

6

VOCABULARY

Travel and holidays
Describing places

GRAMMAR

Defining relative clauses
Non-defining relative clauses

READING

An online article

LISTENING

Monologues about holiday experiences

GLOBAL SKILLS

Global customs

SPEAKING

Asking for information

WRITING

A description of my local area

DOCUMENTARY

Rapa Nui

VOCABULARY BOOSTER P122-123

GRAMMAR BOOSTER P142-143

On the road



1 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Do you think it is possible to experience different cultures without travelling? How?

2 **6.01** Watch or listen. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 Max and Isobel say that people always seem to be posting about _____.
- 2 They think it is possible to experience things from different countries without _____.
- 3 Isobel says that virtual travelling is a great way to see _____.

3 **6.01** Watch or listen again. Tick (✓) the countries (or nationalities) they mention.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albania | <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary | <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Australia | <input type="checkbox"/> India | <input type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> China | <input type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input type="checkbox"/> Turkey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Egypt | <input type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input type="checkbox"/> the UK |
| <input type="checkbox"/> France | <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico | <input type="checkbox"/> the USA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input type="checkbox"/> Zambia |

4 Work in pairs. Answer the quiz questions.

- 1 What are the seven continents?
- 2 Which is the largest country by size?
- 3 Which country is the smallest by size?
- 4 Which continent has the most countries?

5 **REAL ENGLISH** Choose the best definition: A or B.

- 1 **Chances are** we're going to be late.
A There is a strong possibility ...
B I know that ...
- 2 **Is it just me** or is the waiter ignoring us?
A Do you think I'm telling the truth?
B Am I the only one who thinks this?
- 3 Jack keeps **going on about** how expensive everything is.
A arguing about
B talking about
- 4 I mean, **don't get me wrong**. Ellie is my best friend, but she's sometimes annoying!
A Don't get the wrong idea.
B You don't believe me.
- 5 **Nick** I've bought everyone doughnuts!
Rachel Ah, **nice one**, Nick!
A Bad choice.
B Thank you.

6 **6.02 VOCABULARY** Complete the travel collocations with the words below. Listen and check.

a destination area backpacking book (x2)
experience go journey make meet stay the sights

- 1 _____ accommodation
 - 2 _____ a single / return ticket
 - 3 _____ the local culture
 - 4 go _____
 - 5 arrive at _____
 - 6 _____ at a resort
 - 7 explore the _____
 - 8 see _____
 - 9 _____ a reservation
 - 10 set off on a _____
 - 11 _____ abroad
 - 12 _____ local people
- 7 **Work in pairs.** Which of the things in Ex 6 do you usually do before a trip and which do you do during a trip?
- 8 Complete the sentences with the correct words and phrases from Ex 6.
- 1 My family have decided not to _____ this year. Instead we're going to travel around our own country.
 - 2 Have you _____ yet for our trip? We need to do it soon to make sure we have a place to stay.
 - 3 When we leave school next year, my best friend and I are going to _____ around Argentina and Chile.
 - 4 We need to _____ our _____ for the night train to Vienna as they sometimes sell out.
 - 5 It's a long drive, so I think we should _____ early tomorrow morning.
 - 6 Have you _____ at the restaurant for dinner?
 - 7 We're _____ at a beautiful resort on the beach in Cancún.
 - 8 It's impossible to _____ all _____ in Rome in one day, but you can see a few.

9 Complete the collocations in the text. Use words and phrases from Ex 6 to help you.

MY BLOG



Tom333



Posted 18 March



My friend Matt and I were going to a friend's wedding in the Czech town of Jičín. We flew to Prague and spent two days seeing the ¹_____ and experiencing the ²_____. At the tourist information office, the assistant helped us ³_____ the return bus tickets.

The next morning, we ⁴_____ on our journey. When we arrived at our ⁵_____, we walked to the accommodation that our friend had ⁶_____ for us. We couldn't find the information he had sent us, but we knew that the hotel was in the city square.

Luckily, there was only one hotel in the square, but the receptionist didn't know about the ⁷_____ that my friend had made. But the hotel wasn't full, so she checked us in.

We didn't have any time to ⁸_____ the area, so we went straight to the town hall for the wedding. After we sat down, music started playing and everyone turned to look at the couple as they entered the room. But they weren't my friends! As we left the town hall, I saw a sign in English that said: 'Welcome to Děčín!' We were not only at the wrong wedding; we were in the wrong town!

10 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What kind of holiday would you prefer to have with ...
 - your friends?
 - your family?
- 2 Imagine a foreign tourist is coming to stay with you. What would you do to make sure they experienced local culture? Where would you take them to explore the area?
- 3 When you go abroad, do you prefer to see the sights or meet the local people or stay in a resort with lots of activities there? Why?

Defining relative clauses

1 How much do you know about other countries and cities around the world? Choose a country or city and tell your partner everything you know about it. Try and talk about it for 30 seconds.

2 Read the dialogue from a TV quiz show and try to complete the answers.

Presenter Question 1 for £500. It's a country where people speak Arabic and pay for goods in pounds. The river which flows through the capital is the longest in the world. Where is it?

Sally I think I know this. It's ¹ _____!

Presenter Correct! Next question for £1,000. It's a city that is located on the Pacific coast of the USA. The main sights which you can see there are the Golden Gate Bridge and Alcatraz Island.

Sally The Golden Gate Bridge is in ² _____.

Presenter Correct. Your final question for £5,000. It's a south-east Asian island country whose name means 'Lion City'. The local people who you will meet here speak Malay, English and Chinese.

Sally I'll need some time to think about this. Is it ³ _____?



3 6.05 Listen and check. How well did you do?

4 Find the words *who*, *which*, *that*, *where*, and *whose* in the dialogue. Then complete the rules.

Defining relative clauses

Grammar animation

We use defining relative clauses to tell us which person, place or thing we are talking about.

Defining relative clauses come after the noun they are defining. The relative pronouns we use are

¹ _____ or _____ for things,

² _____ or *that* for people and

³ _____ to show possession.

That is more informal than *who* and *which*.

We can also use ⁴ _____ for places and *when* for times.

Defining relative clauses can come in the middle or at the end of a sentence, but never have commas before or after them.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER P142

5 Complete these quiz clues with the correct relative pronouns.

Quiz questions

- 1 The Maori are the people _____ first settled on these islands around 700 years ago.
- 2 This is the ancient city _____ democracy was born and _____ surrounds the Acropolis.
- 3 This is a mountainous country _____ flag is the only one in the world _____ doesn't have four sides.
- 4 This is the country _____ gave the world chocolate and _____ you can find huge pyramids, which were built over 2,000 years ago.
- 5 The people _____ live in this South American city are known as Cariocas and speak Portuguese.
- 6 This is the only city in the world _____ is in two continents.

6 Work in groups. Try and solve the clues in Ex 5.

Subject and object pronouns

Who, *which*, and *that* can refer to the subject or object of the verb in the relative clause. When the relative pronoun (*who*, *which*, *that*) refers to the object, we can leave it out.

It's someone *who* is from Los Angeles. (subject)

It's someone ~~who~~ I met in Los Angeles. (object)

GRAMMAR BOOSTER P142

- 7 Find two examples in the dialogue in Ex 2 where the relative pronoun can be left out.
- 8 Rewrite each pair of sentences as a single sentence using the correct relative pronoun. Leave out the pronoun if possible.
 - 1 Sarah is a girl. I went to school with her.
 - 2 Marco works in a shop. It sells old maps.
 - 3 This is the book. My sister wrote it.
 - 4 New York is the city. People call it 'the Big Apple'.
 - 5 He's the man. His dog ran into our garden.
 - 6 Ed Sheeran is the singer. He lives in my town.
 - 7 This is the restaurant. You can get amazing sushi.
- 9 6.06 Listen to a description of one of the places in Ex 5 and complete the sentences about it with suitable relative clauses.
 - 1 It is a country ...
 - 2 Rotorua is a city ...
 - 3 The Maori are the people ...
 - 4 The All Blacks are a rugby team ...
 - 5 *The Lord of the Rings* is a film series ...
 - 6 The Taupo Volcanic Zone is an area ...
- 10 Work in pairs. Choose one of the places or things below and define it to your partner without saying what it is. Use defining relative clauses. Can your partner guess what you are talking about?

backpack Beijing bicycle Buenos Aires bus driver
hotel London Madrid Moscow New York
passport pilot plane police officer restaurant
suitcase Sydney taxi driver train waiter

Helping hands

1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Have you ever done any volunteering? What was it? If not, would you like to do any? Why? / Why not?
- 2 Do you know of any volunteering groups in your area? What do they do?

STRATEGY Scanning for specific information

Scanning is reading a text quickly and looking for specific information, e.g. a number, a date or a fact. To help you find the answer to a question in a text, underline key words in a question then read the text quickly until you find a word that is similar. Then read the sentence carefully.

2 Read the **strategy**. Underline the key words in the questions below. Then scan the article to find the answers.

- 1 What do the letters SCI mean?
- 2 How many countries does SCI work in?
- 3 How old were the volunteers at the camp?
- 4 How long did the writer volunteer for?

3 **VOCABULARY** **6.07** Read the article. Then match the **highlighted** phrasal verbs in the article to the meanings (1–6).

- 1 have a particular result
- 2 learn something new
- 3 appear or arrive
- 4 start a company or organisation
- 5 get information about something
- 6 think about something from the past

4 **6.08** Listen and check your answers from Ex 3.

5 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why does the writer mention Pierre Cérésolé? What did he do?
- 2 What sort of projects does SCI get involved in?
- 3 What sort of children turned up at his centre?
- 4 What was the writer's favourite part of the experience?
- 5 How did volunteering benefit him?

6 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What does the writer compare his volunteering holiday to in the last paragraph? Why do you think he does this?
- 2 What do you think are the main reasons young people volunteer? To help other people or to help themselves?
- 3 What sort of volunteering holiday would you like to do?

7 **MEDIATION** Your English-speaking friend is interested in volunteering for SCI, but he/she is worried that they will feel lonely. Write a message telling him/her about the article you have read.

VOLUNTEER HOLIDAYS

Doing good on holiday

I'd just finished school and was keen to go abroad, but with little savings, I knew it would be difficult. But then a friend of mine sent me a link to the SCI (Service Civil International) website and suggested I **check it out**. Six weeks later, I was volunteering at a community centre which was helping street kids in Tirana, Albania. It **turned out** to be one of the best decisions I have made.

SCI is a global volunteering organisation that organises 'camps' in 43 countries. It was **set up** in Switzerland after the First World War by Pierre Cérésolé. He was an engineer who had seen the horrors of war and was determined to bring young people from different countries together in an atmosphere of peace and understanding. The first camp he organised, which included volunteers from France and Germany, helped to rebuild a village destroyed in the war.

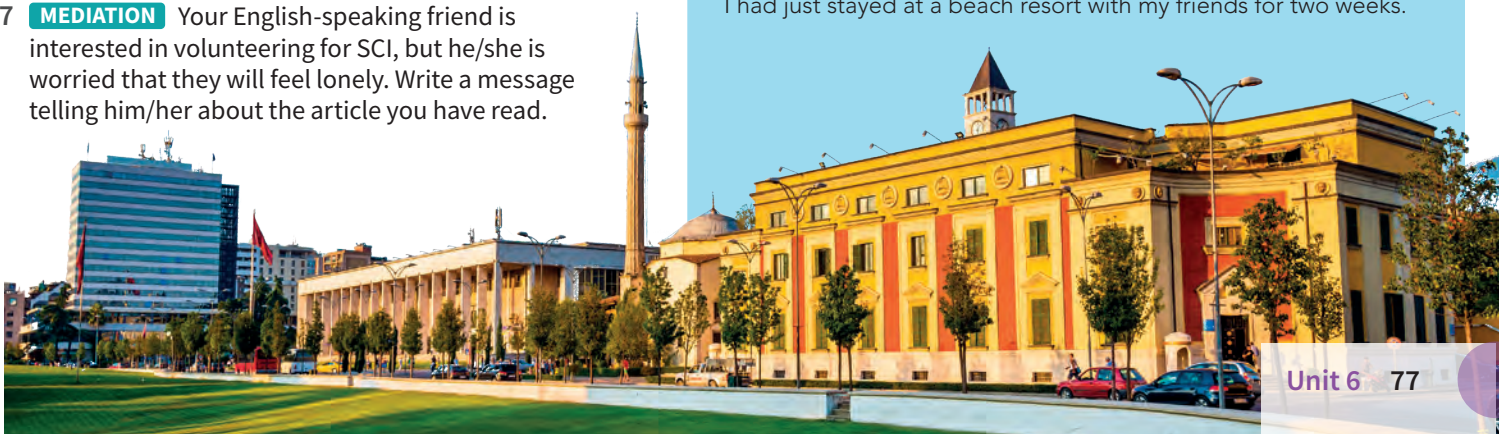
These days, SCI has hundreds of projects that need enthusiastic, friendly and fun volunteers. These include preparing food at a restaurant for the homeless in Vietnam, helping disabled children at a summer camp in Russia or organising a music festival for young people in Croatia.

At my camp, there were eight volunteers whose ages went from 18 to 25, and were from Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Poland, Japan and, of course, Albania. We all stayed in a community centre and we didn't have to pay for accommodation or meals, and this happens in most camps.

Every day, about 20 children **turned up** at the centre. These were kids whose families lived in dangerous houses on the edge of the city often without electricity or fresh water. We played games together, helped them with English, sang songs and one day we even cooked some traditional food from our countries. The kids were great. They were so friendly, curious and full of life.

In the evenings, we were free to explore the area and see the sights of Tirana. It's a city which has got plenty to offer. But when I **look back**, what I liked best was the chance we had to meet local people and learn about their country. And I'll never forget the party the local volunteers organised for us on our last night there.

The two weeks I had volunteering with SCI in Albania gave me the chance to **pick up** new skills, make new friends and, most importantly, make a decision about what I wanted to do with my future. Let's face it, there's no way I would have got any of that if I had just stayed at a beach resort with my friends for two weeks.





Cultural awareness

1 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. What kinds of misunderstandings can happen when you meet someone from a different country? What things do we all have in common?

2 Read the three texts. What do you think is the problem in each situation?

A When I was 15 and I came to the UK on a student exchange, my exchange partner came to the airport to pick me up. When I saw her, I went over, said hi, gave her two kisses on the cheek and said that it was great to meet her and her family. She seemed a bit surprised.
David, Cali, Colombia

B When I was studying in Prague last year, a Czech girl invited me to her apartment to work on our group project. When I arrived, I walked straight into the living room to join the others. The host seemed a bit unfriendly. A few minutes later, I looked around and noticed I was the only person wearing my shoes.
Alba, Cáceres, Spain

C My parents had invited some Egyptian friends round for dinner one evening. They were great fun and we were having a lovely dinner together. But then, my little sister let our dog in to say hello. They didn't say anything, but our guests looked really shocked.
Brad, Brighton, UK

3 **6.09** Listen to an expert on cultural customs talk about each situation and check your answers to Ex 2.

4 **6.09** Listen again and complete the sentences summarising what she says with one or two words in each gap.

- Our beliefs, _____, everyday habits and _____ all influence our culture.
- How we greet people and _____ gestures are different around the world.
- In some countries, you should show respect to people's _____ by taking off your _____ when you _____.
- Attitudes differ towards _____.
- In _____ countries, dogs are considered dirty.
- In the USA and Europe, dogs are part of the _____.
- Differences give us an opportunity to _____.

5 Work in pairs. Did any of these customs surprise you? Which ones? Why?

6 **VOCABULARY** **6.10** Check the meaning of the words below. Then use them to complete the sentences about customs around the world. Listen and check.

attitude behaviour belief ceremonies
custom gesture law respect sacred

- In India, cows are _____ and people often worship them and use them in religious _____.
- It is a _____ in China to drink hot water because people believe it is good for your health.
- In Bulgaria, the _____ for 'no' is moving the head up and down.
- There is a _____ in Brazil that it is bad luck to leave a house out of a different door than you entered.
- Blowing your nose in public in Japan is considered to be bad _____.
- When visiting a friend's parents in Turkey, as a sign of _____, you should call them *teyze* or *amca*, which means aunt and uncle.
- In the UK, people generally have a caring _____ towards animals.
- It is against the _____ in Switzerland to do your recycling or hang your laundry outside on Sundays!

7 Choose the correct alternative. Which tip do you think is the most important? Why?



FIVE TOP TIPS FOR CULTURAL AWARENESS

- Think about your own cultural ¹**customs** / **laws**, the things you do, how you speak to people and your ²**respect** / **behaviour** towards others in certain situations.
- When you're in a new situation, look at what other people are doing, watch their ³**attitudes** / **gestures** and body language, and follow them. Listen before you speak.
- Be interested and ask questions. It shows ⁴**respect** / **belief** for someone else's culture. Remember, everyone likes to talk about themselves.
- Don't judge when someone does something differently. They are not wrong, just not the same as you.
- Smile. It shows people you have a positive ⁵**attitude** / **belief**, which is something that is appreciated in every culture.

8 **THINK & SHARE** Work in groups. Give advice to a visitor about life in your country. Discuss what you do in the following situations.

- meeting people for the first time
- greeting friends
- going to someone's home
- meal times
- ideas about keeping pets

9 What advice about other cultures would you give to a student from your country who is going travelling? Use vocabulary from Ex 6.

Describing places

1 Look at the photo in the blog post. What do you know about the place? How could you describe it? Why might you want to visit it?

2 Read the blog post. Were you surprised by the writer's experience?

MY BLOG

Posted 2 August



As a child, I was fascinated by Stonehenge, the 4,000-year-old circle of stones that can be found in the **mysterious** Salisbury Plain. In the photos it looked a really **peaceful** place to visit, and the stones themselves looked simply **breathtaking**. I knew I had to see them.

Finally, last year my dream came true. I took a bus from the **charming** town of Salisbury, and set off on my journey, full of excitement.

That was until I got to the visitor centre, which was **crowded** with people. Entry to see the stones was extremely expensive, and to be honest, a bit **overpriced**. With so many people, it has to be **well organised**, and there is a bus to take you from the visitor centre to the stones, but I felt that the whole visit was rushed. You can't get close to the stones, which was really **disappointing**, and it definitely isn't peaceful. In fact, there is a busy road about 100 metres away, which is really **depressing** when you think about it. I'm afraid to say, I didn't think the stones were **extraordinary**. In fact, in my opinion, they were a bit **dull**.

3 **6.11 VOCABULARY** Look at the **highlighted** adjectives in the text and complete the table below. Which word could be both positive or negative? Listen and check.

Generally positive	Generally negative
peaceful	

4 Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones using the **highlighted** adjectives.

- From the photos he'd seen, the writer thought Stonehenge would be lively.
- The writer had a good impression of Salisbury town.
- There were very few people at the visitor centre when he arrived.
- Tickets to see the stones were expensive.
- The writer was happy with the view of the stones.
- The writer recommends the experience.

5 Add the adjectives below to the table in Ex 3.

dangerous lively polluted unforgettable

6 Choose the correct alternative. Can you guess what city or attraction each person is describing?

RATE-MY-TRIP

OVERVIEW

REVIEWS

NEARBY

PRICES

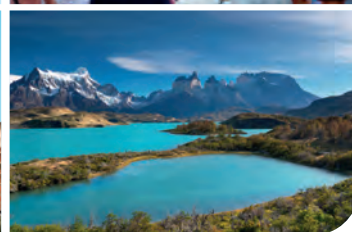
The views over Paris from the top are ¹**breathtaking** / **peaceful**, but it's always so ²**crowded** / **depressing**, so be prepared to wait! It's a good idea to book tickets in advance.

Because of all the traffic in Agra, the city is really ³**extraordinary** / **polluted**, but seeing this world-famous building is still an ⁴**unforgettable** / **overpriced** experience. It's best to go very early in the morning to avoid the crowds.

There is always something to see in this ⁵**dull** / **lively** and international city on the River Thames. It has a ⁶**well-organised** / **breathtaking** public transport system, and if you want to escape the busy shopping streets, there are plenty of ⁷**peaceful** / **dull** parks and gardens.

I'm afraid this was another one of those really ⁸**disappointing** / **dangerous** attractions. It's difficult to appreciate the ⁹**lively** / **charming** 12th-century tower because of all the tourists taking photos of each other 'holding it up'. It was so ¹⁰**extraordinary** / **depressing** that no one actually seems interested in its history.

7 Work in pairs. Describe these places. Use the adjectives in Ex 3 and 5 to help you.



This looks like a **charming** little village.

8 **THINK & SHARE** Work in groups. Thinking about your country, talk about ...

- a place that is crowded, overpriced and/or disappointing.
- a tourist attraction that is well organised.
- a city that is dull and depressing.
- a view that is breathtaking.
- a town or city that is charming and peaceful.

Non-defining relative clauses

- Look at the photos in the blog post. Do you recognise the tourist attractions? Where would you expect to see them?
- Read the text and check your answers to Ex 1. Would you like to visit any of these places? Why? / Why not?

MY BLOG



Posted 17 May

I was rather surprised when my friend Ted, **who had just been on holiday to the USA**, showed me a selfie of him in front of the Eiffel Tower, **which I'd always thought was in Paris**. But Ted hadn't been to Europe at all – he had just visited the lively city of Las Vegas, **where you can see everything from the New York skyline, the canals of Venice to the Eiffel Tower**. Welcome to the world of fake tourist attractions.

The number one place for fake tourist attractions in the world must be China, **whose tourist population has grown massively this century**. In Macao, **which is a popular and crowded resort on the south coast**, you can visit the 'Roman' Colosseum. If that isn't enough, why not check out the Great Sphinx of 'Giza' in the polluted, industrial city of Shijiazhuang? While in Suzhou, you can drive across 'London's' Tower Bridge.

As strange as this sounds, it makes a lot of sense. These attractions are built for Chinese tourists, **who now don't have to travel halfway around the world to see them**. Although the experience may be disappointing when you compare it to the original, visiting them is cheaper, easier and less damaging to the environment and the original attraction. So, maybe fake tourism is the future!

- Read the text again and look at the **highlighted** clauses. Then choose the correct alternative and complete the rules with the correct pronouns.

Non-defining relative clauses

Grammar animation

We use non-defining relative clauses to **1 give us extra information about / define** a noun. The sentence **2 still makes sense / doesn't make sense** without the clause. A non-defining relative clause comes **3 before / after** a noun. The clause **4 never has / always has** a comma before it and either a comma or full stop at the end. We use **5** _____ for people, **6** _____ for things, **7** _____ for places and **8** _____ for possession. We don't use *that*.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER P143

- Complete the sentences with phrases A–H and a suitable relative pronoun.

- Last year, my parents took me to the mountains, _____.
- This week, I got a new passport, _____.
- Our neighbours, _____, often go to Slovakia for their holidays.
- In Tokyo, _____, you can see a model of the Statue of Liberty.
- My grandmother, _____, speaks five languages fluently.
- As a child, I went to school in Madrid, _____.
- India, _____, has the most vegetarians in the world.
- There's an airport in Jamaica named after Ian Fleming, _____.

- originally comes from Italy
- means I can go abroad again
- best-known achievement was the James Bond novels
- is a country I've always wanted to visit
- son lives in Bratislava
- we spent a week hiking
- I learned to speak Spanish
- is one of the largest cities in the world

- Rewrite each pair of sentences as a single sentence with a non-defining relative clause.

- In Argentina, there is a wide variety of wildlife. My parents were born there.
- I booked the train tickets for our trip to Paris next week. They cost 80 euros each.
- I met my friend Chris when I was on holiday last year. He's a student in Mexico.
- The scenery in Transylvania is breathtaking. I went on holiday there last summer.
- My friend Elena is going to take me there next year. Her cousins live in Kazakhstan.
- Everyone says the Village Restaurant is the best in the city. It serves Italian food.
- Our guide, Marcus, helped us to experience the local culture in Hong Kong. He was really charming.
- In the city centre, it isn't dangerous to take public transport. It runs throughout the night.

- Read the guidebook entry. Add non-defining relative clauses to the text to make it more interesting. Use adjectives from lesson 6.5.

In Rome, **which is one of the world's most breathtaking cities**, you can see many

interesting sights. Everyone

must visit St Peter's Square. The Sistine Chapel is also

nearby. A good place to experience the culture and meet local people is at one of the city's food markets or cafés. Finally, you must visit the Colosseum and at least one of the art museums.





Tourist traps

- 1 Look at the photos. What do you know about these tourist attractions? What adjectives could you use to describe them?

STRATEGY Identifying attitude and feeling

Listen to how people speak as well as what they say. Do they sound hopeful or pessimistic? Anxious or relieved? Recognising a speaker's mood and attitude will help you understand them better.

- 2 **6.14** Read the **strategy**. Then check the meanings of adjectives in 1–4. Listen to four speakers. Which adjective (A–D) best describes each speaker's attitude or feeling?
- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 A relieved | B guilty | C arrogant | D stressed |
| 2 A annoyed | B ashamed | C hopeful | D bad-tempered |
| 3 A guilty | B enthusiastic | C stressed | D understanding |
| 4 A anxious | B hopeful | C annoyed | D pessimistic |

- 3 **6.15** Listen to four speakers talking about the tourist attractions in the photos. Match the speaker to the tourist attractions A–D.

- 4 **6.15** Read the **strategy**. Then listen again. Which speaker (1–4) sounds:

- A bad-tempered? ____
 B enthusiastic? ____
 C understanding? ____
 D very disappointed? ____

- 5 **6.15** Listen again. Choose the correct answers: A, B, C or D.

- Speaker 1 was most impressed by the ...
 A celebrities. B long walk.
 C views. D quiet people.
- Speaker 2 was expecting the place to be ...
 A more glamorous. B busier.
 C more dangerous. D depressing.
- Speaker 3 was annoyed about people taking selfies in front of ...
 A the museum. B a painting.
 C the Eiffel Tower. D each other.
- Speaker 4 ...
 A organised the walk himself.
 B was annoyed with the guides.
 C didn't find the mountain too crowded.
 D didn't meet any local people.

PRONUNCIATION Intonation

Intonation is the rising and falling in a person's voice. For example, a person's voice often goes up and down more if they are expressing strong feelings. Listening for intonation will help you understand better.

- 6 **PRONUNCIATION** **6.16** Read the pronunciation box. Listen to a sentence said three different ways. Match sentences 1–3 to feelings A–C.

A excited ____ B serious ____ C worried ____

- 7 Work in pairs. What do you think the news could be in each sentence in Ex 6?
- 8 Work in pairs. Use the adjectives in Ex 3 to describe how you would feel in the situations below. Then respond to each sentence in an appropriate tone of voice.

- Are you sure you didn't break my computer? Because you're the only person who's been here.
- I'm sorry to inform you that the train has been cancelled because we don't have a driver.
- It's a beautiful day – let's go to the beach!
- I'm calling about the wallet you left on the train. We've found it!
- Please put your seatbelts on immediately as the aircraft is approaching a very heavy storm.
- I feel really bad that we cheated in the exam. I think we should tell the teacher.

- 9 **THINK & SHARE** Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

- Over half a million people visit Machu Picchu every year. What do you think are the pros and cons of mass tourism at this ancient site?
- Ten million people go to the Louvre museum to see the *Mona Lisa* each year. What do you think is the attraction of this one painting?
- Have you ever been annoyed, shocked or confused when you've visited a tourist attraction? What happened?

Experience of a lifetime!

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the poster for a backpacking tour in Australia. What information would you want to find out about it before making a reservation?

THE OUTBACK EXPERIENCE

Spend five days getting to know the real Australian outback.

Meet local people and experience the unique culture of outback life on this unforgettable adventure.

Prepare to be amazed by the breathtaking scenery.

Meals included.

Only \$800 per person!

Visit our website to make a reservation.

- 2 **6.17** Listen to Patrick and Phil talking to Maria, the organiser of the Outback Experience tour. What information do they want to know? Was it the same as you?
- 3 **6.17** Complete the **Phrasebook** with the words below. Then listen again and check your answers.

interested possible recommend repeat
shame sounds tell think useful

PHRASEBOOK Asking for information

Asking for general information

I'd like to find out a bit more about ...

Could you tell me about ...?

I'm ¹_____ in ...

Asking for specific information

Can you ²_____ us if ...?

What / Which would you ³_____ ...?

Is / Are ... included in the price?

Is it ⁴_____ to ...?

Clarifying something

Could you ⁵_____ that, please?

Could you be more specific, please?

What do you mean?

Asking for advice

Do you ⁶_____ we should ...?

What should we ...?

Responding to an answer

That's really ⁷_____.

That ⁸_____ great.

That's a ⁹_____.

STRATEGY Using modal verbs

In spoken English, you use modal verbs such as *can*, *could*, *would* and *should* to make polite requests, suggestions and offers, to give advice and to talk about ability and possibility. They often sound more polite.

Could I ask you about the accommodation?

We can pick you up from the airport.

- 4 **6.17** Read the **strategy** and listen again. What modal verbs did the speakers use? Match the modal verbs to each of the functions below.
- making a request
 - making an offer
 - asking about possibility
 - asking for and giving advice
- 5 Complete the dialogue with the **Phrasebook** phrases. In pairs, practise the dialogue.
- Jack** Hello. ¹_____ the whale-watching trip.
- Tina** Certainly.
- Jack** ²_____ it's certain that we will see a whale?
- Tina** Unfortunately, it isn't guaranteed.
- Jack** I'm sorry – I don't understand. ³_____?
- Tina** I mean it isn't certain as the whales are wild animals. But there is a good chance.
- Jack** OK, ⁴_____. Is lunch ⁵_____?
- Tina** No, it isn't. You'll need to bring a packed lunch.
- Jack** ⁶_____. ⁷_____ the morning or evening trip?
- Tina** Definitely the morning trip.
- Jack** ⁸_____. Thanks a lot.
- 6 Look at the adverts for volunteer holidays. In pairs, do a role-play. Swap roles.

Student A

- Choose the holiday you are interested in. Think of three or four questions asking for information and advice about it.
- Prepare questions using the Phrasebook and modal verbs.
- Include one clarifying question in your dialogue.

Student B

- You are the organiser of the holiday. Think of questions which the holidaymaker might ask you.
- Use the dialogue in Ex 5 to help you.

Build footpaths in the Slovenian mountains

Spend a week in the mountains on this important project. Includes one-day trip to local festival. Join volunteers from Slovenia and around the world. Accommodation provided in local hostel.

Help organise children's festival in Vietnam

We need enthusiastic and fun volunteers to help at our five-day festival in Hanoi. Transport and accommodation included.

Something for everyone

- 1 Work in pairs. Make notes about four or five things in your area which you would recommend to tourists. Include two or three examples for the topics below.
 - local landmarks
 - places of entertainment
 - areas of natural beauty
 - things for young people
 - tourist attractions
- 2 Read the blog post describing the writer's local area. Which of the things from Ex 1 does the writer talk about?

MY BLOG

Posted 28 May



Welcome to Brno, which is my home, my city and an amazing place to visit.

Brno has a population of approximately 400,000 people. It's the second-largest city in the Czech Republic and the capital of Moravia, which is the region in the east of the country. It's a calm and relaxing city with a mixture of historical buildings and modern architecture.

In the centre, you'll find lots of narrow little streets and some pleasant squares. The two most famous landmarks are Špilberk Castle, which is on top of a steep hill, and the cathedral, which is in the centre of the old town. You should also visit the old town hall and see the famous Brno Dragon, and Villa Tugendhat, whose modern architecture is world-famous.

Outside of Brno, there is some beautiful countryside that I highly recommend visiting. To the north of the city there is Moravský Kras, which is a nature reserve and is great for walking. Fifty kilometres south of the city, you will find Pálava – a hilly region with ancient castles.

If you're interested in finding out more, why not come and visit? You won't regret it, that's for sure!

- 3 Read the post again. Underline the adjectives in the text that describe places.

STRATEGY Using descriptive vocabulary

When you are writing a description of a place, it is important to use a variety of vocabulary to make your writing more interesting. Using descriptive adjectives will give the reader a better idea of what a place is really like.

- 4 Read the **strategy**. In pairs, think of more adjectives that you can use to describe different places.

- 5 Read the description and add adjectives to make it sound more interesting. Then read the **Phrasebook** and add a phrase to start and finish the description. Compare with a partner.

I live in a city by the sea. There is a shopping centre in the middle of the city and lots of streets. Lots of tourists come to the city to visit the museum, the 15th-century tower and the beach. Near the city, there is a forest and some mountains. You can use the walking and cycling paths to visit some villages in the mountains.

PHRASEBOOK Starting and finishing a blog post positively

Starting a post

Welcome to my ...

Have you ever been to / heard of ... ?

Would you like to know about ... ?

There's something for everyone in ...

Finishing a post

If you'd like to ..., why not ... ?

Why not come and visit?

Thanks for reading! See you soon.

It would be great to hear what you think.

- 6 Read the task. Then choose three of the topics from Ex 1 and use your notes and examples to help you.

Write a blog post describing your local area.

- Organise your points into paragraphs. Give each paragraph a clear purpose.
 - Use the strategy on descriptive vocabulary and make notes of the adjectives you could use.
 - Think about how you will start and finish your blog post.
- 7 Plan your blog post describing your local area using your notes in Ex 6 and the paragraph plan below.
Paragraph 1: introduce your local area and say where it is.
Paragraphs 2, 3, 4: write about each topic in order of importance and include examples.
Paragraph 5: finish your description with a final positive sentence.

- 8 Write your blog post.

- 9 **CHECK YOUR WORK** Did you ...

- use relative clauses correctly?
- use travel vocabulary and descriptive adjectives from this unit?
- check your spelling and vocabulary?

Grammar

1 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 Rome is the city
 - 2 It's an interesting country
 - 3 The first time I visited the Czech Republic,
 - 4 This is the hostel
 - 5 The prime minister of our country,
 - 6 The festival usually takes place
 - 7 The science museum,
 - 8 There are many reasons to visit this hotel,
 - 9 The exhibition is in the city hall,
 - 10 Most of the famous people
- A when there is snow on the ground.
 - B that offers a free breakfast every day.
 - C who likes swimming and sailing, has a house near the beach.
 - D whose staff knows a lot about the subject, is one of the oldest in the world.
 - E which is the country my parents are from, I was only eight years old.
 - F whose people speak many different languages.
 - G where you can also see the first map of the city.
 - H who visit the city stay in this hotel.
 - I where you can find the Colosseum and the Trevi Fountain.
 - J which has a spa and roof garden.

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with the adjectives below.

breathtaking charming dull
mysterious polluted well organised

- 1 Because of the chemical factory nearby, the river has become really _____ and you hardly ever see fish in it.
- 2 Our holiday to Brazil was really _____. We had plenty of time to visit the sights and there were no problems at all.
- 3 There's a _____ old building on top of the hill. No one really knows why it was built or what the writing on its wall means.
- 4 The views from the top of Table Mountain were _____.
- 5 We had lunch in a _____ little village called Quenington. It was very pretty and the local people we met were really friendly.
- 6 It's quite _____ here in the evenings. Most of the restaurants and cafés are closed and nearly everyone stays at home.

3 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 1 If you would like to stay in our hotel, you can _____ a reservation online or by phone.
- 2 A Did you _____ backpacking when you were younger, Dad?
B Yes, I went to Australia for six months.

- 3 I'd like to book a _____ ticket to Tokyo, leaving on Saturday and coming back on 10 May.
- 4 It's a small city and you can _____ all the sights in an afternoon.
- 5 How many times have you _____ abroad, Elisa?
- 6 We will leave Buenos Aires after breakfast and hope to _____ at our destination before lunch.

Cumulative review

4 Choose the correct answer: A, B or C.

Hi Emma,

Greetings from Thailand! We're having the most fantastic time here. We spent three days in the lively city of Bangkok ¹_____ the area and experiencing the local ²_____. Last night, we had dinner in a traditional restaurant ³_____ is famous all over the country. It was really noisy and ⁴_____, but they had lots of staff there and the food, ⁵_____ was served really quickly, was amazing.

Now we're relaxing on the island of Ko Tao. After the noise and crowds in the city, it feels so different here. It's ⁶_____ and really charming, and the local people we have ⁷_____ have been very friendly.

We didn't want to ⁸_____ at a big resort, so we booked accommodation with a local family. The grandmother, ⁹_____ is 86, does all the cooking! She's brilliant.

I'll be really sad to leave Thailand, but it's been the most ¹⁰_____ holiday ever.

See you in two weeks!

Cassie

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A knowing | B exploring | C meeting |
| 2 A culture | B sights | C people |
| 3 A where | B what | C which |
| 4 A peaceful | B crowded | C dull |
| 5 A that | B which | C who |
| 6 A disappointing | B depressing | C peaceful |
| 7 A met | B made | C been |
| 8 A book | B arrive | C stay |
| 9 A whose | B who | C that |
| 10 A unforgettable | B mysterious | C depressing |

Think & share

5 Speak or write. Read the quote and answer the questions.

“The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only one page.”
Augustine of Hippo, theologian and philosopher

- 1 What do you think this quote means? Do you agree or disagree? Why?
- 2 What do you think are the three most important reasons why people travel?
- 3 Can you describe a place that you've visited that you have either really liked or really disliked?

Listening

EXAM STRATEGY

In a listening task, if you don't hear all the answers, think about the context and make a sensible guess.

- 1 Read the **strategy** above. Then look at the exam task in Ex 2. Try to predict some possible answers for each gap.
- 2 **6.18** You will hear a man called Brad talking about a railway journey across Russia. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

- 1 Brad says that _____ has some interesting train routes for people to enjoy.
- 2 His journey across Russia lasted for _____.
- 3 Brad took some time to see the _____ before he got on the train.
- 4 He went to a _____ in Moscow one evening after dinner.
- 5 Brad says that there wasn't a _____ on the train.
- 6 Many Russian people make _____ train journeys than Brad's.
- 7 He says that taking _____ is a good way to start talking to other travellers.
- 8 The bridge over the Ob River is almost _____ long.
- 9 Brad uses the word _____ to describe the waters of Lake Baikal.
- 10 He recommends taking some _____ to pass the time on the journey.

Use of English

EXAM STRATEGY

When you do a word formation task, if you are not sure of the correct part of speech, write down all the forms of the word that you can think of. Then decide which one looks correct in the gap.

- 3 Read the **strategy** above. Then look at the exam task in Ex 4. Write down all the forms of *amaze* that you can think of. Which one is correct for the first gap?
- 4 Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in a gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning.

Food festivals

One of the most ⁰enjoyable things about travelling abroad is experiencing new and exciting food. And a great way to experience it is by going to one of the many ¹_____ food festivals that happen all over the world. If you're a pizza fan, you ²_____ don't want to miss Pizzafest. It's a ³_____ of this typical Italian treat and takes place in Naples. And for anyone who loves a sweet treat, Salon du Chocolat in Paris is the world's ⁴_____ event focused on chocolate and cocoa. You can see incredible ⁵_____ of works of art made with chocolate. It's extremely ⁶_____ too – there's a show where the models wear costumes made out of chocolate! In India, there is an annual street food festival which attracts thousands of ⁷_____ from all over the country. It aims to show the ⁸_____ of street food sellers in India's culture.

ENJOY
AMAZE
DEFINITE
CELEBRATE
LARGE
EXHIBIT
FASHION
VISIT
IMPORTANT

Writing

EXAM STRATEGY

When you have to reply to an email, you should avoid copying the exact words and phrases from the notes and email. Express your ideas and opinions using your own words.

- 5 Read the **strategy** above. Then look at the exam task in Ex 6. Below is a student's answer to the exam task. Why is this not a good answer? Can you think of better ways to respond to Andy's email?

Hi Andy,
I am really looking forward to my trip next month.
Yes, I would like to do a bus tour of the city to see the sights.
We can go to the beach one day as well.
I'd like to do other things too.
Bye for now!

- 6 Read this email from your friend Andy and the notes you have made. Write your email to Andy using all the notes.



From: Andy
Subject: Your trip
Hi,

I'm really looking forward to your trip here next month!

And me!

There are lots of things we can do. Would you like to do a bus tour of the city to see the sights?

Yes!

We can go to the beach one day as well if you want to?

Great idea!

Let me know what other things you'd like to do here.

Make suggestions.

Bye for now!

Andy