

Transcript:

Sarah: Hey, nice [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Jack. And a  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]? Are you going [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]?

Jack: Well Sarah, I've been [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] by  
the travel bug so I'm going to go to the  
beach for a holiday.

Sarah: Sounds nice but can you not go  
just yet? Jack has just said he has been  
'bitten by the [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] bug'. Now that  
might sound [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ], but it's actually  
an idiom. An [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] is a [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] used  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] that has a different meaning to  
its [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]. To be 'bitten by  
the travel bug' means that you have a  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] to travel. Here are some  
other travel idioms. To 'put your feet  
up' means to [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ].

Jack: It's been really [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] at work  
. I can't wait to get to the beach and  
put my feet up.



□□□□□□' which means places you can stay  
. You can stay in a □□□□ or □□□□.  
Motels are usually □□□□□□ for people  
travelling by car. □□□□□□ often have  
more □□□□□□□□ like for example □□□□,  
□□□□□□□□ or □□□□□□ □□□□□□. You can go  
camping, which is when you stay in a  
tent or maybe a □□□□□□ or □□□□□□  
□□□□□□. You can □□□□ in a camping  
□□□□□□ or sometimes in the □□□□, which  
means in □□□□□□. You might want to stay  
in a B&B, which □□□□□□ for bed and  
□□□□□□□□. A B&B is □□□□□□  
accommodation where you can book a room  
□□□□□□□□. Backpacker is a word we use  
to describe someone who □□□□□□ with  
their □□□□□□□□ in a big □□□□□□□□ or  
□□□□□□□□. A □□□□□□□□'s □□□□□□ is a  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ where  
□□□□□□□□□□ often stay in □□□□□□ rooms.

Sarah: Now let's see how Jack's going.  
Hey Jack! How's the holiday going?

Jack: I've just arrived. I'm  on the beach now!

Sarah: Wow, that was quick!

Jack: Yeah, I  to fly. It's much  than driving!

Sarah:  move. So are you looking  to putting your feet up?

Jack: I'm  putting my feet up! But I'll be on the move again pretty soon. I might go camping but I'll have to to buy a tent first. That'll be only for one night . The  of the time I'm going to stay at a B&B.

Sarah: So you're not  in a backpacker's then?

Jack: No. I have met a  of backpackers. There are some backpacker's hostels . That's probably why. Anyway, while I'm here I'm going to read a book or two. I might go shopping. I'm not going to do any work though.

Sarah: Well I'm very      ! Have a great      . I'll talk to you again later! Bye!

Jack: See you!

Sarah: Now, when Jack     me about his     for his holiday, he used the future    . For example he said 'I'll be on the move again pretty soon'. I'll is the         form of 'I will' which we use to talk about a          . When we use 'going to'       by a verb it shows that we're       something in the future. For example, Jack said 'I'm going to stay in a B&B. I'm going to read a book or two'. Jack also said that he might go      . Now, 'might'        a        in the future. You can also use 'may'. For example: I might get a   or I may go      . If you want to make those negative you add 'not'. So I might not

get a tan. I will not go swimming. I may not  a car.

Jack: I'm back!

Sarah: That was quick! How was your holiday?

Jack: It was fantastic! The weather was great. I   and fishing, I  a place  the beach. Oh, and I got you this .

Sarah: Thanks, thanks. Well now that you're back, it's a good time to talk about the past tense.

Jack: Ok, well, let's start with 'was' because my holiday was ! 'Was' is the past tense form of 'to be'. If my holiday hadn't  so well, I could've said it 'wasn't great' which is a contracted form of it 'was not great'. I also said I went fishing. 'Went' is the past tense form of 'to go'. And if I

wanted to make that negative, I'd say 'I  
did not' or 'I didn't go [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]'.

[illegible]

Jack: Well, happy  and don't  
 to  your travel  with  
us! Bye!

S a r a h : B y e !

Transcript:

Sarah: Hey, nice shirt Jack. And a suitcase? Are you going somewhere?

Jack: Well Sarah, I've been bitten by the travel bug so I'm going to go to the beach for a holiday.

Sarah: Sounds nice but can you not go just yet? Jack has just said he has been 'bitten by the travel bug'. Now that might sound strange, but it's actually an idiom. An idiom is a commonly used phrase that has a different meaning to its literal definition. To be 'bitten by the travel bug' means that you have a strong desire to travel. Here are some other travel idioms. To 'put your feet up' means to relax.

Jack: It's been really stressful at work. I can't wait to get to the beach and put my feet up.



Sarah: To 'hit the road' means to begin a journey.

Jack: I'm all packed, everything's ready to go. I'm going to hit the road.

Sarah: To be 'on the move' means to be travelling from one place to another.

Jack: You might not be able to call me while I'm gone because I'm going to be on the move. Speaking of which, I'm off!

Sarah: That means he's leaving! See ya, Jack! Well, now that it's just me, let's take a look at the different types of travelling options in Australia. You can fly to a destination by taking an aeroplane which we usually shorten to plane. You can also drive. Sometimes we call a driving holiday a 'road trip'. You can also take a train or a bus. Or you can go on a cruise on a ship. When you arrive at your destination, there are a few different 'accommodation

options' which means places you can stay. You can stay in a hotel or motel. Motels are usually designed for people travelling by car. Resorts often have more facilities like for example pools, restaurants or tennis courts. You can go camping, which is when you stay in a tent or maybe a caravan or camper trailer. You can camp in a camping ground or sometimes in the bush, which means in nature. You might want to stay in a B&B, which stands for bed and breakfast. A B&B is private accommodation where you can book a room overnight. Backpacker is a word we use to describe someone who travels with their belongings in a big backpack or rucksack. A backpacker's hostel is a cheap accommodation option where travellers often stay in shared rooms.

Sarah: Now let's see how Jack's going.  
Hey Jack! How's the holiday going?

Jack: I've just arrived. I'm sitting on the beach now!

Sarah: Wow, that was quick!

Jack: Yeah, I decided to fly. It's much quicker than driving!

Sarah: Smart move. So are you looking forward to putting your feet up?

Jack: I'm already putting my feet up! But I'll be on the move again pretty soon. I might go camping but I'll have to to buy a tent first. That'll be only for one night though. The rest of the time I'm going to stay at a B&B.

Sarah: So you're not staying in a backpacker's then?

Jack: No. I have met a couple of backpackers. There are some backpacker's hostels around. That's probably why. Anyway, while I'm here I'm going to read a book or two. I might go shopping. I'm not going to do any work though.

Sarah: Well I'm very jealous! Have a great holiday. I'll talk to you again later! Bye!

Jack: See you!

Sarah: Now, when Jack told me about his plans for his holiday, he used the future tense. For example he said 'I'll be on the move again pretty soon'. I'll is the contracted form of 'I will' which we use to talk about a definite future action. When we use 'going to' followed by a verb it shows that we're planning something in the future. For example, Jack said 'I'm going to stay in a B&B. I'm going to read a book or two'. Jack also said that he might go shopping. Now, 'might' indicates a possibility in the future. You can also use 'may'. For example: I might get a tan or I may go swimming. If you want to make those negative you add 'not'. So I might not

get a tan. I will not go swimming. I may not  a car.

Jack: I'm back!

Sarah: That was quick! How was your holiday?

Jack: It was fantastic! The weather was great. I  camping and fishing, I  a place  the beach. Oh, and I got you this .

Sarah: Thanks, thanks. Well now that you're back, it's a good time to talk about the past tense.






















Jack: Ok, well, let's start with 'was' because my holiday was ! 'Was' is the past tense form of 'to be'. If my holiday hadn't  so well, I could've said it 'wasn't great' which is a contracted form of it 'was not great'. I also said I went fishing. 'Went' is the past tense form of 'to go'. And if I

























wanted to make that negative, I'd say 'I did not' or 'I didn't go fishing'.

Sarah: Let's look at some rules for forming past tense. If a verb ends with a consonant, like walk, you add 'ed'. So walk + ed becomes 'walked'. Rent + ed becomes 'rented'. If the verb ends in 'e', then you sometimes just add 'd'. Like hike + d becomes 'hiked'. There are plenty of exceptions and these are called irregular verbs. For example: buy becomes bought. Bring becomes brought and ride becomes rode. There are lots more of these tricky verbs, but the good news is you can practise them by describing something fun.













Jack: Well, happy travelling and don't forget to share your travel stories with us! Bye!





















Sarah: Bye!

























Dictionary:	
 shirt	衬衫→[SHərt]→名词 衬衫,衬衣
 suitcase	手提箱→[ 'sūt ,kās]→名词 手提箱,衣箱,提箱,篋,箱子
 somewhere	某处→[ 'səm , (h)we(ə)r]→副词 某处
 bitten	被咬→动词 咬,叮,啃,噬,齧,啐,螫,蜇,龈
 travel	旅行→[ 'travəl]→名词 旅行,旅游,行程,游,旅; 动词 行驶,游,行,遨游,游历,跋,遨,迂,羁
 strange	奇怪→[strānj]→形容词 奇怪,怪,陌生,奇特,奇,新奇,希奇,生,异乎寻常,傀,可怪
 idiom	成语→[ 'idēəm]→名词 成语,习语,惯用语
 commonly	常用→[ 'kämənlē]
 phrase	短语→[frāz]→名词 短语,词组,惯用语,片语; 动词 用短语表达
 literal	文字→[ 'litrəl , 'litərəl]→形容词 文字,字面
 definition	定义→[ ,defə 'niSHən]→名词 定义,精确度
 strong	强大→[strôNG]→形容词 强大,强烈,强有力,有力,坚强,强壮,浓厚,壮,坚挺,大,强硬,烈,浓重,坚,壮大,强固,健全,扎实,烈性,硬,牢靠,冲,酃,健,轰轰烈烈,固,刚,棒,霸道,瞽,仡,疆,监,羌,醺,勍,醺,偲,浓的,乾; 副词 非常,很,使劲地,有力地
 desire	欲望→[də 'zī(ə)r]→动词 欲望,愿望,欲,要,选拔,悒; 名词 渴望,欲,意愿,愿,想望,意
 relax	放松→[ri 'laks]→动词 放松,松弛,缓和,松,放心,松开,弛,舒,宽,和缓
 stressful	压力→[ 'stresfəl]
 journey	旅程→[ 'jərnē]→名词 旅程,旅行,路程,程,旅游,舟车,征,羁; 动词 路程,游,游历
 packed	打包→形容词 满,赢
 everything	一切→[ 'evrē , THiNG]→pronoun 一切,事事,万事,诸,一切事物; noun 万事
 different	不同→[ 'dif(ə)rənt]→adjective 不同,异,差,殊,和... 不同,迥庭
 fly	飞→[fli]→动词 飞,飞翔,悬挂,驾驶,飘扬,航行,翔; 名词 飞行,蝇,苍蝇,飞花,苍
 destination	目的地→[ ,destə 'nāSHən]→名词 目的地,终点,地头,目标地址,终点地址











 aeroplane	飞机→名词 飞机,机,班机,飞艇
 usually	平时→['yōōZHōōəlē]→adverb 平时,常常,平常,平素,素来
 shorten	缩短→['SHôrtn]→动词 缩短,橛,弄短
 plane	平面→[plān]→名词 机,刨,水平面,班机,刨子,平原,镋,飞艇,翼面,镋子; 动词 刨,翦,乘飞机旅行; 形容词 平的
 drive	驾驶→[drīv]→动词 驱动,驾驶,带动,驱,驾车,驾,行车,赶,驶,御,驾驭,驭,逼,逼迫,驱遣,逼勒; 名词 传动,驾车,激励,劲头,精神,劲,驱动器
 driving	主动→['drīviNG]→形容词 主动,赶; 名词 操纵,赶
 road	路→[rōd]→名词 路,道路,道,马路,途,陌,阡
 trip	旅→[trip]→名词 旅,旅程,旅游,趟,羁,跚,征; 动词 绊,蹶,蹈
 train	培养→[trān]→动词 培养,训练,培训,驯,练,培育,培植,训,造就,培,教养,栽培,造; 名词 火车,列车,练,操练
 cruise	巡航→[krōōz]→名词 巡航,漫游; 动词 巡航,巡弋
 ship	船→[SHip]→名词 船,船只,舶,船方,航; 动词 运送,运输,运,发送,发,转运
 arrive	到达→[ə'rīv]→动词 到达,抵达,到,来到,来,来临,莅临,临,至,踵,瀟
 options	选项
 hotel	旅馆→[hō'tel]→名词 饭店,旅馆
 motel	汽车旅馆→[mō'tel]
 designed	设计→动词 设计,计划,酝酿,酝
 resorts	度假村→[ri'zôrt]→名词 采取,娱乐场,渡假胜地; 动词 采取,玩弄
 facilities	设备→名词 设备,事业
 pools	池→名词 水池,池塘,池子,塘,沼,集资,渚,荡,澡塘,池沼; 动词 汇总,凑钱,凑,凑巴
 restaurants	餐馆→名词 餐厅,餐馆,酒家,饭店,饭馆,菜馆
 tennis	网球→['tenis]→名词 网球,网球运动
 courts	法院→名词 法庭,球场,庭,堂,朝; 动词 追求,求爱,招致,博取
 caravan	大篷车→['karə,van]→名词 大篷车,马帮,马队,商队
 camper	露营→['kampər]



 trailer	预告片→[ 'trālər]→名词 拖车,挂车,活动房屋
 camp	营→[kamp]→名词 营,阵营,露营,野营,营垒,寨,安营; 动词 露营
 ground	地面→[ground]→名词 地面,地,地基,理由,底,地皮; 动词 打基础,放在地上; 形容词 地面上的,土地的
 bush	衬套→[bōōSH]→名词 衬套,灌木,灌木丛,轴瓦,轴衬; 动词 蓬松
 nature	性质→[ 'nāCHər]→名词 性质,自然,本质,性,大自然,自然界,本性,天性,质,性情,性格,天,脾性,意向
 stands	站立→名词 支架,架,台,座,主张,旗帜,座子,货摊,支子; 动词 站,立,忍受,经受,站住,挺,受,算数,经,愠
 breakfast	早餐→[ 'brekfəst]→名词 早餐,早饭,早点,卯饭
 private	私人的→[ 'prīvət]→形容词 私人,私营,私有,私,私立; 名词 列兵,阴部,卒
 overnight	过夜→[ 'ōvər 'nīt]→动词 过夜,宿夜; 副词 通宵; 名词 前晚; 形容词 前夜的
 travels	旅行→名词 旅行,旅游,行程,游,旅; 动词 行驶,游,行,遨游,游历,跋,遨,迂,羁
 belongings	财物→[bi 'lōNGiNGz]→名词 财物,财产,所有物
 backpack	背包→[ 'bak ,pak]→名词 背包
 rucksack	背包→[ 'rōōk -, 'rək ,sak]→名词 背包
 backpacker	背包客
 hostel	旅馆→[ 'həstl]→名词 宿舍,招待所
 cheap	贱→[CHēp]→形容词 廉价,低廉,贱,廉,便宜的; 副词 便宜地,廉价地
 accommodation	住所→[ə ,kāmə 'dāSHən]→名词 船位,驻扎,驻屯
 option	选项→[ 'öpSHən]
 travellers	旅客
 shared	共享→形容词 共享
 sitting	坐在→[ 'sitiNG]→动词 坐
 decided	决定→[di 'sīdɪd]→动词 决定,判断,判定,决,作主,解决,主宰,选拔,裁,解释
 quicker	更快→形容词 快,速,灵活,捷,灵,疾,徇,脩,遑,爽利,鬼,遑,絢,愒然
 smart	聪明→[smärt]→形容词 高明,机灵,俏,精,英明,英俊,剧烈,棒,嫖,嫖,爽利,颖,鬼,儻,灵巧的,合潮流的,厉害

	的; 名词 帅
 forward	向前→['fôrwərd]→副词 向前,前,在前; 名词 前锋; 动词 发送,促进,发; 形容词 前头的,前面的,先头的,前边的
 already	已经→[ôl'redē]→副词 已经,已,就,既,曾经,曾,业经,慥,尝
 though	虽然→[THô]→连词 虽然,虽,虽说,顶; 副词 不顾,顶
 rest	休息→[rest]→名词 休息,其余,息,栖息; 动词 休息,放心,安息,靠,歇,休憩,休,停歇,憩息,憩,养神,放,养,将养,在于,有赖,信赖,在乎,将息
 staying	住→形容词 停止的
 couple	一对→['kəpəl]→动词 联结,挂钩,遏; 名词 双,俪,遏,一对
 around	周围→[ə'round]→副词 周围,围绕,左右,靠近,靠,光景; 介词 四处,在 ... 周围
 jealous	妒→['jeləs]→形容词 妒,妒忌,酸溜溜,𡵓
 holiday	假日→['həli,dā]→名词 假日,节日,放假,假,节,节庆
 told	告诉
 plans	计划→名词 计划,规划,打算,方案,策划,图,计画,设计,计,谋,策,拟,计策,规,主意,意见,意图,略,意,谟,议程,意念,著; 动词 计划,打算,安排,准备,设计,谋,拟,盘算,意图,筹,算,计较,擘画,猷
 tense	紧张→[tens]→形容词 紧张,拉紧的; 名词 时,时态; 动词 拉紧
 contracted	签约→形容词 简约的,收缩了的
 definite	定→['defənit]→形容词 定,确定,确切,肯定,具体,明确的
 future	未来→['fyooCHər]→名词 未来,将来,前途,前程; 形容词 未来的
 action	行动→['akSHən]→名词 行动,动作,作用,行为,作为,行径,议案
 followed	其次→动词 遵循,跟随,追随,跟,跟进,随,跟从,接着,循,遵,接续,伴随,仿照,继,沿,因循,由,则,领会,从,因袭,蹶,踵,𨔵,徇,准,贯,适,迪,沿行
 planning	规划→['planiNG]→名词 规划,计算
 shopping	购物→['SHäpiNG]→名词 购物,买东西
 indicates	指示→动词 表明,表示,指出,标明,指,预示,意味着,标

	志,主,隐射,选拔
 possibility	可能性→[ˌpäsəˈbɪlətē]→名词 可能性,可能,远景
 tan	黄褐色→[tan]→名词 黄褐色; 动词 鞣; 形容词 黄褐色的
 swimming	游泳的→[ˈswɪmɪŋ]→名词 泳,泡; 形容词 游泳的,游的
 rent	出租→[rent]→动词 出租,租,租赁,赁,包租,僦,赁; 名词 租金,房租,赁,租钱; 形容词 分裂
 went	去
 camping	露营→名词 露营,野营
 rented	租→动词 出租,租,租赁,赁,包租,僦,赁
 near	近→[ni(ə)r]→副词 近,跟前; 介词 靠近,近乎,靠,比邻; 动词 接近,薄; 形容词 迤,濒,邻,汔,贴心,近的,近似的,近亲的
 souvenir	纪念品→[ˌsoʊvəˈni(ə)r]→名词 纪念品,纪念,表记
 fantastic	奇妙→[fanˈtastɪk]→形容词 奇妙,荒诞,荒唐,奇闻,见鬼,诞,妄,荒诞不经,空想的
 gone	走了→[gɒn]→形容词 离去的,过去的,入迷的
 fishing	钓鱼→[ˈfɪʃɪŋ]→名词 钓鱼,打捞
 rules	规则→名词 规则,统治,法则,规,规矩,则,条例,法,规章,规程,章,尺子,守则,章程,明文,程,矩,彝,肆意,例,定则; 动词 统治,治,裁定,尺,惯例,尺子,管辖,辖,主宰,宰,尹,驾驭,宰制
 forming	成型→名词 成型,树立; 形容词 形成的
 consonant	辅音→[ˈkɒnsənənt]→名词 辅音,子音; 形容词 兼容,和谐的
 walked	走→动词 步行,走,走路,行走,行,步,游,跋,蹀,躡
 verb	动词→[vɜːb]→名词 动词
 hike	远足→[hɪk]→动词 远足; 名词 远足
 hiked	上调→[hɪk]→动词 远足
 plenty	丰富→[ˈplentē]→名词 丰富,丰足,丰裕,济
 exceptions	例外
 irregular	不规则→[ɪˈregjələr]→形容词 不规则,异常,龌,异样,畸,邪,参,偷,僂,腥
 bought	买→名词 牛圈,弯折,活结,弯曲,活扣,活套
 bring	带来→[brɪŋ]→动词 带来,产生,促使,拿来,停下,输,输送

 becomes	变→动词 成为,变成,变,成,为,做,作
 brought	带→动词 带来,产生,促使,拿来,停下,输,输送
 ride	骑→[rīd]→名词 骑,乘; 动词 骑,乘,骑马,跑马
 rode	骑着车→[rōd]→动词 骑,乘,骑马,跑马
 tricky	狡猾→['trikē]→形容词 狡猾,刁,诡,滑头,严峻
 describing	说明→动词 描述,形容,描绘,描写,描摹,描画,写,画,描述为,摹画
 travelling	旅行→形容词 滑动; 名词 鞴
 forget	忘记→[fər'get]→动词 忘记,忘,忘掉,忘却,忘怀,忽略
 share	分享→[ʃe(ə)r]→动词 分享,共享,共; 名词 股,股份,股票,份,分,部分
 stories	故事→名词 故事,报道,情节,闻,诉说,轶事,诉