

2 Enjoy the Ride

2A Getting from A to B

VOCABULARY Travel

1 Review Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 The *airport / fly* was crowded, and the line for security was really long.
- 2 I always enjoy *visiting / getting to* my family in Mexico during the summer.
- 3 Some *visits / tourists* are respectful travelers, and some are not.
- 4 The *plane / bus* station is in the city center—about 1,500 feet from the train station.
- 5 I prefer to stay in *hotels / stations* when I travel to new countries.
- 6 She *drives / flies* too fast, so she sometimes gets speeding tickets.
- 7 He's an experienced *travel / traveler*—he's been to over twenty countries.
- 8 I want to visit Jamaica for my next *vacation / visit*, but my sister wants to go to Brazil.

2 Review Read the clues and complete the words about travel. The first letter is given for you.

- 1 I'm afraid of flying, so I prefer to travel on this.
t _____
- 2 Planes arrive and depart from this place.
a _____
- 3 This person visits new places and goes sightseeing.
t _____
- 4 Buses arrive and depart from this place.
s _____
- 5 Many people stay here at night when they are traveling.
h _____
- 6 If you're going to take a car on vacation, you'll need to do this.
d _____
- 7 This is a digital file or printed piece of paper that you pay for and use to travel.
t _____
- 8 If it's too far to walk, I usually take one of these.
t _____

3 Review Listen to the sentences. Choose the correct options. 13

- 1 *train / plane*
- 2 *visitors / visits*
- 3 *traveler / traveling to*
- 4 *fly / drive*
- 5 *hotel / station*
- 6 *train / bus*

4 Unscramble the letters to make words about travel.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 t m c o u m e | c _____ |
| 2 tu o r e | _____ u _____ |
| 3 e g o y v a | _____ g _____ |
| 4 c s u e i r | _____ r _____ |
| 5 o i t e e d i x p n | _____ x _____ d _____ n |
| 6 d r e i | _____ e |
| 7 p c b a k c a i g n k | _____ c _____ k _____ g |
| 8 g f i h l t | _____ h _____ |

5 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in Activity 4.

- 1 The ship made the _____ from London to New York in six days.
- 2 The car _____ through the jungle was long and uncomfortable.
- 3 My friends are going _____ this summer.
- 4 We really enjoyed the _____. It actually left on time!
- 5 I took a different _____ home from the restaurant and got lost.
- 6 I'd like to take a _____, but I often get seasick.
- 7 My dad usually _____ to work. The trip takes over an hour.
- 8 She went on an _____ to Kenya to study lions.

- 6** Match these verbs with the nouns and phrases they collocate with.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 get to | a the train |
| 2 go for | b São Paulo |
| 3 catch | c from my house to school |
| 4 get | d a long ride in the car |
| 5 get to know | e the restaurant |

- 7** Complete the sentences with the correct forms of these words and phrases.

get (x2) get off (x2) get to (x2) get to know (x2)

- 1 I _____ the bus just in time—I almost missed my stop!
- 2 I love _____ new cities and new people.
- 3 What time should we _____ the airport before our flight?
- 4 I _____ school late because my train was delayed.
- 5 I'm always worried about _____ lost, so I carry my phone everywhere.
- 6 _____ the road! There's a car coming!
- 7 She _____ her way around by talking to the locals.
- 8 How do I _____ from the port to the center of town?

- 8** Complete the sentences with these words. There are two words you don't need.

cruise destination excursion expedition
flight lift ride route

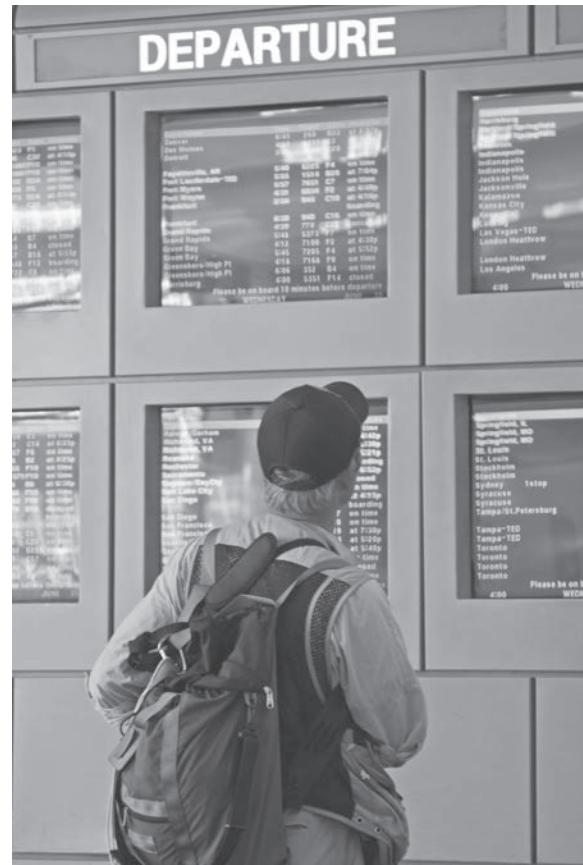
- 1 I'm planning to take a _____ to the Caribbean this summer if I save enough money.
- 2 On Saturday, we're going on an _____ to a chocolate factory.
- 3 We need to take another _____ to Mexico City. Ours has been canceled.
- 4 Would you like to go for a bike _____ this weekend? We could go to Rock Creek Park.
- 5 According to José, they should reach their _____ by about 5 pm tomorrow.
- 6 We're going on an _____ into the Amazon for six weeks—we can't wait!

- 9 Extension** Match the words with a similar meaning.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 arrive | a leave |
| 2 depart | b visitor |
| 3 tourist | c journey |
| 4 excursion | d land |
| 5 route | e way |
| 6 voyage | f outing |

- 10 Extension** Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 Hurry! The plane is about to *depart / arrive*, and the gate is a long *sight / way* from here!
- 2 We're planning to *leave / stay* our hotel at noon and do some *sights / sightseeing* until dinnertime.
- 3 It's time to *depart / board* the train. It's on platform 5.
- 4 I don't *see / know* Chicago very well. I've lived here for a year, and I still get lost.
- 5 Who are you going to *stay / keep* with while you're in Seoul?
- 6 I'll meet you at the airport. What time does your plane *land / board*?



LISTENING

11 Match the two words of the compound nouns. Listen and check your answers. Then practice saying the words. 14

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1 sky | a park |
| 2 public | b tracks |
| 3 building | c scraper |
| 4 shopping | d top |
| 5 railroad | e sites |
| 6 amusement | f light |
| 7 traffic | g transportation |
| 8 roof | h mall |

12 Listen and choose the correct answers to the questions. 15

- 1 Do the man and the woman know each other?
a Yes.
b No.
c It's not clear.
- 2 Why does the woman need to ask the man for directions?
a She's lost her map of the city.
b She doesn't know where she is.
c She doesn't have her phone with her.
- 3 Does the man know where the Stratton Building is?
a Yes, he gives the woman exact directions.
b More or less, but he decides to check on his phone.
c No, he has no idea. He needs to find out on his phone.
- 4 What word does the woman use meaning *annoy*?
a bother
b upset
c irritate
- 5 How does the man think the woman should get there?
a take the subway
b walk
c take a taxi
- 6 What should the woman do when she gets to Central Boulevard?
a go straight
b take a right
c turn left
- 7 What does the woman need to walk through before she gets to the building?
a an intersection
b a park
c a block
- 8 What does the man tell her that she can't miss?
a the Stratton Building
b lunch in the park
c Central Boulevard

13 Listen to the lecture. The speaker quotes the poet T. S. Eliot. What do you think Eliot meant? 16

- a** Humans should focus more on living than on exploration.
- b** Exploration gives us a better understanding of ourselves and our world.
- c** We can learn the most valuable lessons from the very first explorers.
- d** Exploration doesn't really answer any of our important questions.

14 Listen again and choose the correct answers to the questions. 16

- 1 What does the speaker mean by "the final frontier"?
a human exploration
b the end of exploration
c unexplored areas
- 2 What does she describe as "countless"?
a planets
b equipment
c humans
- 3 Does the speaker agree that space is relatively unexplored?
a No, she doesn't.
b Yes, she does.
c She isn't really sure.
- 4 What phrase does she use to describe our oceans?
a a lot closer to home
b the only final frontier
c less than ten percent
- 5 According to the speaker, how much of the Earth is covered by oceans?
a around 99%
b less than 10%
c more than 70%
- 6 How many people does the speaker say have traveled to the deepest parts of the oceans?
a many
b only a few
c none
- 7 According to the speaker, what percentage of the living space on our planet is on land?
a 10%
b 70%
c 1%
- 8 What does she say has yet to be discovered?
a many kinds of sea life
b all the oceans of the world
c the deepest ocean

GRAMMAR Adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*

15 Complete the definitions with these words.

annoyed bored confusing depressing
embarrassed interesting surprising

- 1 _____ = keeping your attention because it is unusual or exciting
- 2 _____ = not really interested in anything
- 3 _____ = feeling shy or ashamed
- 4 _____ = unexpected
- 5 _____ = difficult to understand
- 6 _____ = a little angry about something
- 7 _____ = making you feel unhappy and disappointed

16 Choose the correct participial adjectives to complete the sentences.

- 1 The Great Pyramid of Giza was *amazing / amazed*. We weren't *disappointing / disappointed* when we finally visited it.
- 2 It's *surprising / surprised* that the ancient city of Petra was built over 2,000 years ago, but was unknown to the West until 1812.
- 3 We were all *confusing / confused* to hear the tour guide say that Venice is built on 118 islands.
- 4 Pompeii was an ancient Roman city that was buried in ash after the *terrified / terrifying* eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
- 5 No one could sleep last night because we were so *excited / exciting* about seeing the Taj Mahal.
- 6 We spent a *relaxing / relaxed* afternoon on the banks of the Seine river.

17 Complete the phrases with the correct participial adjectives formed from the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 that _____ (*depress*) movie
- 2 those _____ (*exhaust*) athletes
- 3 a _____ (*bore*) flight that lasted six hours
- 4 _____ (*confuse*) tourists who don't speak the language
- 5 a _____ (*frighten*) accident involving a large truck
- 6 _____ (*annoy*) travelers whose bags were lost
- 7 an _____ (*amaze*) cruise in the Caribbean
- 8 _____ (*disappoint*) passengers wanting to get home

18 Choose the correct options to complete the text.

Surprised students, surprising day

One day last week, teachers at Funston School told their (1) *bored / boring* students to go to the school gym for a meeting. The (2) *unexciting / unexcited* students thought that the (3) *boring / bored* principal would give out awards for good grades as he did every month. But this time they were wrong. Instead, one hundred (4) *confuse / confused* students received a gift—new bikes!

The teachers and students were (5) *surprised / surprise* to learn that more than 2,000 generous football players from 80 high schools in Chicago each donated \$1 to buy the bikes for the (6) *amazed / amazing* pupils at Funston School. It was all part of National Random Acts of Kindness Day.

The students thought it was (7) *amazing / amazed* that the players had given them such a great and completely (8) *unexpecting / unexpected* gift. Small acts of kindness—giving \$1—can add up to a big surprise!

19 Complete the article about Japanese customs with the correct forms of these words.



confuse	embarrass	frighten	insult
relax	terrify	worry	

Traveling to Japan might seem (1) _____ if you're not familiar with the customs before you go. But remember this list, and you can remain (2) _____ and enjoy your time in the country. Bowing is a way of showing respect. Don't be (3) _____ to bow when you meet people. It may sound (4) _____, but adding the suffix *-san* to someone's name is another way to show that you respect them. Making noise when you eat noodles shouldn't be (5) _____. Slurping shows that you are enjoying your meal. There's no need to leave a tip in a restaurant—in fact, it's kind of (6) _____ if you do! Be sure to take off your shoes at the entrance to a restaurant. Don't be (7) _____; no one will take them.

2B Urban Explorers

VOCABULARY BUILDING Compound nouns

- 1 Complete the sentences by making compound nouns with these words. There are two words you don't need.

back	center	horseback	line	park
public	sight	sky	tour	view

- 1 I'm going _____ packing with a couple of friends this summer.
- 2 Using _____ transportation is much better for the environment than driving a car.
- 3 The Burj Khalifa, in Dubai, is the tallest _____scraper in the world.
- 4 We did a walking _____ of Toronto. It was fascinating learning about the history of the city.
- 5 Wouldn't it be amazing to go _____ riding on the beach?
- 6 Passengers can relax by the pool after a full day of _____seeing.
- 7 There was a _____ point from the top of the castle. The scenery was breathtaking.
- 8 Antonia and Rami went on an incredible zip-_____ tour of the forest canopy in Costa Rica.

READING

- 2 Read the article. Match the information (a–e) with the paragraphs (1–5).

- a why sustainable tourism matters _____
- b a positive, alternative form of tourism _____
- c global tourism facts and statistics _____
- d a model of sustainable tourism _____
- e higher education and geotourism _____

- 3 Read the text again and choose the correct options.

- 1 How many people around the world does the tourist industry provide work for?
 - a 1.2 billion
 - b 300 million
 - c 1.5 trillion
 - d 1 in 11
- 2 How much money does global tourism generate every year?
 - a \$7 trillion
 - b \$1.2 billion
 - c \$1.8 billion
 - d \$300 million

- 3 What is the focus of sustainable tourism?
 - a developing roads, visitor centers, and hotels
 - b using natural and cultural resources
 - c changing a place so that tourists are more likely to visit
 - d protecting a place and its inhabitants

- 4 Why is the Midlands Meander a good example of ecotourism?
 - a It appeals to people who aren't really interested in change.
 - b It includes preservation and educational programs.
 - c Visitors can go horseback riding among cattle or ride zip-lines through the forest.
 - d It attracts people who are interested in the arts and crafts of the region.

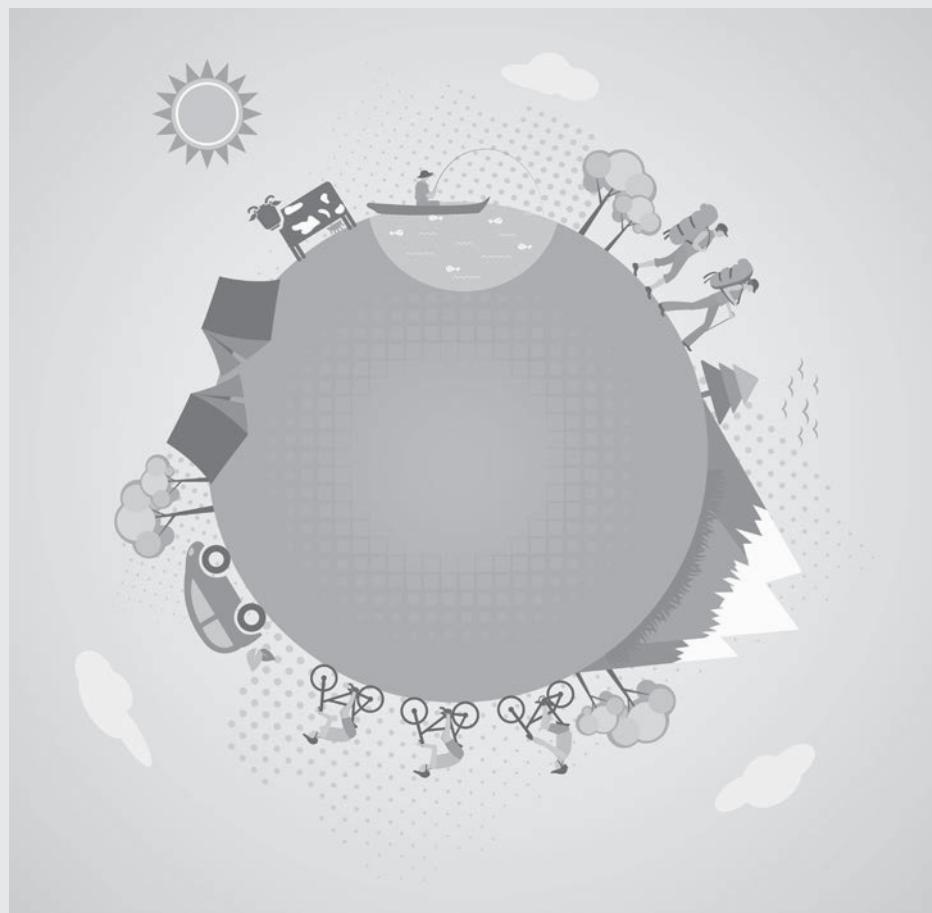
5 Why is ecotourism important?
 - a Because you can now study for a degree in sustainable tourism at the University of Missouri.
 - b Because The UN General Assembly declared 2017 to be the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development.
 - c Because it helps develop cultural awareness and benefits local residents by using local workers, services, and products.
 - d Because students of ecotourism learn about community planning and environmental education.

- 4 Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Global tourism generates \$7 billion of global revenue annually. _____
- 2 Ecotourists are interested in changing the places they visit. _____
- 3 The Midlands Meander is a good example of traditional tourism. _____
- 4 A degree in sustainable tourism includes classes on earth science and global studies. _____
- 5 The United Nations believes that tourism helps break down barriers between people. _____
- 6 More than 1.8 trillion people will travel to new places in 2030. _____

Tourism That Helps

- 1 **17** Would you like to go backpacking in Nepal? How about taking a cruise to Antarctica? Almost everyone loves to travel. In fact, the business of travel and tourism is considered the biggest industry in the world today. In terms of employment, the tourist industry currently provides work for almost 300 million people around the world—that's one in eleven jobs on the planet! In 2015, global tourism accounted for 1.2 billion international arrivals and billions of additional domestic visits. Overall, global tourism generates about \$7 trillion of global revenue annually.
- 2 Over time, traditional tourism has had a significant impact on the planet. Successful tourism often requires the development of infrastructure, such as usable roads, visitor centers, and hotels. Such development, in turn, affects the natural and cultural resources of the destination visited. Fortunately, sustainable tourism, or *ecotourism*, is an alternative form of tourism that emphasizes the protection of a place and its inhabitants. Also known as *geotourism*, this exciting form of travel appeals to people who prefer to see the places they visit as they are, and aren't really interested in changing them.
- 3 The Midlands Meander, in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, is a good example of sustainable tourism. The organization began as part of a tourism route that attracted people interested in the arts and crafts of the region. Its mission has expanded to include educational programs and farm preservation. Visitors can ride zip-lines through the canopy of the Karkloof Forest, or go horseback riding among Nguni cattle, wildebeests, zebras, and buffalo, and know that they're supporting programs that help maintain the local farming culture and enrich the lives of the area's schoolchildren.
- 4 Sustainable tourism has become significant enough that you can now study for a university degree in it! The University of Missouri, in the United States, offers an undergraduate* degree in geotourism that includes courses in community planning, earth science, environmental education, geography, and global studies. Students in the program might study weather and climate, the economic aspects of tourism, or conservation issues and problems that occur in response to human use of the natural environment.
- 5 The United Nations General Assembly declared 2017 to be the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. Why is sustainable tourism so important? As the UN states, tourism breaks down barriers between visitors and hosts. Sustainable tourism promotes cultural diversity and awareness, in some cases actually helping to revive* traditional activities and local customs. When done responsibly, ecotourism benefits local residents by using the local workforce, services, and products of the places being visited. Most importantly, because an estimated 1.8 billion international tourists will be visiting places across the globe in 2030, responsible, sustainable tourism is critical for the health of the planet and of the many wonderful and fascinating places people will travel to.



undergraduate a college student who has not yet completed a degree
revive bring back

2C Experiences

GRAMMAR Narrative forms

1 Listen and complete the sentences. 18

- 1 She _____ soccer practice _____.
- 2 He _____ on the weekends.
- 3 They _____ the dog _____ a loud crash.
- 4 I _____ my dad _____ I _____ in Tokyo.
- 5 Cars _____ as safe as they are today.
- 6 We _____ breakfast at the hotel because _____ too late.
- 7 _____ my email, Carol _____ her sister.

2 Complete the chart with the correct forms of the verbs.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Continuous	Past Perfect
go			
	ran	was/were running	
talk			
sit			had sat
		was/were taking	
fly			
		was/were catching	

3 Underline the past continuous verbs.

One day last week, I was reading a book and listening to the radio. I was enjoying some great classical music when suddenly, I heard an announcement. There was a huge thunderstorm coming our way! I hurried to close the windows, and called my sister Tami, who was riding her bike to volleyball practice. I told her about the storm, and she asked if our dad was driving home from work and could pick her up. So, I quickly called him to see if he could find Tami before the storm came. He'd left work already and was on his way home, so he said he'd pick her up in about five minutes. Once Tami was in the car with her bike in the back and they were driving home together, the storm hit. There was a lot of rain, thunder, and lightning—I was so glad they were safely on their way home.



4 Underline the past perfect verbs.

When Omar was in high school, he studied math, physics, chemistry, and biology. In his last year, he got an opportunity to take a class at a local college. He was studying all the time, taking tests for his regular classes and at the college! Omar had always enjoyed biology and chemistry in school and wanted to learn more about biochemistry. He'd talked to some of his friends who had done courses at the college while they were still at school, and they all said that they'd learned a lot and had enjoyed it. Omar had been a little worried that his schedule might be too full, but he didn't really mind because he loved the college classes—they were so interesting and the professors were amazing. Omar especially loved being able to use the college library, and did all his homework there. He'd told so many of his friends about his great experience that they all wanted to take classes at the college, too.

5 Choose the correct options to complete the questions and answers.

- 1 A What did you read when you were at the beach last summer?
B I read / had read a book by Barbara Kingsolver.
- 2 A When did you listen to the latest podcast?
B I listened to it while I was walking / had walked to school.
- 3 A How much money did he have when he went into town?
B He was having / had \$100.
- 4 A Did you use / used to see your grandparents a lot?
B Yes, we saw / used to saw them every summer.
- 5 A Does Pete have a boat?
B He used to have / use to have one, but then he had sold / sold it.
- 6 A Were you trying / Had you tried pineapple pizza before we went to Pizza Palace last night?
B No, I hadn't tried / wasn't trying it before.
- 7 A How many times did you take / taken the test?
B I took / was taking it twice before I finally passed.
- 8 A Did you like living in Los Angeles?
B It was great! I used to walk / use to walk along the beach every day.

6 Complete the second sentence so that it means the opposite of the first.

- 1 When we went to Milan, we ate breakfast at the hotel every day.

When we went to Milan, _____ every day.

- 2 My classmates were taking the test when I got to class. My classmates _____ when I got to class.

- 3 She made a lot of new friends when she studied in Colombia.

_____ when she studied in Colombia.

- 4 I was looking for a book by Neil Gaiman.

_____ by Neil Gaiman.

- 5 I'd eaten my lunch by the time Hiro arrived.

_____ by the time Hiro arrived.

- 6 They were working in the garden when their neighbor came to say hello.

_____ when their neighbor came to say hello.

- 7 I used to work at a bank.

- 8 Renting an apartment in the city used to be so expensive.

7 Choose the option (a or b) that is closest in meaning to the original sentence.

- 1 Tennis practice had already started when Aliyah arrived.

a Tennis practice started. Then Aliyah got to tennis practice.

b Aliyah got to tennis practice. Then tennis practice started.

- 2 Before I went to the movie theater, I dropped my little brother off at home.

a I dropped my little brother off at home and then I went to the movie theater.

b I went to the movie theater and then dropped my little brother off at home.

- 3 Ming's favorite subject used to be geography.

a Today, Ming's favorite subject is geography.

b Today, Ming's favorite subject isn't geography.

- 4 As they were walking up to the house, Hyun answered his phone.

a They walked up to the house. Then Hyun answered his phone.

b Hyun answered his phone at the same time as they were walking up to the house.

- 5 After he went camping, he cleaned the tent.

a First he cleaned the tent. Then he went camping.

b First he went camping and then he cleaned the tent.

- 6 She wasn't studying while she was at the library.

a At the library, she was doing something other than studying.

b She didn't use to study at the library.

- 7 It started raining while we were having a picnic.

a We had finished our picnic before it started to rain.

b We didn't finish our picnic before it started to rain.

8 Read and listen to the questions. Choose the correct answers. **19**

- 1 Had you studied another language before you took the English class?

a Yes, I'd studied Japanese.

b Yes, I'd studying French.

- 2 Did Sally use to work at the hospital?

a No, she didn't use to work there.

b Yes, she use to working there on Mondays and Wednesdays.

- 3 Did you like the play you went to see with Alicia?

a No, I was hating it!

b No, I hated it!

- 4 Did you go to the gym while you were on vacation?

a Yes, I went every day except Tuesday.

b Yes, I had gone every day except Tuesday.

- 5 Did Ms. Liston use to be a chemist?

a Yes, she used to work in a laboratory.

b Yes, she was worked in a laboratory.

- 6 Had you told your parents about your grades before they saw the teacher?

a Yes, I had tell them last week.

b Yes, I'd told them on Thursday.

- 7 Had you seen the Himalayas before we went there yesterday?

a Yes, I have seen them last year when I was in Nepal.

b Yes, I saw them last year when I was in Nepal.

PRONUNCIATION Used to

9 Listen to the sentences and choose the pronunciation that you hear. **20**

1 /juzd/ /juzt/

2 /juzd/ /juzt/

3 /juzd/ /juzt/

4 /juzd/ /juzt/

5 /juzd/ /juzt/

6 /juzd/ /juzt/

2D Happy Maps

TED TALKS

AUTHENTIC LISTENING SKILLS

1 Listen to the TED Talk excerpts. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.  21

- 1 I just remember a feeling of surprise; surprise at finding a street with no *cars / cause*.
- 2 However, the app also assumes there are only a handful of directions to the *station / destination*.
- 3 The result of that research has been the creation of new maps—maps where you *don't only find / don't find* the shortest path, the blue one, but also the most enjoyable path, the red one.
- 4 Players are shown *pairs of urban scenes / persons on the scenes*, and they're asked to choose which one is more beautiful, quiet, and happy.
- 5 Based on thousands of *user votes / usable votes*, then we are able to see where consensus emerges.
- 6 They also *record / recalled* how some paths smelled and sounded.
- 7 *More generally / Marginally*, my research, what it tries to do is avoid the danger of the single path, to avoid robbing people of fully experiencing the city in which they live.
- 8 Walk the path full of *people you love / people who love* and not full of cars, and you have an entirely different path. It's that simple.

WATCH

2 Choose the correct options.

- 1 Why did Daniele feel shame when he discovered a different route to work?
 - a He didn't realize his usual route to work was longer.
 - b He had only thought about finding the shortest route.
 - c He had used the wrong cellphone app to get to work.
- 2 How did Daniele change after that experience?
 - a He changed the focus of his research to create new maps.
 - b He used a different app for finding a route.
 - c He started to see the city differently.
- 3 "Logic will get you from A to B. Imagination will take you everywhere." This means...
 - a you should travel more if you want to be creative.
 - b only logic can get you to where you need to go.
 - c it's important to be creative as well as practical.

4 Why did Daniele and his team build a new map of London?

- a They wanted to create a map of the city that was more enjoyable for people.
- b They wanted to make a lot of money from their app.
- c The maps of London were not easy to follow.

5 Besides beauty and quiet, what else did they base the new map of London on?

- a tourist attractions
- b parks
- c smells, sounds, and memories

6 Why does Daniele say that "routine is deadly"?

- a because you may get robbed if you always take the same path
- b because you might end up in heavy traffic
- c because it can make you lazy so you never experience life fully

3 Put the events of Daniele's life in the correct order. Then watch the TED Talk again and check your answers.

- a Daniele did a PhD in London. _____
- b Daniele then joined Yahoo Labs. _____
- c He built a crowdsourcing platform with colleagues at Cambridge. _____
- d He changed the focus of his research to creating new city maps. _____
- e He moved to Boston and began cycling to work every day. _____
- f One day he took a new route to work. _____
- g The new bike route surprised him. _____
- h With his colleagues, he built a new map of London based on human emotions. _____

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

4 Choose the correct options to complete the text.

I live in Seattle and it's very rainy, so I usually (1) *team up with / come up with* my colleague Paulo who lives near me, to share a ride to work. Paulo's a little (2) *shy / angry* so he's always very quiet in the car. That's fine with me—I never feel like talking first thing in the morning! Last week, the weather was sunny and beautiful. There are only (3) *a lot of / a handful of* sunny days in April, so one day I decided to walk to work. The street I live on is (4) *lined by / joined by* trees. There were blossoms on them and the sun was shining—it was a beautiful day to walk.

When I got to work, I suddenly realized, to my (5) *curiosity / shame*, that I'd completely forgotten about Paulo! Later that morning, he came over to me and said, "(6) *Don't get me wrong / Don't talk to me*, Hana, I don't have a problem with you walking, but could you just let me know next time? I was waiting for you!"

2E You Can't Miss It

SPEAKING

- 1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions and sentences about directions. Then listen and check your answers.  22

- 1 the / history museum / know / way / you / the / to / do / ?

- 2 all the way / you / the intersection / go / to / get / until /.

- 3 traffic / the / straight / at / light / go /.

- 4 first / 200 / take / after / traffic circle / yards, / the / off / exit / the /.

- 5 right / on / past / your / go / a bookshop /.

- 6 station / is / your / train / the / on / left /.

- 7 here / very / from / not / it's / far /.

- 8 more / mile / no / it's / than / away / a /.

- 2 In English, speakers stress key information to show it is important. Listen again and underline the key information / stressed words in the sentences in Activity 1.  22

- 3 Look at the map and complete the conversation with the questions and directions (a–i).

- a At the pier, turn right.
- b Go straight all the way until you get to the clock tower.
- c I'm trying to get to the train station.
- d Do you know the way?
- e Turn right at the clock tower and go straight on North Street for about five minutes,
- f You can't miss it.
- g at the first traffic light, turn left.
- h It's pretty far away from here—about fifteen minutes' walk.
- i so continue along the waterfront until you get to the pier on your left.

A Excuse me, can you help me? (1) _____

B (2) _____

A Oh, OK. (3) _____?

B OK, (4) _____.

A Right...

B (5) _____. Then, (6) _____. (7) _____.
A The clock tower, yes, OK.

B (8) _____, and the station is straight ahead of you.
(9) _____

A OK, great, thanks for your help.

B No problem.



- 4 Look at the map again. Give directions to a tourist. Make notes. Then listen to the model answers and compare your ideas.  23

Excuse me, do you know the way...

a from the hotel to the park?

b from the park to the shopping mall?

c from the shopping mall to the pier?

5 Some friends are going on a day trip to the same city and plan to do three things during their visit. Make notes about the good and bad points of each activity, then decide which three things they should do and plan a route. Look at the map and the words below to help you with ideas. Remember to use the useful language. Then compare your notes with the sample answer of two people discussing the task.  24

- pier
- beach
- observatory
- theater
- shopping
- museum
- lunch
- dinner

WRITING A story

6 Read the sentences with *just* and choose the correct options.

- 1 **a** Margarita just had left the airport when her phone rang.
b Margarita had just left the airport when her phone rang.
- 2 **a** We had just booked our train tickets, and we were so excited!
b We had booked our just train tickets, and we were so excited!
- 3 **a** The castle looked just as I'd imagined it would.
b The castle looked as just I'd imagined it would.
- 4 **a** There wasn't much to just eat—a few bread rolls and one orange.
b There wasn't much to eat—just a few bread rolls and one orange.
- 5 **a** They were just about to give up when, suddenly, a taxi appeared.
b They just were about to give up when, suddenly, a taxi appeared.

7 Read the stages of writing a story (a–e). Then match them with the correct section (1–5).

- a** Develop the main events. Say how you felt and what happened next.
b Bring the story to a close. Say what happened in the end and what you remember most.
c Make notes based on *Wh*- questions, like *What / Where / When / Why / Who...*
d Introduce the main events of the story. Say what happened.
e Set the scene. Let the reader know what the story is about and where it takes place.

- 1 Planning _____
2 Paragraph 1 _____
3 Paragraph 2 _____
4 Paragraph 3 _____
5 Paragraph 4 _____

8 Put the parts of the story in the correct order.

- a** An elderly couple sat next to me on the ferry. I left my seat to buy some coffee, and I was just about to pay, when, suddenly, I couldn't find my wallet. It had all my credit cards and cash, and now it was gone. Just then, I saw the old man who had been sitting beside me. He gave me my wallet! I burst into tears. Without realizing, I'd dropped it under my seat earlier. _____
- b** I just wanted two things from that trip: a little adventure and a lot of sunshine. Instead, I got a lot of adventure and only a little sunshine! _____
- c** I stayed on a small island that had no tourists, just local people. Greece is normally hot and dry, so I just packed T-shirts and shorts. Unfortunately, I didn't know that Greek winters are cold and rainy. I was freezing! One day, I decided to travel to another island. _____
- d** I went backpacking in Greece for a week last winter. None of my friends were free, so I traveled alone. _____

9 Read the story again. Then complete the summary with these words and phrases. There are two you don't need.

a week alone adventure bad weather begins
concludes found lost sunshine with friends

The writer traveled (1) _____ in Greece for (2) _____. The first problem was (3) _____. The second problem was a (4) _____ wallet. Luckily, the wallet was (5) _____. The writer (6) _____ the story by saying the trip had more (7) _____ than (8) _____!

10 Write a story that is 150–200 words. Begin with this sentence: *At first, we all thought the journey was fun.*

Tip box

- The story doesn't have to be true. You can make it up.
- Don't use the same story you wrote in Student Book, Unit 2.
- Write some notes to plan your story.
- Write at least four paragraphs.
- In Paragraph 1, set the scene for the story.
- In Paragraph 2, introduce the main events.
- In Paragraph 3, develop the main events. Explain how you felt.
- In Paragraph 4, bring the story to a close.
- Remember to use "just" and different adverbs.
- Have fun writing your story!

Review

1 Match the things (1–6) with the places (a–f) where you would find them.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 public transportation | a shopping mall |
| 2 a lot of offices | b an amusement park |
| 3 a clothing store | c a rooftop |
| 4 a roller coaster | d a skyscraper |
| 5 an urban garden | e a subway station |
| 6 beautiful scenery | f a viewpoint |

2 Read. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 A destination is the place where you begin your journey.

- 2 An expedition is usually a short trip. _____
- 3 If you commute, your journey to work often takes a long time. _____
- 4 An excursion is usually a short trip for sightseeing or relaxing. _____
- 5 If you give someone a ride, you take them somewhere.

- 6 A cruise is a journey on a train. _____

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in bold.

- 1 It's **interest** _____ that in Norway, you always eat with a knife and fork. (Even if you're eating a sandwich!)
- 2 In Egypt, don't add salt to your food. (It's **annoyed** _____ for the host because it means you don't like their food.)
- 3 In South Korea, it could be **terrified** _____ for someone if you write a family member's name in red ink. (It means that the person is dead.)
- 4 In Russia, it's **confused** _____ to give someone you are in a relationship with yellow flowers. (It means that you want to break up with them!)
- 5 In the Netherlands, your friend might be **worry** _____ if you give scissors or knives as gifts. (It's unlucky.)
- 6 In Venezuela, it's **surprised** _____ to arrive on time for a party. (Guests who arrive on time seem too eager.)

4 Are the words in bold correct or incorrect? Correct those that are incorrect.

1 I **was fell** asleep in class yesterday. It was so **bored**.

2 Last week he **studied** at the library for eight hours every day. He was really **exhausting**.

3 Has you ever **being** on such an **excited** trip?

4 Leo **had came** home at midnight yesterday. His mother was very **worried**.

5 They **were shocking** when they heard the news.

6 Mr. Hernandez just **had told** Karina that she didn't win the award. It's such **disappointed** news.

7 He hadn't **telling** me his secret until today. It's **amazed** that he's going to Peru for the summer!

5 Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

1 _____ it a disappointing movie?

- a Was
- b Was being
- c Did be
- d Had been

2 I _____ my neighbor to look after my house while I _____ away on vacation.

- a asking, am
- b was asked, was
- c asked, was
- d ask, had been

3 Were they _____ to the party when they _____, Meg?

- a drive, were calling
- b drove, called
- c been driving, had called
- d driving, called

4 It _____ a difficult test, but Sivan _____ most of the answers.

- a had been, was knowing
- b was, knew
- c was, had know
- d had been, known

5 Renting an apartment in the city didn't _____ to cost so much.

- a used
- b use
- c had been
- d being

6 I had _____ seen the Grand Canyon _____, so my friends and I decided to go.

- a never, before
- b before, yet
- c for, ever
- d ever, before

7 _____ you _____ taken the bus to school before today?

- a Has, never
- b Have, since
- c Had, for
- d Had, ever