking Good advice

A Class activity Talk to different classmates. What advice would they give an overseas visitor to their city? Write their names and advice in the chart.

Advice about . . .	Name	Advice
a tourist attraction to avoid	Diego	Don't go to street fairs. They're packed and overrated.
a "must-see" tourist attraction		
a restaurant to avoid		
the best way to get around		
a good way to save money		

B Group work Imagine you are the overseas visitor. Report the advice you heard. Does everyone agree with the advice?

"Diego advised me not to go to street fairs. They're packed and overrated."

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 133 for more practice.

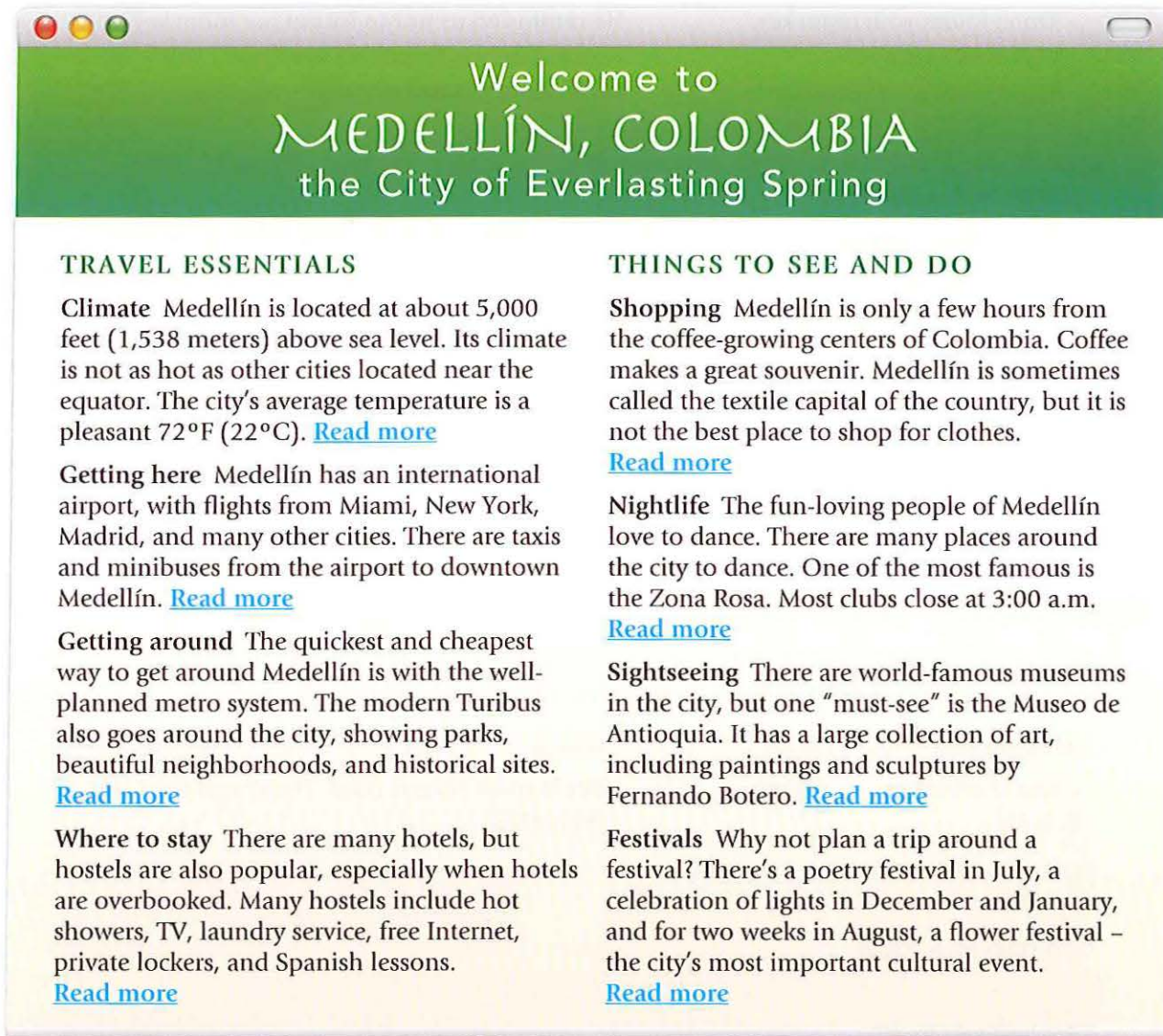
I can report commands and advice.



1 Reading

A Do you like to visit new places? What things do you especially like to see and do?

B Read the headings under *Travel essentials* and *Things to see and do*. What topics are covered under *Travel essentials*? What topics are covered under *Things to see and do*?



Welcome to
MEDELLÍN, COLOMBIA
the City of Everlasting Spring

<p>TRAVEL ESSENTIALS</p> <p>Climate Medellín is located at about 5,000 feet (1,538 meters) above sea level. Its climate is not as hot as other cities located near the equator. The city's average temperature is a pleasant 72°F (22°C). Read more</p> <p>Getting here Medellín has an international airport, with flights from Miami, New York, Madrid, and many other cities. There are taxis and minibuses from the airport to downtown Medellín. Read more</p> <p>Getting around The quickest and cheapest way to get around Medellín is with the well-planned metro system. The modern Turibus also goes around the city, showing parks, beautiful neighborhoods, and historical sites. Read more</p> <p>Where to stay There are many hotels, but hostels are also popular, especially when hotels are overbooked. Many hostels include hot showers, TV, laundry service, free Internet, private lockers, and Spanish lessons. Read more</p>	<p>THINGS TO SEE AND DO</p> <p>Shopping Medellín is only a few hours from the coffee-growing centers of Colombia. Coffee makes a great souvenir. Medellín is sometimes called the textile capital of the country, but it is not the best place to shop for clothes. Read more</p> <p>Nightlife The fun-loving people of Medellín love to dance. There are many places around the city to dance. One of the most famous is the Zona Rosa. Most clubs close at 3:00 a.m. Read more</p> <p>Sightseeing There are world-famous museums in the city, but one "must-see" is the Museo de Antioquia. It has a large collection of art, including paintings and sculptures by Fernando Botero. Read more</p> <p>Festivals Why not plan a trip around a festival? There's a poetry festival in July, a celebration of lights in December and January, and for two weeks in August, a flower festival – the city's most important cultural event. Read more</p>
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C Read the home page. Answer the questions.

1. How can you get from the airport to downtown? _____
2. What's the least expensive way to get around the city? _____
3. What local product would make a great souvenir? _____
4. What's one of the most famous places to go to at night? _____
5. What can you find at the Museo de Antioquia? _____
6. When is the flower festival? _____

D Imagine you had only one day in Medellín. How would you spend your day?

2 Writing Creating a home page

A Group work What kind of information might appear on your town's home page? Make a list of topics. Use the topics in Exercise 1 to help you.

B Group work Create and design a home page for your town. Have each student write a paragraph about a topic from your list in Part A. Use Exercise 1 and the model to help you.

Shopping

Our town is a shopper's paradise! There is something for everyone, and the prices are great. You can buy textiles, jewelry, and the painted wooden creatures that so many tourists love. . . .

C Class activity Post your home pages around the room. Which home page best represents your town?

3 Listening City festivals

A Listen to four people talk about city festivals. Complete the second and third columns of the chart.

	Name of the festival	Year started	Month of the festival	One thing to see or do
1.	Milan Melon Festival			
2.	Pusan International Film Festival			
3.	Historic Center Festival of Mexico City			
4.	Edinburgh Festival Fringe			

B Listen again. Complete the chart. Write one thing to see or do at each festival.

C Which festival would you most like to attend? Why?

4 Speaking A festival to remember

A Group work Plan a festival for your town. Use these ideas or ideas of your own for fun events at the festival.

a contest	a parade
a fashion show	a sporting event

A: Our town is well known for corn.

B: So why don't we have a Corn Festival?

C: We could have a corn-eating contest.

B Class activity Share your ideas.



I can discuss ideas for a festival in my town.



Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Do you remember? Match the words. You have one minute.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. fun- ____ | a. tech |
| 2. open- ____ | b. minded |
| 3. densely ____ | c. paced |
| 4. high- ____ | d. loving |
| 5. highly ____ | e. educated |
| 6. well- ____ | f. populated |
| 7. culturally ____ | g. diverse |
| 8. slow- ____ | h. famous |
| 9. world- ____ | i. planned |

Lesson B Brainstorm! Make a list of ways to report a problem and respond to a problem. How many do you know? You have two minutes.

Lesson C Test your partner! Give your friend travel advice using commands. Can your partner say the sentence using reported commands or advice? Take turns. You and your partner have one minute.

A: *Make a reservation.*

B: *You told me to make a reservation.*

Lesson D Find out! How would you and your partner answer these questions? You and your partner have two minutes.

- What's the most expensive restaurant in your town?
- What's the best festival in your country?
- What's the most high-tech building in your town?

A: *I think the most expensive restaurant is Sushi King.*

B: *Me, too!*

2 In the real world

What country would you like to visit? What two cities in that country would you like to see? Find information online or in a travel magazine about these cities. Then write about them.

- Which city is more densely populated?
- Which city is slower-paced?
- Which city is cheaper?
- Which city has better weather?

Two Cities in Peru
I'd like to visit Lima and Arequipa in Peru.
Lima is more densely populated than
Arequipa.