

63 Infinitive of purpose, *in order to*, *for* + -ing form

- We use (*in order*) *to* + infinitive to say why we do something: *I went into town (in order) to meet some friends.* *She came round (in order) to watch a DVD.*
- We use *for* + -ing form to talk about the purpose of something, or how we use it: *This knife is for cutting bread.* *You can use this soap for washing your hands.*
- We can use *what ... for* to ask about the purpose of something, or to ask why someone does something: *'What's this bag for?' 'It's for keeping food cold.'* *'What are you phoning him for?' 'To tell him about the film tonight.'*
- We can also *for* + noun to talk about the purpose of or reason for something: *This drawer is for your clothes.* *I sat down for a rest.*

PRACTICE

63a Complete the sentences. Use *to* or *for* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. for removing | 0 I came here <i>to see</i> you. (see) |
| 2. to catch | 1 This is really good stains from your clothes. (remove) |
| 3. for making | 2 We had to run fast the train. (catch) |
| 4. to recover | 3 This tool is small holes in wood. (make) |
| 5. to read | 4 You need to rest for a few days properly. (recover) |
| 6. for cleaning | 5 I want to buy today's paper about the match. (read) |
| 7. to impress | 6 The blue cloth is the floor. (clean) |
| 8. for mending | 7 He pretended to be rich his friends. (impress) |
| | 8 Have you got any glue china? (mend) |

63b Complete the conversation. Use one word in each gap.

Lucy's tidying her room and throwing some things away. Emma's helping her.

Lucy: I definitely want to keep the blue boxes.

Emma: (0) *What* do you use them for?

Lucy: (1) *For* storing my things in. I put them under the bed.

Emma: What about those plastic boxes over there? (2) *what* are they for?

Lucy: Oh – they're (3) *for* CDs. I've been keeping them (4) *to* give them to my cousin. I don't use them any more and I need the space (5) *for* my new computer.

Emma: (6) *what* do you need a computer for?

Lucy: (7) *for* lots of things! Mainly my college work. I use the Internet at college in (8) *order* to find information, and it would be very convenient to do that at home.

Emma: So you aren't going to use it (9) *for* chatting to your friends?

Lucy: No, my phone's (10) *for* that!

64 Expressions with -ing forms

- We can use *go + -ing* form to say that we spend time doing an activity, usually a sport: *We went swimming yesterday. I go jogging every morning.*
We also say: *We're going shopping. I want to go sightseeing.*
- These expressions are followed by an -ing form:
 - *I can't talk now. I'm busy cleaning the kitchen.*
 - *I spent/wasted a lot of time/hours looking for information on the Internet.*
 - *There's no point in complaining.* (= Complaining won't achieve anything.)
 - *It's a waste of time cleaning your car.* (= You spend time cleaning your car, but it'll just get dirty again.)
 - *It's no good/use asking me.* (= You won't get anything by asking me.)
 - *It's not worth getting a taxi. Let's walk.* (= It's not necessary to get a taxi.)

PRACTICE

64a Complete the sentences. Use *go* and the correct form of the verbs in the box.

camp cycle hike sail shop sightsee swim

- 0 I decided to *go camping*, so I bought a tent.
- 1 The shops were great, so we *go shopping* a few times.
- 2 We *go sightseeing* in Rome and saw lots of famous places.
- 3 The beach was very close, so we *go swimming* every day.
- 4 My friend and I *go cycling* with our new bikes last Saturday.
- 5 I *go sailing* a couple of times on the lake near our hotel.
- 6 I was going to *go hiking* in the mountains, but the weather was awful.

64b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word in bold. Use between two and five words.

- 0 Talking about it won't achieve anything. **point**
There's *no point in talking* about it.
- 1 She watched TV for four hours last night. **spent**
She *spent 4 hours watching* TV last night.
- 2 I'm not going to try to get tickets because there won't be any. **good**
It's *no good in trying* to get tickets.
- 3 You won't improve things by feeling sorry for yourself. **use**
It's *no use in feeling* sorry for yourself.
- 4 It's not a good idea to buy those goggles if you don't go swimming. **worth**
It's *not worth buying* those goggles if you don't go swimming.
- 5 It's useless calling her because she never answers the phone. **waste**
It's *a waste of time calling* her because she never answers the phone.

65 Adjectives followed by *to*-infinitive

- We can use a *to*-infinitive after adjectives that describe feelings (e.g. *amazed*, *disappointed*, *sorry*): *I was **glad to see** Kate. We were very **surprised to win**.*
- We can use adjective + *to*-infinitive to give our opinion about someone's actions. We use adjectives such as *careless*, *crazy*, *nice* and *wrong*: *He was **stupid to leave** the key in the lock. You were **wrong not to inform** the police.*
- We can also use *it + be + adjective (+ of someone) + to*-infinitive: *It was **wrong (of Josh) to shout** at them.*
- We can use adjective + *to*-infinitive or *it + be + adjective (+ for someone) + to*-infinitive to describe an action, with adjectives such as *difficult*, *exciting*, *fun* and *impossible*: *Some pets are **expensive to keep**. It's **expensive to keep** some pets. These books are **easy for children to read**. It's **easy for children to read** these books.*

PRACTICE

65a Join the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 I got on the course. I was pleased. | <i>I was pleased to get on the course.</i> |
| 1 Sam was silly. He didn't apply for it. | <i>Sam was silly not to apply for it.</i> |
| 2 I was right. I listened to Jack. | <i>I was right to listen to Jack.</i> |
| 3 I got his advice. I was grateful. | <i>I was grateful to get his advice.</i> |
| 4 I had some very good tutors. I was lucky. | <i>I was lucky to have some very good tutors.</i> |
| 5 I didn't get an A in the exam. I was sorry. | <i>I was sorry not to get an A in the exam.</i> |
| 6 I didn't work hard enough. I was stupid. | <i>I was stupid not to work hard enough.</i> |

65b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- This race can be hard for beginners to complete.
It can be *hard for beginners to complete* this race.
- I was stupid not to bring my file.
It was *stupid not to bring* my file.
- That train will be difficult for us to get.
It will be *difficult for us to get* that train.
- He was wrong not to help the people who were injured.
It was *wrong not to help* the people who were injured.
- Most scientific reports are impossible for ordinary people to understand.
It's *impossible for ordinary people to understand* most scientific reports.
- They were kind to invite us.
It was *kind of them to invite* us.
- Is the equipment safe for children to use?
Is it *safe for children to use* the equipment?

MAIN USES OF FULL INFINITIVE

Purpose

to, so as (not) to, in order (not) to

e.g. *I intend to win.*

They walked on tiptoe so as not to disturb anyone.

In introductory phrases

to sum up, to conclude, to cut a long story short,
to begin with, to be fair, to be honest

e.g. *To be fair, it is a very difficult job.*

To begin with, we need to raise the standard of the exam.

To be perfectly honest, I don't believe him.

As subject

e.g. *To do a perfect job is almost impossible. =*

It is almost impossible to do a perfect job.

As object

1. Verb + full infinitive

afford, neglect, decide, pretend, know better than, hasten,
expect, prove, fail, seem, have no alternative/choice
but/other than, etc.

2. Verb + object + full infinitive

advise, warn, encourage, urge, expect, tempt, forbid, tell,
oblige, take, cause, command, order, remind, persuade,
press

3. Verb + that + clause = verb + full infinitive

decide, determine, agree, arrange, ask, claim

C. Sentence transformations.

1. It was incredible to see her in person.
..... her in person was incredible.
2. If I may be honest, you are not seeing things straight.
....., you are not seeing things straight.
3. The only choice she had was to go to the police.
She had to go to the police.
4. They agreed that they would not talk about it.
They about it.

D. Key word sentence transformations.

1. She claimed that the object belonged to her. *owner*
She the object.
2. He knows that he should not get involved. *better*
He knows get involved.

FULL INFINITIVE FOLLOWS

1. Question words

who, when, how, where, etc.

e.g. *They haven't decided who to invite.*

2. Adjectives

e.g. *Her suitcase was the last to appear on the conveyor belt.*

3. Nouns

e.g. *Her decision to divorce him came as a shock.*

4. Too ... to

e.g. *I feel I'm too old to go back to university.*

5. Enough ... to

e.g. *You are not old enough to do it.*

I don't have enough strength to do it.

E. Key word sentence transformations.

1. We showed them the right way to do it. *how*
We showed them how to do it.
2. She couldn't look for him as she had no idea *where* he could be.
She had no idea where to look for him. *where*
3. She wasn't sure that she really wanted to *buy* it. *whether*
She couldn't decide whether to buy or not.
4. She ate the whole cake. That was greedy. *of*
It was greedy of her to eat the whole cake.
5. He attempted to leave unnoticed. He failed. *attempt*
His attempt to leave unnoticed was unsuccessful.

Exercise 1

Sentence transformations. Fill in the blanks using the key words given.

1. I would like you to tell them what time he should be collected from the airport. *when*
Please tell them him from the airport.
2. You gave me a lift. That was kind. *if*
It was kind me a lift.
3. We could not drop by. It was not possible. *for*
It was not possible by.
4. He should be here any minute. *arrive*
He is due any minute.
5. You know that you should not tease him like this. *better*
You know tease him like this.

Exercise 2

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

TRUFFLES

A small fungus is one of the world's most sought-after and expensive delicacies. The rarity in (1) is the French Perigord truffle whose exquisite aroma and delicate, musky flavour were prized by gourmets even in Roman (2) Finding truffles is an art. The elusive fungi grow (3) a spade's depth underground, usually among the roots of an oak tree. Above ground there are very few clues (4) guide the truffle hunter; perhaps a crack in the soil made by a particularly large specimen, or a cloud of the small, yellow truffle flies (5) lay their eggs on the fungus and help propagate (6) by dispersing its spores. But the truffle is best located (7) smell. The best animals for sniffing them out are pigs, though specially trained dogs run them a close second. In Russia, goats and even bear cubs are enlisted in the hunt. Unfortunately, the fungi, which take about seven years to mature, remain (8) peak edible condition for only about a week.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. | A question | B answer | C order | D time |
| 2. | A times | B days | C eras | D period |
| 3. | A down | B at | C above | D about |
| 4. | A they | B for | C to | D as |
| 5. | A when | B where | C which | D who |
| 6. | A truffles | B them | C it | D flies |
| 7. | A from | B for the | C by | D in |
| 8. | A in | B of | C on | D at |

Exercise 3

For questions 1-7, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

MEXICO CITY

With a population of more than twenty million, Mexico City is one of the world's biggest cities. It is also one of the (0) most polluted. The sheer weight of numbers means that the amount of fuel needed to cater for (1) inhabitants' transport and electricity needs is enough to turn the air yellow. But the situation is (2) worse by the city's location. It's high altitude means the air already contains less oxygen than usual, and because the atmosphere is thinner, the abundant sunshine is stronger. Hence, the level of all the main pollutant gases results (3) widespread respiratory problems. (4) , since 1982 the amount of lead in Mexican petrol has been significantly reduced. The bad news is that the city's population is growing all the time, all but cancelling (5) gains made from the unleading of petrol. What's (6) , the Mexican government has committed itself (7) a massive road-building programme which can only encourage the circulation of more cars.

Exercise 4

For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

FILMS AND HISTORY

Films dealing with (0) historical themes and personalities have always excited public interest. The view that films are about entertainment and not political argument or instruction has been (1) but it is not a view which should be accepted (2) There can be little doubt that many films carry messages of considerable social and political (3) , most of which are conveyed with great (4) Although such films constitute only a small (5) of the thousands of motion pictures released every year, their importance should not be (6) The film industry's presentation of history can have an important impact on the public's thinking about the past. Such films are seen by millions of people and can stimulate wide-ranging debate about the (7) they give of real events. This in turn can lead to the publication of articles and books about the issues the films address. Many criticised the director Oliver Stone for his (8) film JFK, in which he challenged the (9) of the official investigation into the murder of President John F. Kennedy. Stone welcomed the criticism and (10) defended his film, saying that he was using it to uncover fundamental truths.

- (0) HISTORY
- (1) INFLUENCE
- (2) DISCRIMINATE
- (3) SIGNIFY
- (4) SUBTLE
- (5) MINOR
- (6) ESTIMATE
- (7) INTERPRET
- (8) CONTROVERSY
- (9) CONCLUDE
- (10) AGGRESSION

Unit 6. PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> cholar | B. <u>t</u> echnique | C. <u>a</u> rchaeology | D. <u>a</u> chievement |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> ncient | B. <u>c</u> oncern | C. <u>a</u> ssociate | D. <u>s</u> pecial |
| 3. A. <u>i</u> inerary | B. <u>a</u> bundant | C. <u>e</u> legance | D. <u>l</u> andscape |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> omb | B. <u>d</u> ome | C. <u>m</u> osaic | D. <u>p</u> oetic |
| 5. A. <u>n</u> umerous | B. <u>l</u> uxury | C. <u>p</u> erfume | D. <u>m</u> onument |

Exercise 2. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. archaeology | B. itinerary | C. unforgettable | D. authenticity |
| 7. A. magnificent | B. associate | C. mausoleum | D. harmonious |
| 8. A. religious | B. masterpiece | C. prestigious | D. abundant |
| 9. A. intact | B. nightlife | C. relic | D. complex |
| 10. A. cultural | B. heritage | C. memory | D. represent |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. I'd like to book a room with a/an ____ of the sea.
A. outlook B. sight C. view D. scenery
12. When I'm on holiday, I enjoy ____.
A. getting sunburnt B. getting sunstroke C. having a sunbath D. sunbathing
13. The most popular destinations for ____ holidays are Spain, Italy, and Greece.
A. charter B. package C. packed D. packet
14. When you are staying at a popular resort, there are plenty of ____ to go on.
A. excursions B. expeditions C. pilgrimages D. sightseeing
15. One day when I'm rich and famous, I'm going to go on a round-the-world ____.
A. cruise B. sail C. self-catering D. survival
16. You can save money by choosing a ____ holiday.
A. do-it-yourself B. self-catering C. self-study D. survival
17. My favourite part of England is Cornwall. There's some absolutely beautiful ____ there.
A. nature B. signs C. scenery D. views
18. There's a pretty little fishing village ____.
A. by the sea B. on the sand C. on the beach D. by the shore
19. There's a path that ____ out of the village to a beautiful 14th-century church.
A. follows B. moves C. takes D. leads
20. Costa Rica is one of the most beautiful places I have ever visited. Wherever you go, you can see the ____ of volcanoes, some of which are still alive.
A. tops B. heads C. mouths D. ends
21. The beaches were absolutely _____. Sometimes we were the only two people there.
A. unspoilt B. deserted C. natural D. romantic
22. Sri Lanka has some fantastic beaches – miles after miles of golden sand and ____ water.
A. crystal clear B. crystal clean C. light blue D. navy blue
23. The travel agent wasn't to ____ for the overbooking.
A. accuse B. charge C. blame D. claim
24. When I worked as a waiter, the hotel manager found ____ with everything I do. find fault with: 0 vua y
A. blame B. complaint C. fault D. criticism
25. It can be quite busy here during the tourist ____.
A. period B. phase C. stage D. season
26. I always enjoy our school ____ to France.
A. excursion B. journey C. trip D. travel
27. Captain Cook discovered Australia on a ____ to the Pacific.
A. voyage B. cruise C. travel D. tour

28. The sunset over Niagara Fall is really a magnificent ____.
- A. look B. sign C. view **D. sight**
29. The hotel where we are ____ is quite luxurious.
- A. staying** B. existing C. remaining D. living
30. Passengers requiring a special meal during the flight should inform the airline in ____.
- A. ahead **B. advance** C. front D. forward

Exercise 4. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

31. The balance and harmonious blending of various elements contribute to Taj Mahal's unique beauty.
- A. successful B. agreeable **C. tasteful** D. fitting
32. My Son Sanctuary is a large complex of religious relics comprising more than 70 architectural works such as towers, temples, and tombs.
- A. royal B. precious **C. holy** D. valuable
33. In addition to exploring the caves and grottos, and seeing its flora and fauna, visitors can also enjoy mountain climbing.
- A. flowers and plants **B. plants and animals** C. plants and vegetation D. flowers and grass
34. Ha Long Bay has attracted millions of visitors who come to enjoy its breathtaking views and experience other activities.
- A. unbreathable B. heartbreaking **C. awe-inspiring** D. unforgettable
35. They can enjoy the -comfort and elegance of five-star hotels and luxury cruise ships.
- A. style B. convenience C. standard **D. grace**
36. Most of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long was demolished in the early 20th century.
- A. rebuilt **B. pulled down** C. put up D. pulled up
37. Taj Mahal is a giant mausoleum of white marble in Agra, India. It is considered to be an outstanding work of art.
- A. noticeable** B. attractive C. brilliant D. significant
38. Recognised as a World Heritage Site in 1983, the Taj Mahal Complex, including the tomb, mosque, guest house, and main gate, has preserved the original qualities of the buildings.
- A. initial** B. ancient C. unique D. perfect
39. As visitors explore this magnificent place, there are always new surprises for them.
- A. interesting B. strange **C. impressive** D. unusual
40. The mausoleum represents the greatest architectural and artistic achievement of Muslim art.
- A. contains B. includes C. claims **D. embodies**

Exercise 5. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

41. Though built almost five hundred years ago, the church remained practically intact.
- A. in perfection **B. in ruins** C. in chaos D. in completion
42. Tourists can do and see a lot in Ha Long Bay at a reasonable price.
- A. inexpensive B. affordable C. cheap **D. exorbitant**
43. The major stone sections of the Citadel of the Ho Dynasty remain intact thanks to the unique construction techniques.
- A. special **B. common** C. excellent D. ancient
44. The Imperial Citadel of Thang Long was first built during the Ly Dynasty and then expanded by subsequent dynasties.
- A. following B. successive **C. preceding** D. next
45. Visitors with more abundant travel budgets can enjoy the comfort of five-star hotels and luxury cruise ships.
- A. huge B. plentiful C. mean **D. tight**

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 6. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

46. The best way ____ London is by taking a guided tour.
- A. of which to see **B. to see** C. seeing D. in which you see

47. With its thousands of rocks and caves ____ out of the water, Ha Long Bay has won international recognition.
A. emerge B. to emerge **C. emerging** D. being emerged
48. Hoi An Ancient Town is a well-preserved example of a Southeast Asian trading port ____ from the 15th to the 19th century.
A. to date B. dated C. that date **D. dating**
49. We can also see the stone dragons of Kinh Thien Palace and relics associated with many Vietnamese royal families, ____ during archaeological excavations.
A. discovered B. being discovered C. to discover D. discovering
50. John F. Kennedy was the last US president ____.
A. to assassinate B. assassinated C. assassinating **D. to be assassinated**
51. The Complex of Hue Monuments was the first site in Viet Nam ____ to the World Heritage List.
A. adding B. to add **C. to be added** D. added
52. The archaeological excavation ____ to the discovery of the ancient city lasted several years.
A. led B. leading C. to lead D. being led
53. Though ____ many centuries ago, the palace remains practically intact.
A. building B. to build **C. built** D. people built
54. I picked up some holiday brochures ____ around the table at the travel agency.
A. to lie **B. lying** C. to be lying D. being lying
55. Situated on Cam Khe Hill, Tomb of Minh Mang is one of the most interesting royal tombs ____ in Hue.
A. to visit B. visited C. visiting D. being visited
56. You may choose one from the five World Heritage Sites in Viet Nam ____ in this leaflet to visit on your next field trip.
A. includes **B. including** C. included D. to include
57. ____ UNESCO criteria for outstanding universal value to humanity, Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex was added to the World Heritage List in 2014.
A. Meeting B. Met C. To meet **D. Having met**
58. The most magnificent feature of Taj Mahal ____ is the central dome.
A. noticed B. being noticed **C. to notice** D. noticing
59. Scientists ____ on the site found many ancient tools, tombs and pottery, and made some important archaeological discoveries.
A. worked **B. working** C. to work D. to be working
60. ____ with an average of 320 days of sunshine a year, the coastline offers the perfect holiday destination for anyone ____ to switch off and unwind.
A. Blessed/wanting B. Blessing/wanting C. Blessed/wants D. Blessing/wanted

Exercise 7. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

61. Breaking her leg the last time she went, Laura decided not to go on the school trip this year.
A having V3 B C D
62. Lived here for seven years, my friend volunteers to act as tour guide for us all on our city break.
A having V3 B C D
63. We found a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.
A had V3 B C D
64. 'Wait a minute,' said Tom, ran through the door.
A B running **C** D
65. Amy seems like a bright student. She's always the first to be finished her work.
A B C **D**
66. Annoying by the receptionist's behaviour, they decided not to stay in that hotel.
A Annoyed B C D
67. We decided not to travel, having been heard the terrible weather forecast.
A B **C** D
68. Having imported from America, the fruit was expensive.
A B C D

84. A. accuse B. charge C. criticise D. arrest
 85. A. claims B. mentions C. informs D. persuades
 86. A. succeeded B. managed C. achieved D. resulted
 87. A. brought up B. brought out C. brought off D. brought around

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

MY 25,000 WONDERS OF THE WORLD

The coaches at the Uluru Sunset Viewing Area were parked three deep. Guides were putting up tables and setting out wines and snacks. Ten minutes to go. Are we ready? Five minutes, folks. Got your cameras? OK, here it comes ...

Whether an American backpacker or a wealthy traveller, Danish, British, French, we all saw that sunset over Uluru, or Ayer Rock, in what seems to be the **prescribed tourist manner**: mouth full of corn chips, glass full of Château Somewhere, and a loved one posing in a photo's foreground, as the all-time No 1 Australian icon behind us glowed briefly red.

Back on the coach, our guide declared our sunset to be 'pretty good', although not the best she'd witnessed in her six years. Behind me, Adam, a student from Manchester, reinserted his iPod earphones: 'Well, that's enough of that rock.' Indeed. Shattered from getting up at five in order to see Uluru at dawn, I felt empty and bored. What was the point? What made this rock the definitive sunset rock event? Why had we come here? Well, I suppose my sons would remember it always. Except they'd missed the magical moment while they checked out a rival tour group's snack table, which had better crisps.

So now I've visited four of the "25 Wonders of the World", as decreed by Rough Guides. And I think this will be the last. While in my heart I can see myself wondering enchanted through China's Forbidden City, in my head I know I would be standing grumpily at the back of a group listening to some Imperial Palace Tour Guide. At the Grand Canyon I would be getting angry with tourists watching it through cameras – **eyes are not good enough**, since they lack a recording facility.

As we become richer and consumer goods are more widely affordable, and satisfy us only briefly before becoming obsolete, we turn to travel to provide us with 'experiences'. These will endure, set us apart from stay-at-home people and maybe, fill our lives with happiness and meaning. Books with helpful titles like 1,000 Places to See Before You Die are bestsellers. I'd bet many backpacks on the Machu Picchu Inca Trail are filled with copies, with little ticks penciled in the margins after each must-see sight has been visited. Travel is now the biggest industry on the planet, bigger than armaments or pharmaceuticals. And yet viewing the main sight of any destination is rarely the highlight of a trip. Mostly it sits there on your itinerary like a duty visit to a dull relative. The guilt of not visiting the Sistine Chapel, because we preferred to stay in a bar drinking limoncello, almost spoilt a weekend in Rome.

In Queensland, **the Great Barrier Reef reproached us**. How could we travel 15,000 miles without seeing it? How would we explain back home that we were too lazy, and preferred to stay playing a ball game in our hotel pool? In the end, we went to the reef and it was fine. But it won't rank highly in the things I'll never forget about Australia. Like the fact that the banknotes are made of waterproof plastic: how gloriously Australian is that? Even after a day's surfing, the \$50 note you left in your surfing shorts is still OK to buy you beer! And the news item that during a recent tsunami warning, the surfers at Bondi Beach refused to leave the sea: what, and miss the ride of their lives? Or the stern warning at the hand luggage X-ray machine at Alice Springs airport: "No jokes must be made whilst being processed by this facility" - to forestall, no doubt, disrespectful Aussie comments: 'You won't find the bomb, mate. It's in my suitcase.'

The more I travel, the clearer it seems that the truth of a place is in the tiny details of everyday life, not in its most glorious statues or scenery. Put down your camera, throw away your list, the real wonders of the world number indefinitely more than 25.

88. What does the author mean by 'the prescribed tourist manner' in paragraph 2?

- A. They are all backpackers.
- B. They are all wealthy travellers.
- C. They are all interested in seeing the wonders of the world.
- D. They all eat, drink and do the same things at the sites of the world wonders.**

89. What did the author think or feel after seeing the sunset over Ayer Rock?

- A. She thought it was pretty good.
B. She felt exhausted, empty, and bored.
 C. She thought that was enough.
 D. She thought this rock was the definitive sunset rock event.
- 90. Why does she think that Uluru is probably the last 'wonder of the world' she will see?**
 A. She doesn't like wandering around the wonders.
 B. She doesn't enjoy the Imperial Palace Tour Guide.
 C. She doesn't like watching the wonder through a camera.
D. She doesn't want to explore the sites the way people around her do.
- 91. What kind of tourists is she criticising when she says 'eyes are not good enough' in paragraph 4?**
 A. those who stand grumpily at the back of the group
 B. those who wander enchanted through the site
C. those who look at the wonders through their cameras
 D. those who lack a recording facility
- 92. According to the author, what do a lot of backpackers carry with them nowadays?**
 A. books with helpful titles
 B. books that are bestsellers
C. copies of must-see sights
 D. little pencils
- 93. The author compares visiting the main tourist sights to ____.**
 A. armaments
 B. Pharmaceuticals
 C. a trip highlight
D. a duty visit to a dull relative
- 94. What does she mean by 'the Great Barrier Reef reproached us' in paragraph 6?**
A. The Great Barrier Reef is worth visiting if you are in Australia.
 B. It is fine to visit the Great Barrier Reef when you are in Australia.
 C. It seems wrong not to visit the Great Barrier Reef once you are in Australia.
 D. The Great Barrier Reef is an unforgettable sight in Australia.
- 95. All of the following are mentioned in the article as memorable aspects of Australia EXCEPT ____.**
 A. banknotes made of waterproof plastic
B. the fine visit to the Great Barrier Reef
 C. the surfers at Bondi Beach refusing to leave the sea despite tsunami warning
 D. the stern warning at the hand luggage X-ray machine at Alice Springs airport.

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 12. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

- 96. Visitors come to admire the relics that were excavated from the ancient tombs.**
 A. Visitors come to admire the relics excavating from the ancient tombs.
B. Visitors come to admire the relics excavated from the ancient tombs.
 C. Visitors come to admire the relics being excavated from the ancient tombs.
 D. Visitors come to admire the relics to be excavated from the ancient tombs.
- 97. The Citadel of the Ho Dynasty, which is located in Thanh Hoa Province, was added to UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2011.**
 A. Locating in Thanh Hoa Province, the Citadel of the Ho Dynasty was added to UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2011.
B. Located in Thanh Hoa Province, the Citadel of the Ho Dynasty was added to UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2011.
 C. The Citadel of the Ho Dynasty, that is located in Thanh Hoa Province, was added to UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2011.
 D. The Citadel of the Ho Dynasty, locating in Thanh Hoa Province, was added to UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2011.