

Travel

10



Lead-in

- 1 a Which words can you see in the photos?

bicycle bus car coach ferry lorry moped
motorbike plane taxi train van

- b In pairs, ask and answer questions about what pairs of words from the box have in common.

A: *What do a van and a car have in common?*

B: *They both use petrol and ...*



- 2 a Make verb phrases with the verbs from the box and the forms of transport from exercise 1. Each verb can be used with several forms of transport.

catch get into/out of get on/off go by miss ride take

- b What is the difference between ...

commuter/traveller journey/voyage passenger/pedestrian

- 3 Correct the underlined words. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- 1 Have you ever lost a plane or train?
- 2 Do you ever go to work/school on bicycle?
- 3 Have you ever got in a train without a ticket?
- 4 Have you ever got out of a moving train or bus?
- 5 What transport do travellers in your city use to go to work?
- 6 What do you do when you're a pedestrian on a long car journey?

10.1 Travel companions

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple: *just, yet, already*

Can do

describe a holiday

Reading

1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Have you ever been on holiday with friends? What was it like?
- 2 Who would your perfect travel companion be? Why?
- 3 Which things from the box would annoy you most about a travel companion?

he/she talks a lot he/she is lazy
he/she snores
he/she complains a lot

2 Read the extract from Lucy's travel blog. Which things about travel companions from question 3 in exercise 1 are mentioned?

3 Now read a summary of Lucy's blog. Which three things are different from her blog?

Lucy and Andy are friends from school. They met each other by chance when they were both in Rio de Janeiro. On Saturday, Lucy was worried because they decided to travel together. When they were travelling to Salvador, Andy annoyed Lucy because he talked a lot. When he fell asleep on Monday afternoon, he started talking in his sleep. When they were sunbathing on the beach on Tuesday, Lucy was very tired. She was upset because Andy was complaining about lots of things. On Wednesday afternoon, Andy was shouting a lot and annoying Lucy. Now, she feels she can't travel with him anymore.

4 a Lucy decides she doesn't want to travel with Andy anymore. Work in pairs and write (a) what you think she says and (b) how he reacts. Then practise your conversation.

b  2.28 Listen to Lucy and Andy's conversation and compare it with yours. What is the same/different?



My backpacking holiday in Brazil by Lucy Briggs

Sat 3rd
I can't believe it! I'm in an internet café in Rio, 3,500 miles from home, and I've just met Andy, an old school friend from years ago. I didn't know he was here. It's great to see him again and it's good to have a travel companion. We're going sightseeing in Rio this afternoon and we're going to travel to Salvador together. It's a long way, but we've decided not to rent a car. We're going to use local transport and go by bus. I might practise my Portuguese with some of the other passengers.
Posted in Rio | no comments

Mon 5th
We're staying in a really nice hotel here. But there's bad news. It's 10:15 a.m. and Andy has already started to annoy me. He never stops talking! He didn't stop talking on the bus all the way from Rio to Salvador ... that's nearly twenty-four hours! Oh well ... I'm sure it'll get better. I hope it will ... More later!
Posted in Salvador | no comments

Mon 5th
Me again! 3:30 p.m. I can't stand it! Andy hasn't stopped talking yet. I now know everything about his friends, his family, even his neighbour's cat! He's just fallen asleep, but it isn't really any better because now he's started snoring! Aggh!
Posted in Salvador | 2 comments

Tues 6th
12:30 p.m. – I'm exhausted! I didn't get any sleep because of HIM. And I've just spent the whole morning sunbathing on a really idyllic beach listening to Andy complaining about the weather, the food and even the beach! What am I going to do?
Posted in Salvador | 1 comment

Wed 7th
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 anymore. It isn't going to be easy, but he's driving me crazy. I'll have him by telling the truth. I'm not sure what I'm going to say though!
Posted in Salvador | no comments

Grammar | Present Perfect Simple: *just, yet, already*

- 5** Look at the sentences (1–4) and complete the Active grammar box with *just, yet* and *already*.

- 1 I've just met Andy.
- 2 Andy has already started to annoy me.
- 3 He hasn't stopped talking yet.
- 4 Has Lucy told him yet?

Active grammar

We often use *just, yet* and *already* with the Present Perfect Simple.

- A _____ means something has happened before now (probably sooner than expected). It is usually used in positive sentences, directly before the main verb or at the end of the sentence.
- B _____ in negative sentences means something has not happened, but will probably happen at some point in the future. In questions, we use it to find out if something has happened before now. It usually comes at the end of the negative sentence/question.
- C _____ means something has happened a short time ago. It is usually used in positive sentences, directly before the main verb.

see Reference page 107

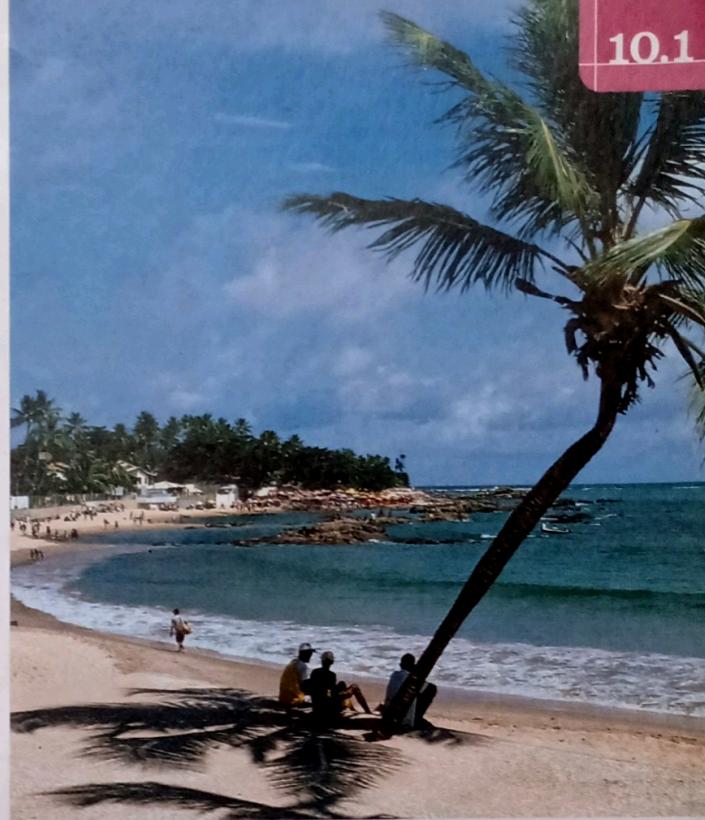
- 6** Add *just, already* or *yet* to each sentence. Use the notes in brackets to help you.

I've bought my plane ticket. (I bought my plane ticket five minutes ago.) ***I've just bought my plane ticket.***

- 1 Simon's arrived at the bus station. (I saw him arrive a minute ago.)
- 2 Diana hasn't phoned from the airport. (I expected her to phone earlier.)
- 3 I've spent all my holiday money. (I didn't expect to spend it all so early.)
- 4 Have you written any postcards? (I'm not sure if you wrote them before now.)
- 5 My parents have come back from holiday. (They came back two hours ago.)
- 6 She's booked the flight. (I didn't expect her to book so soon.)

- 7** Work in A/B pairs and look at page 130. Read the list of things to do for you and your partner. Ask and answer questions about the things you have/haven't done.

- A: ***Have you booked your holiday yet?***
B: ***Yes, I have.***



Speaking and listening

- 8** 2.29 Listen to Lucy telling a friend about the holiday she's just had and answer the questions.

- 1 Is she generally positive or negative about her holiday?
- 2 Who were Lucy's two travel companions?
- 3 What does she say about her photos?

Pronunciation | showing interest

- 9** **a** 2.30 To show interest, we change the tone of our voice. Listen and notice the intonation in two dialogues. Which one sounds more interested?

- 1 A: I met an old school friend of mine called Andy.
B: That's great!
- 2 A: I met a really nice woman called Emily.
B: That's great!

- b** Listen again and repeat. Try to copy the intonation.

see Pronunciation bank page 140

- 10** **a** Imagine you've just come back from a holiday and you want to tell your partner about it. Make notes (e.g. Where did you go? Who did you go with? What did you do?).

- b** Work in pairs and take turns to talk about your holidays. When you're listening, make sure you ask questions and make comments to show you're being a good listener.

10.2 Customs worldwide

Grammar

verbs with two objects

Can do

make generalisations about customs



Vocabulary | greetings and gifts

- 1** Match the words with the photos (A–E).

a bow a gift a handshake
a kiss a wave

- 2** **a** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

bow shake hands (with) kiss
~~give a gift~~ wave

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

- 1 In most countries, people _____ when they say goodbye.
- 2 In most Western countries, people usually _____ when they meet in a business situation.
- 3 In Asia, people usually _____ when they meet in a business situation.
- 4 In the UK, men don't _____ on the cheek when they meet in a business situation.

- b** Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Which of the customs from exercise 2a exist in your country?
- 2 How do you usually greet your friends/your colleagues/your boss?
- 3 When do you give gifts to people (apart from birthdays)?

ADVICE FOR

UK BUSINESS TRAVELLERS

GIVING GIFTS

Japan

Unlike the UK, in Japan it is very important to give people gifts and it usually happens at the end of a visit. Pens are a good idea or something not available in Japan. Japanese people are generally quite superstitious, so if you give them 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 to Chinese people as the Chinese word for 'clock' is similar to the word for 'death'.

Middle East

Give gifts of highest quality leather, silver or crystal. Remember to avoid alcohol and leather 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 your host flowers, chocolates or wine when visiting their house. In some European countries, you should avoid red flowers (associated with romance).



Reading

- 3** Work in two groups and follow the instructions.

Group A: read the text above. Which customs from exercise 2a are mentioned in your text?

Group B: complete exercises 3 and 4 on page 130.

- 4** **a** Group A: read the text again. What is the significance of the words/phrases from the box?

a clock four flowers a leather briefcase pens
red flowers silver goods

- b** Work with a student from Group B. Ask your partner the questions about his/her text.

- 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 American people like you to stand too close to them?
- 4 Should you show how strong you are when you shake hands?
- 5 Do Asian people ever shake hands?
- 6 Do business people kiss each other in Russia?

c Now answer your partner's questions about your text.

- 5** In groups, read the saying 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/Why not?

Grammar | verbs with two objects

- 6** Look at the Active grammar box. How many of the sentences (1–4) are correct?

- 1 Do not give Chinese people clocks.
- 2 Do not give them clocks.
- 3 Do not give to Chinese people clocks.
- 4 Do not give clocks to Chinese people.

Active grammar

Some verbs can be followed by two objects.

In Japan, it is very important to give people gifts.

indirect object	direct object
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The indirect object is usually a person and usually comes first, especially when the indirect object is a pronoun (*me, him, them, etc.*).

verb + indirect object + direct object

It is polite to bring your host flowers./It is polite to bring her flowers.

We can also put the direct object first, but we need to add *to*.

verb + direct object + *to* + indirect object

It is polite to bring flowers to your host.

Common verbs which take two objects are: *give, bring, offer, lend, owe, send, show, tell, promise*

- 7** **a** Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

- 1 You should always a tip give to your waiter after a meal.
- 2 It's traditional to send to your mother a bunch of flowers on Mother's Day.
- 3 It's usual for people a seat on the bus to offer old people.
- 4 When guests come to my house for dinner, like them to me bring a gift.
- 5 It's best to tell to someone the truth if you don't like the food they've cooked.
- 6 It's bad manners to owe to people who are not in your family money.

- b** Work in groups. Do you agree with the statements from exercise 7a? Why/Why not?

- 8** **a** Write five *Have you ever ...?* questions. Use the verbs from the end of the Active grammar box.

Have you ever lent someone some money which they never paid back?

- b** In pairs, ask and answer your questions.

Speaking

- 9** Look at the How to... box and complete each sentence with one word. Check your answers with the texts from exercise 3 (pages 102 and 132).

How to... make generalisations

- 1 _____ Asians follow the bow with a handshake.
- 2 People in South America _____ to stand quite close to each other.
- 3 In the Middle East, they _____ stand even closer.
- 4 You _____ only kiss people you know well.
- 5 Chinese people will _____ refuse your gift several times.

- 10** Work in pairs. Prepare advice for visitors to your country. Use the topics from the box and your own ideas.

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