

4



ON THE MOVE

Vocabulary in context

Countries and nationalities

Words connected with travel

- 1 **SPEAKING** Where are the places in the photos? Match them to some of these countries.

44 Countries

Argentina • Belgium • Brazil • Colombia • China • Czech Republic • Ecuador • Egypt • France • Germany • Greece • Hungary • India • Italy • Japan • Mexico • Peru • Poland • Russia • Scotland • Slovakia • South Africa • Spain • Switzerland • Ukraine • Wales



- 2 Which countries in 1 are ...

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 in Europe? | 3 North America? |
| 2 in South or Central America? | 4 in Asia? |
| | 5 in Africa? |

- 3a Match these nationalities to the countries in 1.

45 Nationalities

Slovak • Swiss • German • Greek • Welsh • Brazilian • Ecuadorian • South African • Chinese • Ukrainian • Egyptian • Colombian • French • Argentinian • Spanish • Belgian • Hungarian • Italian • Mexican • Peruvian • Polish • Czech • Japanese • Russian • Scottish • Indian

Argentina – Argentinian, Belgium ...

- 3b **46** Listen and check your answers.

- 4 **SPEAKING** Take it in turns to say a tourist attraction, capital city, person or food from a country in 1. The other students name the country or nationality.

Paris.

It's the capital of France.

- 5 Complete the travel facts with the correct form of some of these words and phrases.

47 Words connected with travel

book (v) • flight • luggage • package holiday • passenger • passport • (go) sightseeing • souvenir • ticket • tour guide • travel agency • (go on) a trip/an excursion

FUN TRAVEL FACTS

- When you are in Canada, go on a to see one of the three million lakes there – that's over 60% of the world's lakes.
- Queen Elizabeth II doesn't need to show a to the police when she travels from one country to another.
- About 12 million travel by plane every day around the world.
- You can take a from New Zealand to Qatar – the distance is 14,525 km and it takes over 18 hours.
- People lose their holiday bags all the time – every 60 seconds, 56 pieces of are lost around the world.
- You can buy a can of 'fresh air' as a to remember New York – it's only \$10!
- Over 50% of British people go on – the price includes transport, hotels and sometimes tourist activities.

For sources of data in exercise, see acknowledgements page.

- 6 Complete the questions with the correct form of some of the words in 5.

- Do you usually take a lot of clothes in your when you go on holiday? What do you take?
- Do you ever visit historical places, like castles, with a to tell you about them? Where do you visit?
- Do you usually buy to take home for your friends? What do you buy?

Use it ... don't lose it!

- 7 **SPEAKING** Ask and answer the questions in 6.

Reach higher page 145



Reading

1 **SPEAKING** Look at the photos and the title of the article and answer the questions.

- How much do you think it costs to go into space as a tourist?
- Do you think space tourists need to prepare to travel to space? Why/Why not?
- What do you think space tourists do when they're in space?

2 Read the article quickly. Does it mention any of your ideas in 1?

3 **48** Answer the questions with information from the article.

- Where do space tourists travel to?
- Why was Richard Garriott not able to work as an astronaut?
- How much was his ticket into space?
- What nationalities were the people on the spaceship with Richard?
- Why was Richard like a real astronaut?
- What does Richard do now?

4 Match the underlined words in the text to these definitions.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 the period of time when someone is alive | |
| 2 a test to find out what happens in a special situation | |
| 3 from, or in, another country | |
| 4 the ability to see | |
| 5 the force that makes objects fall to earth | |
| 6 when you want something very much and problems don't stop you | |
| 7 to become popular and make a lot of money | |

5 **Critical thinkers**

In your opinion, is space tourism a good or bad idea?

What makes you say that?

Use ideas from the text and other information to justify your opinion. Then share your ideas.

SPACE TOURISTS

Most people enjoy travelling, perhaps to an exciting city, a beautiful town in the countryside or a relaxing beach in a foreign country. But what about going on a trip to a different planet?! You can't buy a package holiday to the moon or Mars yet, but there are videos and photos of space tourists showing us their amazing trips to the International Space Station (ISS).

American Dennis Tito was the first ever space tourist in 2001. Then over the next eight years, there were five other lucky space tourists. There was South African Mark Shuttleworth in 2002 and American Gregory Olsen in 2005. Then, the first female space tourist was Iranian Anousheh Ansari in 2006. Hungarian Charles Simonyi was so excited about space that he was there twice, in 2007 and 2009. American Richard Garriott was finally in space in 2008 – for him it really was the trip of a lifetime.

As a young boy, Richard Garriott was similar to other children, with a dream of being an astronaut. NASA was only a few miles away from his home in the US and his dad was an astronaut! However, Richard's eyesight was bad – he couldn't see well without glasses. Good eyesight is important for an astronaut. But Richard was determined to find another way to travel into space.

As an adult, Richard was lucky enough to work in something else he was excited about – video games. He was very successful and after a long time he was able to earn enough money to travel into space on the Soyuz spacecraft. The ticket for the trip to space was \$30 million. After two years of training and 30 years of waiting, on 12th October, 2008, Richard was on a spaceship with the American NASA astronaut, Michael Fincke and the Russian cosmonaut, Yuri Lonchakov. They were in space for 12 fantastic days.

On the ISS there were lots of experiments to do, so Richard was like a normal astronaut. One experiment for NASA was to study the effect of space travel on people with his eye problem. Another experiment was for a Japanese watch company. Richard was the first person to travel into space with a special low-gravity watch.

Now, Richard gives talks about his trip and explains to people how looking at the earth from space gives you a new way of seeing our world: from space you can see how humans are changing the planet. Richard's next dream is to move to Mars with his family!





Past simple of to be

- 1 Look at the sentences and complete the table.
 - a Dennis Tito **was** the first space tourist.
 - b They **were** in space for 12 fantastic days.
 - c He **wasn't** an astronaut like his father.
 - d We **weren't** on the Space Station.
 - e **A: Was** he a real astronaut? **B: Yes, he was.**

	I/he/she/it	you/we/they
Affirmative	I (1) on a trip yesterday.	They (2) on holiday.
Negative	He (3) in space for very long.	We weren't happy about it.
Question	Was she on an excursion?	(4) they in France?
Short answer	Yes, he (5) / No, he wasn't.	Yes, they were. / No, they (6)

Check it page 62

2 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Ava was/were on a package holiday in Greece last week. She was/wasn't at home.
- 2 Their passports wasn't/weren't in the hotel. They were/weren't in their mum's bag.
- 3 My friends was/were on an excursion yesterday, so they were/weren't at school.
- 4 **A: Was/Were** your tickets expensive?
B: Yes, they was/were.
- 5 My dad wasn't/weren't a tour guide when he was/wasn't at university.
- 6 **A: Was/Were** you a passenger on that flight?
B: No, I wasn't/weren't.

3 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of be.

Jen: Hi Ty. Where (a) you last week? You (b) at the softball match.

Ty: No, I (c) I (d) in Spain for the first time. It (e) great.

Jen: Why (f) you in Spain?

Ty: It (g) a prize in a competition.

Jen: Really? (h) that the first prize?

Ty: Yes, it (i) We (j) really lucky!

There was/There were

- 4 Look at the examples. How do you say *there was/there were* in your language?
 - a **There was** a South African astronaut.
 - b **A: Was there** a museum here?
B: Yes, there was.
 - c **There were** lots of experiments to do.
 - d **There weren't** space tourists before 2001.

Check it page 62

5 Write sentences and questions with the correct form of *there was/there were*.

- 1 / International Space Station in the 1800s (X)
There wasn't an International Space Station in the 1800s.
- 2 / package holidays in the 1960s (?)
- 3 / an excursion to the city's ancient ruins yesterday (✓)
- 4 / flights to the island last week (X)
- 5 / a stadium in your town in the past (?)

6 Look at the top ten tourist attractions from 2019. Then complete the text below with *was(n't)* or *were(n't)*.



TOP 10 TOURIST ATTRACTIONS 2019

- 1 **Angkor Wat** – Siem Reap, Cambodia
- 2 **Plaza de España** – Seville, Spain
- 3 **Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque Center** – Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
- 4 **St. Peter's Basilica** – Vatican City, Italy
- 5 **Mezquita** – Catedral de Córdoba – Córdoba, Spain
- 6 **Taj Mahal** – Agra, India
- 7 **Duomo di Milano** – Milan, Italy
- 8 **Alcatraz Island** – San Francisco, California, the US
- 9 **Golden Gate Bridge** – San Francisco, California, the US
- 10 **Parliament** – Budapest, Hungary

SEEING THE SIGHTS!

The Tripadvisor list of best places for sightseeing in 2019 (a) very surprising, because popular places like the Eiffel Tower and the London Eye (b) in the top ten. There (c) five European places: there (d) two in Spain and Italy and one (e) in Hungary. It's very surprising that there (f) a place from Africa or South America on the list. There (g) two North American places – both in California. Finally, there (h) three places in Asia. There (i) one in India and one in the United Arab Emirates. Then there (j) the number one place for tourists to visit in 2019 – Angkor Wat in Cambodia. Would you like to go there?

7 Write questions using the past of be.

- 1 Where / you / in 2019 / ?
- 2 Where / your parents / yesterday / ?
- 3 Where / you / at 10 pm last night / ?
- 4 Where / your family / last August / ?

Use it ... don't lose it!

- 8 **SPEAKING** Ask and answer the questions in 7.

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Past simple of can

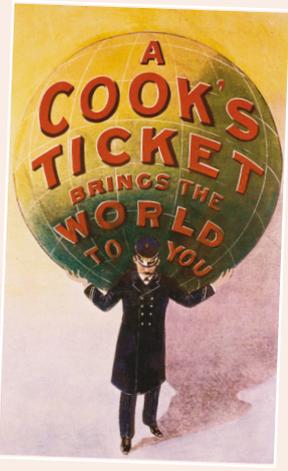
- 9 Look at these sentences and answer the questions.
- You **could** see how humans are changing the planet.
 - He **couldn't** see well without glasses.
 - A:** **Could** they become real astronauts?
B: Yes, they **could**./No, they **couldn't**.
- What comes after *could* or *couldn't*?
 - What happens in questions? Where does *could* go?

✓ Check it page 62

- 10 Read about the first package holiday. Complete the text with *could* or *couldn't*.

BLOG
ABOUT ME
CONTACT

In 1841 Thomas Cook was the first person to organise a package holiday. Passengers (a) only travel 12 miles by train on this excursion. In those days, tourists (b) book online and they (c) only pay with real money. In 1851 there were trips to London so that people (d) visit London's Great Exhibition. Then in 1855 people (e) travel on Thomas Cook's first international trip around Europe. Before that, they (f) buy a package holiday to another country, they didn't exist. In 1872 people (g) go on a round-the-world tour for £210 – that's over £25,000 in today's money! However, they (h) travel by plane, so the trip was 222 days long, mostly by boat.



Use it ... don't lose it!

- 11 **SPEAKING** Find out at what age your partner could do these things for the first time.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 speak English | 4 read |
| 2 ride a bike | 5 use a mobile phone |
| 3 swim | 6 cook |

When could you speak English?

I could speak English when I was eight. Could you?

No, I could speak English when I was ten.

➔ Reach higher page 145

Transport

- 1 Look at the pictures in the online advert and complete the text with some of these words.

49 Transport

bike • boat • bus • car • coach • helicopter • lorry • moped • motorbike • plane • scooter • ship • spaceship • taxi • train • tram • underground • van

Transport in Copenhagen

Copenhagen is a modern European city with a

great transport system. You can arrive in the city by

(a)  at Kastrup Airport and travel

to the centre by (b)  or

(c)  in 15 minutes. You can also

travel to Copenhagen by (d) 

and take a (e)  to anywhere in the

city. Sightseeing is easy in Copenhagen – buy the City

Pass and travel around the city on public transport,

including by (f)  on the city's

canals. You can also travel like a local, by

(g)  or (h) 

- 2 Complete the table with the words in 1.

Air	Rail	Road	Sea

Use it ... don't lose it!

- 3 **SPEAKING** Talk about what forms of transport you use and how often you use them. Ask questions to find out more information.

I never travel by tram, but I sometimes travel by bus.

Why don't you go by tram?

It's expensive.

➔ Reach higher page 145



GREAT LEARNERS GREAT THINKERS

LEARNING ABOUT DIFFERENT CULTURES

Lesson aim: To think about how travel can help people value diversity

Video: A different kind of journey

SEL Social and emotional learning: Keeping an open mind

1 **SPEAKING**  Look at these options. Talk about which you prefer and why.

- 1 travelling alone/travelling with another person
- 2 travelling with your friends/travelling with your family
- 3 travelling by train/travelling by plane
- 4 travelling in your country/travelling abroad
- 5 travelling to countries very similar to yours/travelling to countries very different from yours

2a You are going to watch a video called *A different kind of journey*. What do you think it's about?

2b **VIDEO**  Watch the video and check your ideas in 2a.

3 **VIDEO**  Watch the video again. Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Timothy Allen *is a* photographer/works at a travel agency.
- 2 He is travelling with a family to their summer/winter home.
- 3 Timothy and the family travel for five/ten days and with 1,000/2,000 animals.
- 4 They're sleeping in cars/tents during the journey.
- 5 Tim's travelling in a lorry/with the animals.
- 6 On sunny days the temperature can be minus 14/40 °C.
- 7 The family look after goats, cows and sheep/horses and camels.
- 8 The reason they make the long journey is so the animals can eat/are warm.

GREAT THINKERS



Think–Question–Explore

4 Look at the title of the text in 5 on page 57 and answer these questions.

- 1 What do you **think** you know about the benefits of travel for young people?
- 2 What **questions** do you have about this topic?
- 3 How can you **explore** to find more information and the answer to these questions?





HOW TRAVEL BENEFITS YOUNG PEOPLE

There are lots of ways that travel is good for young people: it teaches them to be more independent, patient, and responsible. But perhaps the best thing about travel is that it teaches young people that diversity is a good thing. People around the world look different, speak different languages, eat different foods and have different customs, but we are also the same in a lot of ways. Travelling helps young people understand that people who are different from them can be their friends. They learn to make friends with other young people of different religions and nationalities.

A 2017 study of 3,000 young people by Contiki travel company showed that young people who travel are more tolerant and open than young people who don't travel. It's important to understand how and why people are different. This includes learning about history and culture in other countries. Learning to respect diversity is an important lesson for all young people and travel helps us to learn this.

5 Read the text and answer these questions.

- 1 Does it confirm the things you **thought** you knew about the topic?
- 2 Does it answer any of your **questions**?
- 3 What would you still like to **explore**?

6 **SPEAKING** The text in 5 is about how travel can help people to value diversity. Put the ways to learn about different cultures in order from 1–5 (1 = very good)?

- 1 reading books about other communities
- 2 watching films about other communities
- 3 making friends with a person from another community
- 4 listening to world music
- 5 learning another language

GREAT LEARNERS **SEL**



Great learners are open-minded towards other individuals and communities.

In this lesson, you are looking at how travel can help people value diversity. Why is it important for young people to value diversity?

- 1 **SPEAKING** Look at the photo. What do you know about this TV show? Where do you think they make *The Big Bang Theory*?



- 2 50 Listen and check your ideas in 1.

Exam tip

In the next exercise, you listen and say if the statements are *true* or *false*. When should you read the statements – before or while listening? Why?

- 3 50 Listen again. Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 Grace went on holiday with friends. **T / F**
- 2 Grace liked her visit to Warner Brothers Studio most about her holiday. **T / F**
- 3 There weren't any famous actors at Warner Brothers studio. **T / F**
- 4 Grace sat in Sheldon's place on the sofa for a photo. **T / F**
- 5 Finn watched the filming of a *Star Wars* film at the studio. **T / F**
- 6 Finn made a film in a team at the film camp. **T / F**
- 7 Finn went home at the end of every day during film camp. **T / F**
- 8 Finn's family watched his film online. **T / F**

4 **Critical thinkers**

In your opinion, what can you learn by travelling to different places on holiday?

What makes you say that?

Use ideas from the listening and other information to justify your opinion. Then share your ideas.

Past simple: affirmative, negative and questions

- 1a Look at these sentences and choose the correct alternative to complete the rules.

- a I **visited** a film studio.
- b My family **didn't travel** anywhere.
- c What **did** you **like** about California?
- d **Did** you **stay** at the camp?
Yes, I **did**./No, I **didn't**.

- 1 We add *-ed* to make the past simple form of *regular/irregular* verbs.
- 2 To make negative sentences, we use *didn't* *before/after* the infinitive form of the verb.
- 3 To make questions, we use *did* + subject + *the past form/the infinitive form* of the verb.
- 4 In short answers, we *repeat/don't repeat* the main verb.

Check it page 62

- 1b What is the present form of the verbs in bold? Is the past form Regular (R) or Irregular (I)?

- 1 We **flew** to Los Angeles.
- 2 We **walked** around the famous areas.
- 3 We **tried** to go to all the places where film stars go.
- 4 We **saw** some well-known actors.
- 5 A taxi **stopped** in front of us, a famous actor **got** out and **went** into a hotel.
- 6 I **loved** it all!
- 7 I **wanted** to stay for another week.
- 8 My brother **sat** in Sheldon's place.
- 9 I **spent** a week at the studio. I **had** an amazing time.
- 10 I **made** lots of cool friends.

- 1c Match the spelling rules for regular past simple forms (1–4) to the examples (a–d).

- 1 add *-ed* to most verbs
 - 2 verbs that end in *-e*: add *-d*
 - 3 verbs that end in a consonant + *y*: take away the *-y* and add *-ied*
 - 4 verbs that end in one vowel + one consonant: double the consonant and add *-ed*
- a try – tried, study – studied
 - b walk – walked, need – needed
 - c stop – stopped, shop – shopped
 - d love – loved, decide – decided

- 2a **PRONUNCIATION** 51 Listen to the pronunciation of these verb endings. In which verb is *-ed* pronounced as an extra syllable?

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
<i>loved</i>	<i>walked</i>	<i>chatted</i>

2b **PRONUNCIATION** **52** Listen and write the verbs in the correct column in 2a.

finished • hated • needed • played • showed • started • stopped • tried • watched

2c **PRONUNCIATION** **53** Listen, check and repeat.

3 Complete the text with the past simple form of these verbs. Use the irregular verbs list on page 167 to help you.

buy • climb • find • go • learn • love • practise • read • understand • walk • want

ABOUT | **BLOG** | **FORUM**

Last year we (a) to Croatia on holiday for a weekend. I (b) several books about the country before going and I (c) a few phrases of Croatian – it was difficult for me! On the first day, we (d) around the streets of the old town for hours, my feet hurt! In the evening we (e) a lovely restaurant to have dinner. I (f) the phrases that I knew with the waiter and he (g) every word! It was fun! The following day Mum (h) to go to the Sponza Palace. It's about 500 years old! In the afternoon, we (i) up Mount Srd. I (j) looking at the city from up there, it was beautiful! On the last day in Dubrovnik we went shopping and I (k) a few souvenirs for my friends.



4 Write the sentences in the correct past simple form.

- Mum / enjoy / the holiday, but she / not like / the hotel food.
Mum enjoyed the holiday, but she didn't like the hotel food.
- It / be / a very sad film, but I / not cry
- We / not chat / online last night – we / talk / on the phone
- They / book / a package holiday, but they / not go / on the excursions
- I / not arrive / in time for the one o'clock boat trip so I / wait / for the next one
- You / read / the book, but you / not do / the correct exercise
- Luke / catch / the bus – he / not travel / on the underground

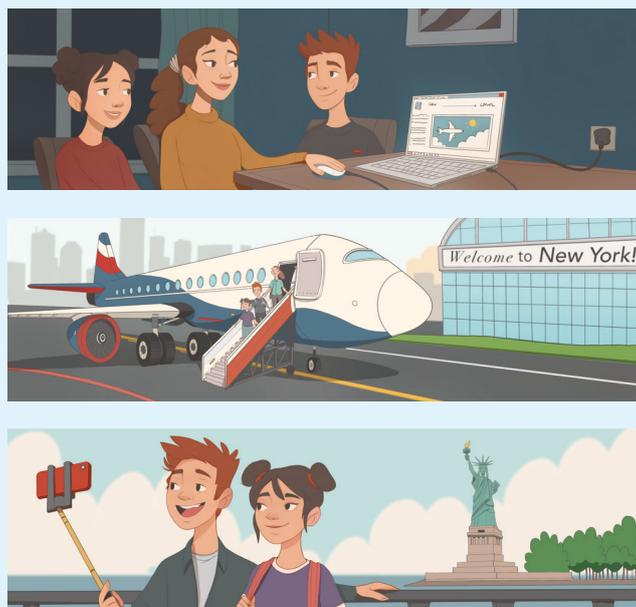
5 Complete the sentences with the correct past simple form of the verbs given.

- Last night we (go) to the cinema.
- you (fly) to Argentina last year?
- They (not see) the film yesterday afternoon.
- Two years ago, she (travel) to France by bike.
- The day before yesterday, I (not do) anything all day!
- Last week I (eat) Japanese food for the first time – it was delicious!
- I (arrive) in Madrid six hours ago.
- they (catch) their train on time this morning?

6 Put the underlined time expressions in 5 in order, from recent to a long time ago.

six hours ago, this morning ...

7a Look at the three pictures and write a short story in the past simple. Write about 35 words.



7b **SPEAKING** Compare your stories in 7a. Are they similar?

8 Put the words in the correct order to make past simple questions.

- did / Where / on / you / go / last holiday / your / ?
- excursion / you / go / Did / an / on / ?
- you / Did / your / friends / buy / souvenir / a / ?
- year / by / travel / plane / Did / last / you / ?
- you / your / go / Did / sightseeing / family / with / ?

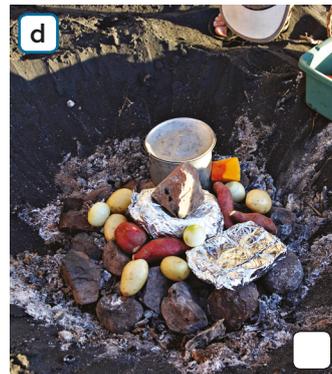
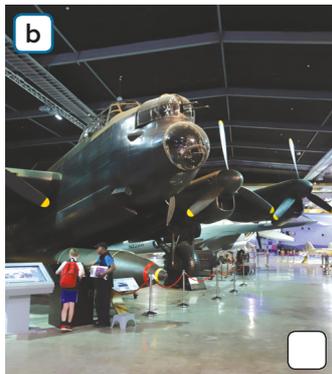
Use it ... don't lose it!

9 **SPEAKING** Ask and answer the questions in 8 about your last holiday. Give extra information.

Reach higher

page 145

Talking about holidays



1 Complete the text about New Zealand with these numbers.

134 metres • 25 cm • 4 million • 450-metre • five

6 Complete the expressions in the Speaking bank with *at*, *by*, *to* or *with*. Use your dictionary if necessary.

Culture exchange



Tourism in New Zealand

New Zealand is a great place to go on holiday! Nearly (a) people visit the country every year. There are lots of exciting things to see and do.

Try the Nevis bungee jump in Queenstown – it's (b) to the river below! Or try the world's highest waterfall cable climb at Wildwire Wanaka – it's a (c) climb to get to the top.

Visitors love the wildlife in New Zealand. Many people visit Pukekura at sunset to see the blue penguins. At only (d) tall, they're the world's smallest penguin.

Or book an excursion to the Bay of Plenty to go on a whale-watching tour. The tour takes (e) hours and there are several types of whale to see.

Collaborative Project 2 page 65

Speaking bank

Useful expressions to talk about a holiday

- I went (a) (Queenstown/Amsterdam/New York) (b) (car/plane/coach/train) (c) (my family/my sister/my friends/my school).
- It took (50 minutes/five hours/two days) to get there.
- We stayed (d) (the Ritz Hotel/a campsite/a youth hostel/a bed and breakfast).
- We went (e) (the beach/the city centre/a theatre/a stadium).
- We did some sightseeing./We went sightseeing.
- We saw (a monument/bridge/tower).
- We bought (souvenirs/a T-shirt/an ice cream).
- We ate (tropical food/typical food).
- It was (great/brilliant/spectacular/delicious).
- I had a great time./I loved it.

Exam tip

What language and expressions are important to revise for a speaking exam where you need to talk about past events?

Practice makes perfect

7a SPEAKING Take it in turns to do the task below. Invent your holiday if you prefer.

Talk about a holiday that you really enjoyed. Include this information:

- when, where and how you went, and who you went with
- where you stayed and what you did and saw
- what you ate and bought.

You can help your partner by asking questions.

What did you eat/see/buy?

7b SPEAKING Tell the class about your partner's holiday.

2 Listen and check your answers.

3 SPEAKING Look at the photos on this page. Describe what you can see.

4 Listen to Joe talking about his holiday in New Zealand. Put the photos in the order he talks about the activities.

5 Listen again. What does Joe say about these topics? Make notes.

- where he went
an amazing holiday to New Zealand
- who he went with
- how he went
- where he stayed
- what he saw and did
- what he ate
- what he bought

A travel blog

1 **SPEAKING** Which of these things are important for you to have a great holiday? Decide together and put them in order of importance 1–8 (1 = very important).

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| • food | <input type="checkbox"/> | • activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • shopping | <input type="checkbox"/> | • the place you stay | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • sightseeing | <input type="checkbox"/> | • the destination | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • relaxing | <input type="checkbox"/> | • the weather | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Read the travel blog. Which of the things in 1 does Malia mention?

EXPLORING ECUADOR

Day 1 – Quito

Hi! I'm Malia and this is my first travel blog. I'm travelling around Ecuador with my mum, dad and Tom (my brother). We arrived in Quito after a 16-hour flight. It was awful, I hate flying! We were exhausted. We stayed in the old town – it has lots of narrow streets with local restaurants and fruit sellers. We loved the daily *almuerzo* lunches – they're delicious.

Day 2 – Mindo

We travelled to Mindo to visit the cloud forest today. We saw amazing waterfalls and exotic birds – it was so beautiful. Tom and I climbed down a waterfall then we all went by boat along the Pichan river. The water was freezing and very fast!

Day 3 – Otobale market

Today we visited a famous market in the town of Otobale – it's huge, colourful, and noisy. I loved it! Local people in their traditional clothes sell almost everything. I bought some beautiful earrings and Tom bought a tiny guitar.



Days 4 – Cayambe Coca

Our last trip was to Cayambe Coca – it's a national park and has a really tall volcano. There are bears and other wild animals as well as spectacular views. It's incredible to be so close to nature! We walked up the volcano, then came down by bike!

3 Read the Writing bank and match the underlined extreme adjectives in the travel blog to their meanings.

Writing bank Extreme adjectives

Extreme adjectives are like other adjectives but they add emphasis to the meaning.

Note: we don't use very with extreme adjectives.

- 1 delicious = very tasty
- 2 = very tired
- 3 = very beautiful
- 4 = very bad
- 5 = very good
- 6 = very cold
- 7 = very big
- 8 = very small

4 What do the extreme adjectives in 3 describe in the travel blog?

delicious = 'almuerzo' lunches

Practice makes perfect

5a Choose a country or place to write a travel blog about. Do some research and plan what to write. Remember to ...

- use the list in 1 to help you
- write about four days of your trip, use headings for each day
- use extreme adjectives to describe your experiences.

5b When you finish your blog, use the Writing checklist on page 149 to check it.

Past simple of to be

Affirmative	I/He/She/It was on holiday yesterday. You/We/They were on holiday yesterday.
Negative	I/He/She/It wasn't at home last night. You/We/They weren't at home last night.
Question	Was I/he/she/it in Paris last year? Were you/we/they in Paris last year?
Short answers	Yes, I/he/she/it was . / No, I/he/she/it wasn't . Yes, you/we/they were . / No, you/we/they weren't .

We use the past simple of to be to talk about how and where people or things were in the past.

He wasn't very happy.

She was in Peru last month.

There was/There were

	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	There was a big market.	There were lots of animals.
Negative	There wasn't a shopping centre.	There weren't a 100 rooms.
Question	Was there a swimming pool?	Were there sofas?
Short answer	Yes, there was . / No, there wasn't .	Yes, there were . / No, there weren't .

We use There was/There were to talk about things that existed in the past.

There was a hotel on this street.

There were a lot of people at the supermarket.

Past simple of can

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They could + verb <i>She could ride a bike when she was six.</i>
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They couldn't (could not) + verb <i>He couldn't swim when he was three.</i>
Question	Could I/you/he/she/it/we/they + verb? <i>Could they speak Spanish?</i>
Short answers	Yes, I/he/she/it/we/they could . No, I/he/she/it/we/they couldn't . <i>Yes, they could!</i> <i>No, he couldn't.</i>

We use could/couldn't to talk about ability and possibility in the past.

She could drive a car.

We couldn't fly in those days.

Past simple: affirmative, negative and questions

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They visited Spain last year. I/You/He/She/It/We/They went to Germany two years ago.
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't visit Spain last year. I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't go to Germany two years ago.
Question	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they visit Spain last year? Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they go to Germany two years ago?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did . No I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .

We use the past simple to describe finished actions or situations in the past.

She watched a film last night.

With the past simple we often use time expressions like yesterday, yesterday morning/afternoon/evening, last night, the day before yesterday, two/three/four days/weeks/months/years ago, last week/month/year.

Spelling

Add -ed to most verbs.

walk – walked, need – needed, want – wanted

Verbs that end in -e: add -d.

love – loved, decide – decided, phone – phoned

Verbs that end in a consonant + -y: take away the -y and add -ied.

try – tried, study – studied, cry – cried

Verbs that end in one vowel + one consonant: double the consonant and add -ed.

stop – stopped, shop – shopped, chat – chatted

Many common verbs are irregular. See the list of irregular verbs on page 167.

Vocabulary

1 Countries and nationalities

Countries: Argentina • Belgium • Brazil • China • Colombia • Czech Republic • Ecuador • Egypt • France • Germany • Greece • Hungary • India • Italy • Japan • Mexico • Peru • Poland • Russia • Scotland • Slovakia • South Africa • Spain • Switzerland • Ukraine • Wales
Nationalities: Argentinian • Belgian • Brazilian • Chinese • Colombian • Czech • Ecuadorian • Egyptian • French • German • Greek • Hungarian • Indian • Italian • Japanese • Mexican • Peruvian • Polish • Russian • Scottish • Slovak • South African • Spanish • Swiss • Ukrainian • Welsh

2 Words connected with travel

book (v) • flight • luggage • package holiday • passenger • passport • (go) sightseeing • souvenir • ticket • tour guide • travel agency • (go on a) trip/excursion

3 Transport

bike • boat • bus • car • coach • helicopter • lorry • moped • motorbike • plane • scooter • ship • spaceship • taxi • train • tram • underground • van

Grammar test

Past simple of to be and can; There was/There were

1 Complete the sentences with *was/wasn't, were/weren't* or *could/couldn't*.

- Neil Armstrong the first person to walk on the moon. He Russian – he from the US.
- I travel to Peru because I didn't have my passport.
- She swim when she was five – she learnt when she was four.
- There two boat trips along the river but there enough tickets for all of us.

/ 7 points

Past simple

2 Complete the sentences with the correct past simple form of the verbs given.

- Last week, we (walk) to school together every day.
- you (watch) the film on TV last night?
- She (chat) to him all the way home.
- They (not need) help with their luggage.
- Two days ago, I (decide) to go on holiday with my best friend.
- He (try) to phone me yesterday, but I didn't answer.

/ 6 points

Past simple

3 Change the sentences from the present simple to the past simple.

- We eat lots of fruit.
- Does she understand me?
- They buy souvenirs here.
- She sees her best friend every weekend.
- She speaks English very well.
- Mum doesn't go to the gym very often..

/ 6 points

Vocabulary test

Countries and nationalities

1 Complete the table.

Country	Nationality
Poland	1
Egypt	2
3	Greek
4	Welsh
Scotland	5
6	Swiss
China	7
8	Slovak

/ 8 points

Words connected with travel

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these words and phrases.

book • go on a trip • go sightseeing • luggage • package holiday • souvenir • travel agency

- Did you buy a so that you remember your holiday?
- I'm today – I want to visit the main square and the museum.
- We this holiday at the last week – it was a bit last minute.
- Would you like to to Paris with me?
- Have they got a lot of? My car is quite small.
- She decided to go on a where the company organised everything for her.

/ 7 points

Transport

3 Complete the words for transport with vowels.

- l.....rry
- tr.....m
- h.....l.....c.....pt.....r
- m.....p.....d
-nd.....rgr.....nd
- c.....ch

/ 6 points

Total: / 40 points

Listening

Listening exam tip

In activities where you complete notes, remember ...
Be careful with the spelling of simple words. If you spell a word incorrectly, you can lose marks.

- 1  **ES2** Listen to a teacher telling some students about an indoor climbing weekend. Write one word or a number or a date or a time in each gap.

Indoor Climbing at Get Fit Sports Centre

Starts on: (a) 14th June
Get Fit Sports Centre in: (b)
Clothes: (c) and shorts
Price: (d) £
Transport: (e)
Mrs Yates' phone number: (f) 02235



Speaking

Speaking exam tip

In pair activities, remember ...
It is important to listen to what your partner says. In a conversation, we listen to the other person and then respond to what he or she says to us.

- 2  **SPEAKING** Look at the pictures and talk with your partner about each one. Answer these questions.

- Do you like these different holiday activities? Why/Why not?
- Which activity in the pictures do you like most?



- 3  **SPEAKING** Ask and answer these questions.

- Do you think ...
 - taking good selfies is difficult?
 - camping is fun?
 - going to a waterpark is boring?
 - buying souvenirs for people is easy?
 - visiting museums and art galleries is interesting?
- Do you prefer to travel in your own country or abroad?
- Which is more fun: travelling with friends or with family?

- 4  **SPEAKING** Tell the class about some of your partner's answers in 3.



Tourist attractions in your country

1 SPEAKING Starting point

Look back at the Culture exchange text about tourism in New Zealand on page 60. Which places in your country are good for foreign tourists to visit?

2 SPEAKING Project task

Think of three interesting places for teenagers to visit in your country. Look up facts and figures you need to tell a group of teenagers from the UK about these places. Think about how you can explain them to international tourists. Prepare one of these:

- A poster
- B presentation
- C video message
- D information leaflet

Research areas

- the different places for tourists to go in your country
- things they can do while they are visiting those places
- places where they can eat and stay
- places where they can go shopping
- things they must remember to take



3 Think about ...

Digital skills

You can make your project interesting by including information from different sources. For example, look for articles in guides, blogs and online travel sites. Don't only use information from the websites of the places you are describing.

Intercultural awareness

Look at sources in English to find out how famous these places are outside your country. What do people from other countries think of them? Do they have positive reviews from visitors from other countries? You can include some of this information in your project.

Collaboration

When you work in a team, the main goal is to produce an excellent piece of work. That's why it's important, as a team, to give fair and honest criticism. You also need to accept criticism from others in your team.

Useful language

*I think it would be better to ... Maybe we could try ...
I'm not sure about ... Why don't we ... instead of ...?*

Academic skills

Don't copy and paste information from sources you find online. Use your own words and think about who you are writing for.

4 SPEAKING Project time

Do the project. Then present it to the class.

5 Evaluation

Give each project a mark from 1 to 5 (5 = very good) for these categories.

- Content Presentation Design Language



Unit 1

Great learners **have short-term and long-term goals.**

“It is important to have our own goals for our future. Setting goals helps you to decide on what you want in your life. Setting goals and making plans on how to achieve your goals, also lets you be part of your own learning process.”

Do you always make plans to achieve your goals? Grade yourself from 1 to 5.

1 2 3 4 5

Unit 2

Great learners **think locally and globally.**

“There are many problems in the world today. We can make a difference to these global problems when we act locally and do our part to help solve the problem. Small changes by individuals can help to change the world we live in. For example, we can all help to fight climate change by using less energy in our homes.”

Do you always try to make a difference locally to global problems? Grade yourself from 1 to 5.

1 2 3 4 5

Unit 3

Great learners **have good physical and emotional balance.**

“We all know that good physical health is important for a happy life. But mental well-being is just as important. When we have good mental well-being, we feel happy and positive. Doing sport and being outside in nature are two excellent ways to help us feel happy and more positive.”

Do you have a good physical and emotional balance? Grade yourself from 1 to 5.

1 2 3 4 5

Unit 4

Great learners are **open-minded towards other individuals and communities.**

“Sometimes people treat other groups of people who are different from them in a negative way. Travelling is a great way to get to know and understand people who are different from us. However, it's not necessary to travel. We can get to know other people who are different from us in our own school and town. This can help us become more open-minded and positive about other people.”

How open-minded and positive towards others are you? Grade yourself from 1 to 5.

1 2 3 4 5

Unit 5

Great learners **communicate and work well in teams.**

“We live in a world where good communication is very important. If we have good ideas, but can't communicate them well, we have a problem. It's important to communicate well in both speaking and writing. We also need to be able to collaborate and work well with other people in order to build strong, positive relationships.”

How well do you think you work in a team? Grade yourself from 1 to 5

1 2 3 4 5



Unit 6

Great learners **show empathy and kindness to others.**

“Empathy is important because it helps us understand what other people are feeling so we can respond in the correct way to a situation. It is especially important to see things from the point of view of people who are different from us or who are in a difficult situation, and to be kind to them and offer to help them when they need it.”

Do you always show empathy and kindness to others? Grade yourself from 1 to 5.

1	2	3	4	5
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Unit 7

Great learners are **curious.**

“Being curious is very important because it makes people want to learn more. It shows the most important quality of any learner – they want to discover new things and understand new concepts. Remember that great learners have lots of great answers, but they also have lots of great questions, too!”

How curious are you about learning new things? Grade yourself from 1 to 5.

1	2	3	4	5
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Unit 8

Great learners **show solidarity with others.**

“It’s easy to forget about people who are in a weaker position than us and let them try to fix their own problems. But just imagine yourself or your family in their position and how that feels. Showing solidarity and trying to help others in a difficult situation shows that we believe in fairness and justice.”

How often do you try to show solidarity with others? Grade yourself from 1 to 5.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Unit 9

Great learners **question their own attitudes, assumptions and behaviour.**

“We often make judgements about people based on how they look: their faces, bodies and the clothes they wear. It’s important to keep an open mind about people when we first meet them. We shouldn’t form negative opinions about people before we know them.”

How much do you question your own attitudes and assumptions about people? Grade yourself from 1 to 5.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Unit 10

Great learners **can think creatively and imaginatively.**

“In life there are many unexpected situations. Creativity helps us to see things differently and to deal better with these unexpected situations. It also lets us find different solutions to problems. Being creative helps us become better problem solvers in our personal lives, studies and work.”

How often do you think creatively? Grade yourself from 1 to 5.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

UNIT 3

Vocabulary in context (page 40)

Close your book. In two minutes, write down as many parts of the body as you can think of.

ankle, arm, ...

Reading (page 41)

How are these parts of the body used in the text? Write a sentence for each one in your own words.

- 1 foot 2 eyes 3 arm 4 wrist 5 head

1 Players kick the ball with their left or right foot.

Grammar in context 1 (page 42)

Complete the sentences with *can/can't* and these words.

dangerous • horse • Japanese • mountains • practises • window

- They ski quite well. They go to the every year.
- My dad play games online very well – he never
- We swim in the sea today – the waves are
- A: you speak?
B: No, I learn English at school.
- I open the, please? It's very hot.
- She ride a – she practises every weekend.

Vocabulary (page 43)

Which sentences are true for you? Rewrite the untrue sentences so they are true for you.

- I play football really well.
- I go running every weekend.
- I often go skiing with my friends.
- I never go swimming.
- I play on the school volleyball team.
- I play golf very badly.
- My mum loves surfing.
- My dad goes horse-riding every week.

Grammar in context 2 (page 46)

Read the statements about table tennis and choose the correct alternative.

- You must/mustn't kick the ball.
- You must/mustn't hit other players.
- You must/mustn't respect other players.
- You must/mustn't follow the rules of the game at all times.
- The ball must/mustn't touch the floor.
- Players must/mustn't hit the ball over the net.

UNIT 4

Vocabulary in context (page 52)

Correct the underlined words in the sentences.

- I need to get a new luggage – the date says 2019.
- Do you have souvenirs for the cinema?
- We'd like to sightsee a trip to Madrid online.
- Excuse me, I can't find my passenger. It's grey with a pink name tag.
- Can we buy some package holidays to take back for our friends?
- We need a travel agency to tell us about the history of the ancient ruins.

Reading (page 53)

Why are these numbers in the reading text on page 53? Write a sentence to explain each number.

- 2001 3 30 million 5 12
- 2006 4 two

Grammar in context 1 (page 54)

Could you or couldn't you do these things 150 years ago? Write sentences.

- book tickets online
- travel to different countries without a passport
- sail from the UK to the US
- travel by car at 160 kph
- fly non-stop from the UK to Japan
- stay in hotels
- go on excursions
- travel around the world in a week

Vocabulary (page 55)

Think of five types of transport you used last year. Write a sentence about each.

Last August, I flew to France in a plane.

Grammar in context 2 (page 58)

Complete the text with the past form of these verbs. There are two extra verbs that you don't need.

buy • eat • go • see • steal • speak • take • think • understand • use • visit • walk

Last year, I (a) on holiday with my family. We (b) Rome. I (c) a guidebook with me and I (d) it to find out useful information. We (e) people dressed as centurions and gladiators at the Colosseum! We (f) really good pasta and I (g) souvenirs for my friends in a big shopping centre. My legs were really tired because we (h) a lot every day. My mum (i) Italian all the time because her Italian is very good. She (j) everything that people said to her.