

Vocabulary in context

Physical appearance

- 1 ☆ Find 14 adjectives to describe physical appearance in the word search.

G	E	D	N	O	L	B	J	G	K
S	O	C	S	T	R	O	N	G	H
V	T	R	U	Y	T	T	E	R	P
C	K	O	G	R	N	C	U	T	E
S	W	Q	C	E	L	I	Z	V	W
Y	V	A	W	K	O	Y	A	P	N
S	P	I	K	Y	Y	U	D	L	T
F	G	N	O	L	Y	X	S	C	P
B	A	L	D	I	A	E	T	Q	B
Y	B	L	L	A	T	D	A	R	K

- 2 ☆☆ Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box.

attractive • bald • medium-height •
medium-length • stocky • straight

- Her hair's nowadays. She used to have it short, but now it sits on her shoulders.
- He's short and, with broad shoulders and big bones.
- I think Beyoncé has a beautiful face. She's so
- I'm quite short, but I look with spiky hair and high-heeled shoes.
- They're so different. John's got blonde, hair but his brother has dark, curly hair.
- My dad isn't completely, but he doesn't have much hair.

Personality

- 3 ☆☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- Susie's very *arrogant/bossy*. She always knows best and never listens to anyone's advice.
- Jan's *sensitive/sensible* and he rarely loses his calm in stressful situations.
- Sam's over six-foot tall and very *well-built/stocky*.
- I need someone I can really trust to do the job and I'm not sure if he's *reliable/affectionate* enough.
- It was very *generous/loyal* of him to lend her so much money.
- Harry gets very *determined/impatient* when people don't agree with him.

- 4 ☆☆☆ Complete the article with the words in the box.

confident • determined • energetic • generous • loyal • optimistic • patient • reliable • sensitive • shy • strong

AMAZING RACE – amazing personalities!

The *Amazing Race*® is a reality TV game show where 12 teams of two people race around the world for a \$1 million prize. Some (a) viewers watch it every week! There have been more than 30 seasons so far, but there are always similar personality types.

Husband and wife Meredith and Gretchen are an older couple. They're aren't as physically (b) as other younger competitors, but they're (c) – you can depend on them to do what they say. Mums Linda and Karen are very (d) – they keep positive even when things go wrong! Rachel and Elissa are sisters. Rachel's (e) in her abilities because she's the winner of two reality shows! She's (f) to win, but she's not arrogant.

Cousins Leo and Jamal work well together, but Jamal says Leo is very (g) and doesn't like it when he is criticised. Friends Corinne and Eliza are very (h), they are always looking for fun activities.

Racers aren't usually (i) – they're outgoing and love meeting people.

They spend hours waiting at airports and stations, so they're (j), too. Most

of all they're competitive – don't expect them to be (k) with

their time to help other racers. Do you think all reality TV shows have these personality types?



Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

- 5 Match the words (1–6) to their opposite meanings (a–f).

1 talkative	a confident
2 outgoing	b modest
3 arrogant	c quiet
4 generous	d sad
5 cheerful	e selfish
6 nervous	f shy

✓ Great students' tip

Antonyms – words with opposite meanings

Remember words can have more than one antonym, e.g. the opposite for *shy* could be *confident* or *talkative*. Noting antonyms can improve your vocabulary. You can often make antonyms by adding a prefix, e.g. *unreliable* or *impatient*.

1 Look at photos (a–c) and match them to the titles of the articles (1–3). Then read the articles and check your answers.



1 The art of good conversation

What makes a good conversation? In an experiment at Harvard University, people in pairs were told to get to know each other by interacting for fifteen minutes through a chatting app. One person in each pair was told to focus on asking questions: either many questions (at least nine) or few (not more than four). Participants never saw each other. After the conversation they had to report how much they liked their partner. The results proved that partners who asked more questions were more popular. These partners were perceived as more responsive. In another study published in 2015, Duke University researchers Korrina Duffy and Tanya Chartrand found that outgoing people were more likeable when they copied other people's body language. So, if you want more friends, ask lots of relevant questions and try to read your partner's feelings by studying their movements!

2 What your shoes say about you!

Shoes can help give a first impression, but are they a good indicator of a person's personality? In a University of Kansas study, 63 students looked at a total of 208 photos of shoes to assess the personality characteristics of the shoe owners. They thought that old, worn-out shoes were worn by outgoing people. They also felt likeable people wear sensible, affordable shoes. People who wear expensive shoes, branded shoes or shoes with pointed toes were considered less likeable. However, although participants accurately guessed 90% of the personality traits, they made mistakes. Attractive, well-kept shoes were associated with hard-working people, but this was not always the case. In addition, colourful, bright shoes didn't always belong to outgoing people. So what kind of shoes are you wearing right now?

3 Are you a dog or a cat person?

Do 'dog people' and 'cat people' have different personalities? In a study at the University of Texas, 4,565 participants were asked to say if they were 'dog' or 'cat' people and answer a personality quiz. The study found that cat people are independent, artistic and curious. They are also sensitive – a cat person needs a lot of affection – and they are sometimes anxious. The study said that dog people are energetic, outgoing and likeable. Were there more dog people than cat people? Twelve percent said they were cat people, 46% said they were dog people, and 28% of those asked said they were dog and cat people. Fifteen percent of those asked said they were neither dog nor cat people. So, what personality type are they?

2 01 Read the text again. Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 A Harvard University study suggests someone asking more questions about you makes you more likely to have a positive impression of them. T / F
- 2 According to the research at Duke University, outgoing people are more likeable because they talk more. T / F
- 3 A University of Kansas study found a correlation between shoes and how much we like people. T / F
- 4 People like you more if your shoes cost a lot. T / F
- 5 It is not clear what type of person usually wears colourful shoes. T / F
- 6 The University of Texas found that cat people are less affectionate. T / F
- 7 According to the study, dog people prefer meeting and talking to people. T / F
- 8 Some people did not see themselves as either dog or cat people. T / F

3 Match the underlined words in the articles with the definitions.

- 1 prefer to do things by yourself, free
- 2 reacting quickly, in a positive way
- 3 something that shows what condition something is in
- 4 worried because you think something bad can happen
- 5 cheap enough for ordinary people to afford
- 6 appropriate

Critical thinkers

4 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 We find people more likeable when they copy our body language because it shows ...
 - a that they understand us.
 - b that they don't know what to do.
- 2 Old, worn-out shoes are worn by outgoing people because they ...
 - a generally don't earn as much as less confident people.
 - b probably think there are more important things than shoes.
- 3 People may have similar personalities to their pets because ...
 - a they choose a pet that likes the same sort of lifestyle as they do.
 - b we always choose to be with people/ animals who are exactly like us.

Grammar in context 1

Present simple and present continuous

- 1 ☆ Complete the table with the time expressions associated with these tenses.

always • at the moment • every day • never • occasionally • often • once a week • rarely • right now • sometimes • this week • today • usually

Present simple	Present continuous

- 2 ☆☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- Right now I feed/m feeding my cat.
- How often do you use/are you using your phone?
- My sister isn't working/doesn't work at the moment.
- Social media becomes/is becoming more and more a part of everyday life.
- The earth is moving/moves round the sun.
- I use/m using this phone while my other one is being repaired.
- At the moment, he writes/s writing an essay about Ancient Egypt.
- Personality tests are a waste of time. People change/are always changing their mind!

- 3 ☆☆ Put the words in order to make sentences in the present simple or the present continuous.

- cat / and / don't / Abel / watch / I / videos / .
.....
- for / making / today / What / you / lunch / are / ?
.....
- reading / right / you / about / Are / now / personality / article / that / ?
.....
- travelling / is / but / year / around / She / lives / in / the / UK / she / the / world / this / .
.....
- lot / moment / That / at / getting / a / the / YouTuber / of / attention / is / .
.....
- once / grandparents / a / my / visit / week / I / .
.....
- cousin / so / at / being / My / bossy / moment / is / the / .
.....

Adverbs of frequency

- 4 ☆☆☆ Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency and the correct form of the verb.

always • never • often • rarely

- They visit their grandmother once every two years.
They their grandmother.
- Yusuf is at school by 9 o'clock from Monday to Friday.
Yusuf at school by 9 o'clock every weekday.
- How often do I speak to Omar? He doesn't call me at all!
I to Omar.
- Luisa goes to the cinema five times a month.
Luisa to the cinema.

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

- 5 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs given and the adverbs.



A day in the life of a

Teenage lifeguard

I (a) (work) as a lifeguard at our local pool at the moment. I (b) (usually not work) in the school holidays, but this year I need to earn some extra money. On a typical day, I (c) (wake up) at 7.30 and (d) (get) to work at 9.00. I (e) (usually finish) at about 17.00. For this week only, I (f) (finish) later than usual because I (g) (give) swimming classes to my neighbour's children.

The main responsibilities of the job are to make sure that people (h) (always follow) the rules. Of course, you also (i) (need) to be prepared for an emergency. To be a lifeguard, you need to be a very sensible and reliable person. It (j) (help) if you are quite outgoing, too. Gradually, I (k) (get) to know lots of new people from my area. One negative thing is that it (l) (sometimes get) a bit boring during lunch hours, when no one is there. Also, I (m) (always repeat) the same thing every day: 'Don't run by the pool!', 'Don't push!', etc. which can be hard.

With the money that I (n) (earn) right now, I plan to buy tickets to a concert for me and my friend. She (o) (not know) as it is a surprise for her birthday.

Developing vocabulary and listening

Synonyms and partial synonyms

1 ☆ Look at these partial synonyms. In each list, find the adjective that is incorrect.

- attractive – pretty, handsome, bright
- thin – short, slim, underweight
- happy – glad, generous, cheerful
- friendly – sociable, cute, outgoing
- relaxed – easy-going, calm, friendly
- lively – energetic, active, well-built

2 ☆☆ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

blonde • elderly • fair • kind • old • slim • thin

- She does a lot of sport so she's strong and
- I know I'm getting, but I feel as young as ever!
- Fashion models in the past were often very, but now many fashion companies use models with lots of different body types.
- Suki is a girl who always thinks about other's feelings.
- Her hair's like a golden sun.
- I'm 74 years old but I don't like the word '.....'. I prefer senior citizen or older adult.
- I think he's – he's got light-coloured hair.

Great students' tip

Using partial synonyms

It's important to know that partial synonyms are not entirely interchangeable. There are small differences in meaning or in the contexts where they can be used. If you learn how partial synonyms differ in meaning, you can express your ideas more effectively.



3 ☆ Which three words don't you expect to hear in a listening activity about personality tests?

accurate • good-looking • plain • realistic • scientific • stocky • unreliable • valid

4 ☆☆☆ 02 Listen to five people talking about personality tests. Do they agree that personality tests are good at identifying personality?

Speaker 1 Agree / Disagree / Partly agree

Speaker 2 Agree / Disagree / Partly agree

Speaker 3 Agree / Disagree / Partly agree

Speaker 4 Agree / Disagree / Partly agree

Speaker 5 Agree / Disagree / Partly agree

5 ☆☆☆ 02 Listen again and identify the speaker.

Which speaker (1–5) thinks that ...

- personality tests aren't written by scientists or psychologists?
- personality tests can help you make important decisions in life?
- our personality types can change depending on our mood?
- people sometimes don't tell the truth if they are doing a personality test for a job?
- personality tests become more valid as more people do them?

Critical thinkers

6 Which three of these ideas are expressed in the listening activity?

- You should be a psychologist or a scientist to write personality tests.
- Results from personality tests are very useful for online marketing companies.
- All personality tests are free.
- Many companies use personality tests to decide who to employ.
- Millions of people do online tests every year.

Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

7 Match the adjectives to their two different meanings.

Adjective	Meaning 1	Meaning 2
loud	light/colourful	intelligent
funny	difficult	well-dressed
smart	it makes you laugh	not soft
bright	noisy	very bright colours or design
hard	clever	strange

8 ☆☆☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- Wow! What a tie! Some people would think it's a bit smart/loud, but I love bright colours!
- The company uses tests to identify the brightest/hardest people to employ.
- It's hard/smart to know when you're joking.
- He has to wear a smart/funny suit to his brother's graduation ceremony.

State and action verbs

1 ☆ Match the halves to make sentences.

- 1 The lemon cake tastes
 - 2 Her shoes feel
 - 3 The coffee smells
 - 4 The snake looks
 - 5 This jacket feels
 - 6 That music sounds
- a wet, but it's all I've got.
 b better than it tastes!
 c fantastic. Who's playing?
 d delicious and everyone's enjoying it.
 e uncomfortable, but they are very smart.
 f frightening, but it isn't dangerous.

2 ☆☆ Underline the verbs: red for state, blue for action, green for both.

appear • be • believe • belong • break • buy • call • feel • hate • have • hear • jump • know • like • listen • look • love • mean • need • open • own • play • prefer • remember • see • seem • smell • sound • swim • taste • think • understand • want • wear • weigh • write

3 ☆☆ Decide if the verbs are states or actions and choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Your sister looks/is looking like you.
- 2 Can you be quiet? I talk/'m talking on the phone.
- 3 You wear/'re wearing your favourite jumper today.
- 4 Does she know/Is she knowing what time it is?
- 5 I speak/'m speaking four languages.
- 6 I 've got/am having a terrible headache today.
- 7 Do you prefer/Are you preferring long or short hair?

4 ☆☆ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

feel (x2) • have (x2) • look (x2) • think (x2)

- 1 Simon that new computer game. The graphics are amazing!
- 2 Gemma sick today so isn't at school.
- 3 Your puppy so cute in this photo.
- 4 The water in the pool cold when you first jump in.
- 5 James really tired today. Is he OK?
- 6 What you of this movie?
- 7 We're lunch at the moment. Can we call you back?
- 8 You look worried. you about the exams tomorrow?

5 ☆☆☆ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

- 1 Angelina is outside. She (smell) the flowers in the garden.
- 2 I (think) about buying a new phone.
- 3 This soup (taste) delicious. What's in it?
- 4 Matteo (look) very handsome in that jacket.
- 5 Don't worry. I won't eat all the pizza! I (taste) it, that's all.
- 6 Sienna (have) a shower right now.
- 7 The shop assistant (weigh) the tomatoes for my salad at the moment.
- 8 That gold ring (belong) to my mother.



Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs given.

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ZAC KARA

- a teenager with many talents!

Today, I (a) (watch) a YouTube™ interview with Zac Kara – a teenage celebrity chef, tennis player and actor. He was a *MasterChef Junior*® semifinalist and, right now, he (b) (have) breakfast. There are lots of fresh ingredients and it (c) (look) delicious! He (d) (need) a good breakfast because today he's cooking, playing tennis and filming his YouTube video series, *Cooking with Zac*. He (e) (work) on a new YouTube cooking show right now. He (f) (want) to get teenagers into the kitchen to make food that (g) (taste) good and is really healthy. In an interview with *The Undefeated*, a sports and popular culture website, he (h) (explain) how the cooking show and playing tennis complement each other. The article (i) (report) that filming the show (j) (help) him learn to control his nerves in competitions. In his free time he (k) (do) typical teenage things. He (l) (enjoy) listening to music, he (m) (love) video games and he (n) (spend) a lot of time with his friends. He (o) (seem) like a really nice person.

Developing speaking

Asking for and giving personal information

1 ☆☆☆ Read the dialogue and put the phrases (a–h) in the correct place.

Toni: Hello, my name's Toni. You're Paco, aren't you?

Paco: (1)

Toni: I'm Maria's friend.

Paco: (2)

Toni: You're really good at hockey, aren't you? That's what Maria said.

Paco: (3)

Toni: Neither am I! You can play an instrument too, can't you?

Paco: (4)

Toni: Great! We can play a game later. What are your other hobbies then?

Paco: (5)

Toni: Really? What type of films do you like watching?

Paco: (6)

Toni: Now I remember! You act, don't you?

Paco: (7)

Toni: Yes, there is. Do you know Alex Clarke? He can tell you all about it.

Paco: (8)

- a Really? Well, I play a little, but I'm not mad about it.
- b Well, I'm really into films.
- c Yeah, I do! You don't know if there's a theatre club at school, do you?
- d Oh yes. I remember now – she said that you'd be here today.
- e No, I don't. You don't have his number, do you?
- f I'm keen on all types, but my favourite genre's comedy.
- g Yes, I am. How did you know?
- h Yeah – guitar. But what I really love is table tennis.

2 03 Listen and check your answers.

Pronunciation

3 ☆☆☆ 04 Listen and identify the type of question tag. Are questions 1–6 Confirmation questions (C) (intonation goes down) or Real questions (R) (intonation goes up)?

- 1 You're Paco, aren't you? C / R
- 2 You're really good at hockey, aren't you? C / R
- 3 You can play an instrument too, can't you? C / R
- 4 You act, don't you? C / R
- 5 You don't know if there's a theatre club at school, do you? C / R
- 6 You don't have his number, do you? C / R



4 ☆☆☆ Match the question tags (a–f) with the sentences (1–6).

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 This film's really frightening, | a do you? |
| 2 They can speak four languages, | b can't they? |
| 3 He's playing table tennis, | c isn't he? |
| 4 There are lots of people at this party, | d hasn't he? |
| 5 He's got fair hair, | e isn't it? |
| 6 You don't enjoy parties, | f aren't there? |

5 ☆☆☆ Write question tags for these statements.

- 1 She can speak Japanese,?
- 2 They're not leaving now,?
- 3 He likes dancing,?
- 4 You're hungry,?
- 5 We haven't got our maths books,?
- 6 This series is great,?
- 7 They speak German and French,?
- 8 He's visiting the Louvre Museum,?

6 ☆☆☆ Put the words in order to make questions, then add the appropriate question tags.

- 1 favourite / Her / running / activity / physical / is /?
- 2 tennis / loves / Toby / table / playing /?
- 3 well / play / can't / the / very / Amara / piano /?
- 4 are / They / on / quite / judo / keen /?
- 5 cool / Your / a / car / very / got / sister / hasn't /?

7 ☆☆☆ Write questions for these answers using tag questions.

.....
No, I'm not. I'm her twin sister.

.....
My sister does. I don't enjoy many sports, but I love ice skating.

.....
Yes I do. I play every Saturday.

8 ☆☆☆ Practise saying the questions. If possible, record yourself.

Developing writing

An informal email 1

To: Jane From: Angie
 Subject: Nice to meet you!

Hi Jane,

How are things? Thanks for your email. It's great to hear from my new e-pal! Today I'm sending you a photo of me and my dog. I took it in my garden.

Well, let me tell you about my favourite physical activities. I'm keen on basketball and skateboarding, too. I'm preparing for a competition, so I'm skateboarding a lot right now. I also go running with my dog. He's always playing with my shoes! It sounds annoying, but he's very cute really.


I'm an easy-going person and I'm rarely serious. What about you? As you can see in the photo, I've got long, straight hair. I'm thinking about changing my hairstyle, but I'm not sure. What do you think?

Anyway, what else can I tell you about myself? Well, my hobby is drawing. My friends say I'm really good at it! I get average marks at school, except in art. Another thing is I don't enjoy video games. I prefer spending my time outdoors!

Write back soon!

Bye for now,

Angie



Begin the letter with a friendly opening greeting.

Thank the person for their last email and refer to it.

Ask how the person is.

Explain that there is an attachment.

Use linkers to connect ideas.

Use an informal closing phrase.

Make a reference for future contact.

Sign off with your first name.

1 ☆ Look at this informal email and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Who is Angie writing to?
 - a her sister
 - b an online friend
 - c her hairdresser
- 2 What doesn't Angie talk about in the email?
 - a her appearance
 - b her hobbies
 - c her family
- 3 What does Angie want Jane to do?
 - a write back
 - b meet her
 - c come to her skateboarding competition

2 ☆☆ Read the email again. Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 Angie's attaching a photo of her family and friends. T / F
- 2 She thinks her dog is annoying. T / F
- 3 She says she is a relaxed person. T / F
- 4 She enjoys gaming. T / F

3 ☆☆ Choose the two informal phrases in each group.

- 1 Hi there! / Hello Jane, / Dear Sir or Madam,
- 2 How's things? / I hope you are feeling well. / How are you doing?
- 3 Moreover, / Anyway, / By the way,
- 4 Write soon! / I look forward to hearing from you soon. / Don't forget to write!
- 5 That's all for now! / Bye for now, / Yours sincerely,

4 ☆☆ Find sentences in the email to match descriptions 1-6.

- 1 thank someone for their last email
.....
- 2 say you enjoyed hearing from someone
.....
- 3 refer to a photo
.....
- 4 introduce a description of some of your favourite activities
.....
- 5 introduce a description of your hobbies
.....
- 6 make a reference to the next email
.....

Task

Write an email describing your appearance, personality, favourite physical activities and hobbies. Write around 170 words.

Prepare

5 Write notes about the information you want to include.



Favourite physical activities:

.....
.....

Appearance and personality:

.....
.....

Hobbies:

.....
.....

6 Use this paragraph plan to help you organise your email.

Opening: Say hello

Paragraph 1: Introduction and reason for writing

Paragraph 2: Describe your favourite physical activities

Paragraph 3: Describe your appearance and personality

Paragraph 4: Describe your hobbies

Ending: Refer to the future; say goodbye

Write

7 Write your informal email. Use your notes, the paragraph plan, the writing model on the opposite page and the Writing bank below to help you.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Check

8 Read your informal email and complete the checklist.

- 1 I used informal language.
- 2 I referred to a previous email.
- 3 I organised my email into paragraphs.
- 4 I used linkers to associate ideas.



Writing bank

Useful words and expressions in informal emails

- Begin with *Dear* or *Hi* and the person's name.
- Your first sentences can be *Thanks for your (last) email* and/or *It was great to hear from you*.
- Use contractions (e.g. *I'm* or *it's/hair's/don't*.)
- Use short forms of words (e.g. *Thanks* instead of *Thank you*).
- Use interjections like *Well* or *Oh*.
- Use exclamation marks (e.g. *My parents are having a great time!*)
- Use *Anyway* to change the subject.
- Use *Write back soon*, *All the best* and/or *Love* to end.

Vocabulary in context

Types of transport



1 ☆ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

cable car • cruise ship • ferries • hot-air balloon • skateboards • trucks • underground • vans

- If you're frightened of heights, going up in a isn't for you. But if you're not, try it to get fantastic views flying above the Sahara desert.
- London has the oldest system in the world. It carries up to five million passengers a day. It's also known as the Tube.
- The Emirates Air Line is the first urban in the UK. It's an easy way to cross the River Thames in London and you get fantastic views of the city.
- Every year, the Staten Island in New York provide a service for 22 million people. Tourists also ride on these to see the harbour and sail past the Statue of Liberty.
- Lorries (or in American English) transport large amounts of cargo, but are used by smaller businesses to transport goods.
- People don't often think are a type of transport. However, in Los Angeles, riders use them 30,000 times a day to get to and from bus stops and train stations.
- Symphony of the Seas is an 18-deck It has 23 restaurants, 25 swimming pools and the world's tallest water slide at sea.

Travel

2 ☆☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- Look for a sign with your name on it in the arrivals/ departures area. The driver will take you to your hotel.
- Children aged 5–16 pay about half of the adult fare/ single and under-fives travel free.
- It's a good idea to buy travel insurance in case you miss/delay your flight.
- If you leave something on a train, ask for it at the lost property office/taxi rank.
- Keep looking at the information screens/platform to check when to board the plane.
- Our flight was cancelled/delayed for three hours because of mechanical problems.

Accommodation

3 ☆☆☆ Complete the article with the words in the box.

apartment • bed and breakfast • campsite • caravan • homestay • hostels • motel • tent

BLOG ABOUT NEW POSTS ARCHIVES

TOP TRAVEL TIPS



Today we're looking at tips that a professional travel blogger – Monica Stott from her blog *The Travel Hack* – gives on accommodation while travelling. Monica says that (a) are a great option because they can be very cheap – especially if you're sharing a room with up to 20 people. She says they can be more interesting than a low-price hotel or a basic room in a roadside (b) However, if you are travelling in a group and you have a bit more money to spend, Monica recommends renting a large (c) She says it's cheaper than a luxury hotel and you get the extra space, with a living room and the flexibility of a kitchen.

If you're travelling in Asia, she recommends guesthouses, which are small and budget-friendly. A morning meal is often included in the price so it's like staying at a (d) For the best local experience, however, Monica recommends in her blog that travellers stay at a (e), where you live in the house of a local family and get a real feel for the local culture.

Monica is based in Wales and she says her favourite holiday destination is Abersoch on the Llyn Peninsula in Wales. Her family has a (f) there, where they stay most weekends. The (g) is next to the beach and they go there to fish, swim or snorkel in the sea. In fact, Monica has such fun travelling, she sometimes puts up a (h) in her own garden and enjoys camping at home!

Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

boarding pass • excess • guidebook • passport control • timetable

- Make sure you have a so you know what to see and do in the city.
- His suitcase was heavier than he was allowed so he had to pay the
- We planned our journeys by train using a European train
- At the airport, you have to go through
- When travelling with most airlines, you can download an electronic to your phone.

Great students' tip

Predicting content

Look at pictures and titles to help you think about the topic of the text and predict some of the ideas and vocabulary in it. This will help you understand more when you start reading.

1 Look at the photos and the titles of the articles. What do you think is the topic of the articles? Read the articles quickly to check.

- a Summer holiday fun
- b New ways to travel in Europe
- c Teenagers' unusual travel experiences

2 **05** Read the articles. Decide if each sentence talks about Ed (E), Radu (R) or both (B).

- 1 He cycled across Europe. E / R / B
- 2 He camped most of the time. E / R / B
- 3 He had a serious delay at one point in his trip. E / R / B
- 4 It was the first time someone had done this kind of trip. E / R / B
- 5 He slept one night in an unusual place. E / R / B
- 6 He posted his adventures on social media. E / R / B
- 7 He spent more than one year travelling. E / R / B
- 8 His trip involved finding hidden items. E / R / B

3 Match the underlined words in the articles with the definitions.

- 1 started enjoying
- 2 a blog that contains mainly video
- 3 a pair of bags fitted to a bicycle and used for carrying things
- 4 produced for an important event to help you remember it
- 5 at risk, unprotected
- 6 uncontrolled, violent

Critical thinkers

4 On a long trip by bike, are these factors an advantage (A), a disadvantage (D) or both (B)?

- 1 Effect of weather A / D / B
- 2 Risk of accident/injury A / D / B
- 3 Freedom to go anywhere A / D / B
- 4 Effect on environment A / D / B
- 5 Cost A / D / B
- 6 Freedom to stay anywhere A / D / B
- 7 Risk of losing bike A / D / B
- 8 Transporting everything on the bike A / D / B

ROUND THE WORLD ON ONE WHEEL!

When he was 19, Ed Pratt began his epic 33,000 km journey, setting off from the UK to ride across Europe, East Asia, Australia, New Zealand and the US - on only one wheel! When Ed left school, he knew that he didn't want to go to university. He had unicycled since he was 16, after discovering a bike in his friend's garage. He had read that no one had unicycled around the world before and he wanted to be the first to do that.



Ed's grandfather had designed two special panniers on the front and back of the unicycle and Ed carried his luggage in these - including a tent, a sleeping bag and a cooking stove. Along the way, Ed managed to raise £300,000 for the charity School in a Bag, which provides education equipment for poor and vulnerable children.

Ed had planned for a two-year trip, but, in the end, it took him three years and four months. Only eight months into his journey, Ed spent six months in Kazakhstan after he was almost hit by a car on icy roads. During his trip, he made an amazing vlog where he described the physical and mental challenges of riding a unicycle and told stories about his trip. He said he had pushed his unicycle 50 miles on foot on a desert road and had had a dangerous wild dog outside his tent in Australia. Maybe his next adventure will be on two wheels!

Geocaching - a different way to travel!

When Radu Clapa set off from Denmark on a 7,800 km bike tour, he was also going geocaching. Geocaching is an outdoor activity where people use an app and a GPS device to find boxes (called geocaches) in secret locations. He first got into geocaching in 2014 and he had always loved cycling, so he decided to connect both things and planned a tour across 16 European countries. He sold commemorative Geocoins for ten euros each and two companies helped to pay for his trip.

His journey was going as he had expected until his bike broke after 6,800 km. Luckily, he found a bike shop where a mechanic fixed the problem and gave him a place to sleep. He carried camping equipment on his bike, but he stayed with other geocachers on his journey whenever he could. He posted his fun experiences on Facebook® as he travelled, such as one night when he had to sleep at a bus stop! Five months later he completed his incredible tour.



Grammar in context 1

Past simple, past continuous and past perfect

1 ☆ Match the halves to make sentences.

- 1 Matt was riding his unicycle
- 2 Josefina missed her stop
- 3 Had he spoken to friends
- 4 While Tony was looking for the tickets,
- 5 When I heard the phone ring
- 6 The sun was shining yesterday
- 7 They caught a plane home
- 8 Had you planned for months

- a as soon as they heard the news.
- b I answered it.
- c before you went on the trip?
- d when he had an accident.
- e because she had fallen asleep on the train.
- f I was looking for our passports.
- g so I went skateboarding in the park.
- h before he went on the tour?

2 ☆☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 *Did you already learn/Had you already learnt* to ride a unicycle before you *left/were leaving* school?
- 2 The roads *were/had been* dangerous because it *had snowed/snowed* the night before.
- 3 She *never visited/had never visited* Australia before so she *was feeling/had felt* nervous.
- 4 They *stopped/were stopping* him from getting on the plane because he *had lost/lost* his boarding pass.
- 5 He *wasn't/hadn't been* tired because *he'd had/he was having* a good sleep the night before.
- 6 He *found/was finding* the geocache while he *climbed/was climbing* a tree.

3 ☆☆ Put the words in order to make sentences.

- 1 first / years / The / he / time / unicycling / he / old / 14 / tried / was / .
.....
- 2 on / hadn't / He / tour / a / he / the / ridden / before / unicycle / went / .
.....
- 3 book / I / train / for / While / waiting / the / I / read / my / was / .
.....
- 4 switched / the / When / they / on / heard / the / they / news / TV / .
.....
- 5 the / station / left / already / the / time / By / he / the / had / train / got / to / .
.....
- 6 sleeping / was / As / tent / dog / a / his / he / outside / dangerous / was / .
.....

4 ☆☆☆ Complete the sentences with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect form of the verbs given.

- 1 When he (begin) his journey, he (never be) outside Europe.
- 2 As she (get on) the train, she (see) her luggage on the platform.
- 3 While Ed (travel), he (post) videos on his vlog every day.
- 4 By the time they (land) in New York, they (watch) three films.
- 5 She (not have) a tent because she (lend) it to her best friend the week before.

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

5 Complete the article with the words in the box.

as • been • can • decided • filmed • for • had • has • have • in • is • was



Social media – Instagram® in particular – (a) an increasingly important role (b) influencing where we go on holiday and what we see and do when we travel. This is good news for the travel industry, for sure, but it creates overtourism around the world. After Justin Bieber (c) a music video in a canyon in Iceland, the location received twice (d) many visitors as usual, so Iceland's Environmental Agency (e) to close it for months. Daffodil Hill, in Volcano, California, is famous for its fields of yellow and white daffodils and it makes a great profile picture. The Ryan family, who own it, (f) shared their beautiful flowers with the public for free (g) over 80 years. However, in early July 2019, they (h) to close it, when one day thousands of visitors queued for hours to park their cars. The volume of visitors had (i) too high and they needed space to safely accommodate everyone. So, what is the solution? Many experts say the real problem (j) the geotag feature on Instagram, which shows the site of the photo on a map. When a particular photo goes viral, it (k) result in thousands of people showing up exactly where it (l) taken, all wanting a selfie with the same view. So, next time you go on a trip, geotag a place that needs visitors!

Developing vocabulary and listening

Phrasal verbs connected with travel

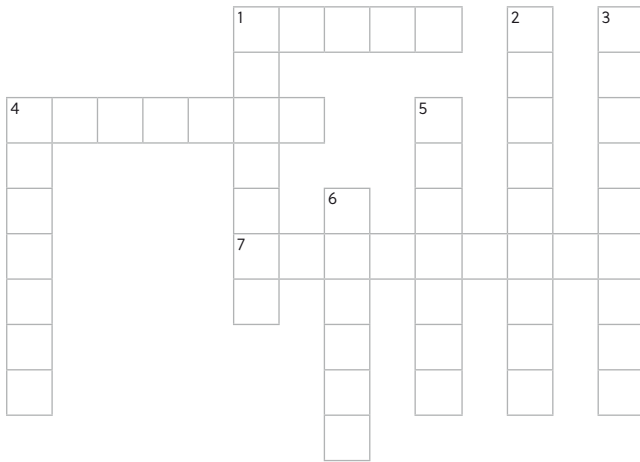
Great students' tip

Remembering phrasal verbs

Using phrasal verbs in informal texts and spoken language will make your English sound more natural and fluent. Learning them in topic groups (e.g. travel) can make them easier to remember.

1 ☆☆☆ Read the clues and complete the puzzle with the correct form of the phrasal verbs given.

break down • check in • get away • get back • get in • get into • get on • set off • take off



Across

- It was lucky the flight **arrived** on time because the weather suddenly got worse.
- We helped my elderly grandmother to **enter** the car.
- Sue **showed her ticket to an official** and went through departures without a delay.

Down

- She didn't know how she was going to **return** from New York.
- The train **stopped working** in the middle of the station and we were delayed for hours.
- Julie was **boarding** the train when she fell.
- We packed and drove to France to **go somewhere different** for the weekend.
- The passengers felt frightened as the plane **started to fly** in the storm.
- Greta Thunberg **started her voyage** from Plymouth on 14th August.

2 ☆☆☆ Listen to two people talking about their changing travel habits. Answer the questions.

- How did they travel in the past?

Speaker 1:

Speaker 2:

- How do they travel now?

Speaker 1:

Speaker 2:

3 ☆☆☆ Listen again and choose the correct answer.

- The woman ...
 - didn't use to worry about how planes affected the planet.
 - used to travel with her daughter.
 - travelled first-class on holiday.
- The woman decided to change because ...
 - low-cost flights are less expensive.
 - of the effect of travel on the environment.
 - her daughter got very angry.
- Low-cost airlines are better for the planet because ...
 - they fly direct.
 - more people travel on one plane.
 - they use less energy.
- According to the man, his holidays are ...
 - not very exciting, but they are eco-friendly.
 - now about enjoying the experience of travelling.
 - better since he started driving around Europe.
- He prefers ...
 - longer holidays in one place.
 - to get away as often as possible on weekend breaks.
 - to spend three weeks in different cities.
- The man ...
 - posts his travel photos on social media.
 - didn't feel relaxed after city breaks.
 - doesn't take as many photos as he used to.

Critical thinkers

4 Research eco-friendly types of transport online. Order these forms of transport from most to least eco-friendly.

- flights with stopovers on low-cost airlines
- car
- train, bus and coach
- walking and cycling
- direct flights on low-cost airlines

Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

5 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the box.

get across • get around • get around to • get down • get on with • get through to

- It's easy to London on the Tube.
- Use Tower Bridge to the river.
- They didn't visiting the National Gallery, but they saw everything else.
- I phoned the consulate, but I couldn't the right person.
- My sister's great fun – we really each other.
- The luggage rack was high and I couldn't my bags

used to / would

1 ☆ Look at these sentences and decide if we can use the past simple, *used to* or *would*. Choose the correct alternative(s). For two sentences, all three options are correct.

- When we were young, we would stay/used to stay/stayed at the same hotel every year.
- Karl would often cycle/often used to cycle/often cycled to school.
- Where would you live/did you use to live/did you live before you moved here?
- I would never like/never used to like/never liked taking the bus to school.
- Would you have/Did you use to have/Did you have curly hair when you were a child?
- There didn't use to be/weren't/wouldn't be so many cyclists in the park before.

be used to

2 ☆☆ Complete these sentences with *be used to* to say if things are familiar (✓) or not familiar (✗).

- I 'm not used to changing (change) trains so many times. ✗
- He travels a lot so he (have) delays and waiting around. ✓
- (you get up) at seven in the morning? It's not that bad! ✗
- She (go) to school by cable car. ✓
- She's been here for a year, but she still (live) in France. ✗
- They (book) flights so it doesn't take them long. ✓

3 ☆☆ Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- When we were younger, my brother and I used to getting on really well.
.....
- As a young child, I would live in many different countries.
.....
- Until the 1950s, people wouldn't own a car in America.
.....
- At the age of 16, he used to win a prize for his travel documentary.
.....
- I never would like having short hair when I was little.
.....
- Did you used to get on the bus at the stop outside school?
.....
- He's still getting used to edit his vlog on his new computer.
.....

4 ☆☆☆ Rewrite the sentences using the words given. Do not change the meaning.

- When Rachel was a teenager, she played a lot of sport. (used)
Rachel a lot of sport when she was a teenager.
- Ed spent hours riding a unicycle when he was a teenager. (would)
Ed riding a unicycle when he was a teenager
- At 12, he was really shy, but now he is outgoing. (didn't)
He as outgoing as he is now.
- He still feels strange going to work by motorbike. (used)
He still to work by motorbike.
- It's less common for people to write letters nowadays. (writing)
People letters nowadays.
- There wasn't a train station in my village before. (be)
There a train station in my village before.
- Flying is normal for her now. (used)
She now.

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

5 Complete the text. Write one word in each gap.

Family Education Travel More ▾ 🔍

Travel unplugged!

In a recent post on her travel blog, *Travelgal Nicole*, American Nicole LaBarge writes about travelling twenty years ago and compares it to today. Two decades ago, she (a) to plan her trips through a travel agent. She (b) use to do much research on where she (c) going and she (d) buy a guidebook, either. She (e) used to using the Internet back then. When she arrived at a new city she (f) immediately look for a post office to buy stamps for her postcards. When she arrived for the first time in Paris, she (g) planned anything in detail. Of course, she (h) heard of the Eiffel Tower, but she enjoyed getting lost in the city and discovering new places. She met many friends in hostels because people would hang out together and swap stories. She thinks travellers (i) too busy posting their travel experiences on their smartphones (j) talk to each other nowadays!




Developing speaking


Asking for information

1 ☆ You are going to listen to two dialogues about short trips on a ferry and a cable car. Which words do you expect to hear?

- student railcard single traffic lights
 take-off return fare
 travel agent check-in tickets

2 ☆☆  07 Listen to the two dialogues and complete the table.

	Traveller A: St Mawes Ferry	Traveller B: Durse Island cable car
Time of departure?	(1)	(8)
Single or return?	(2)	(9)
Length of journey?	(3)	(10)
Ticket price?	(4) £	(11) €
Method of payment?	(5)	(12)
Extra question?	(6) take their	(13) take a
Waiting area?	(7) Bay	(14)

3 ☆☆  07 Listen again and put the words in order to make sentences.


- like / for / I'd / tickets / St Mawes ferry / the / buy / to / .
.....
- journey / you / long / Could / how / tell / the / me / is / ?
.....
- you / the / Can / tell / how / are / me / much / tickets / ?
.....
- by / like / to / card / Would / you / pay / ?
.....
- of / train / the / you / tell / Could / the / next / time / me / ?
.....
- mind / again / Would / that / saying / you / ?
.....

4 ☆☆ Look at the following requests. Use the word given to make them more polite.

- I want a single ticket to Dundee. (like)
.....
- How much are the tickets? (could)
.....
- When does the train leave? (can)
.....
- Repeat that. (mind)
.....



Pronunciation

5 ☆☆☆  08 The words that carry the important meaning in a sentence are usually stressed. Which words are stressed in these questions? Listen and check.

- Could you write it down for me, please?
- Is it possible to pay by card?
- Could you print out the times for me?
- Can you tell me how much it costs?
- Which platform does it leave from, please?

6 ☆☆☆ You are in London and you want to go on a bus tour. You need to find out information from the ticket office. Prepare what you're going to ask using the prompts.

- sights / see on the Red Tour?
.....
- how often / buses / leave?
.....
- how much / tickets / cost?
.....
- listen / audio commentary?
.....
- what time / leave / Hyde Park Corner?
.....
- how many / stops / be?
.....
- what / be / final destination?
.....
- how long / tour / last?
.....

7 ☆☆☆ Practice asking the questions. If possible, record yourself.

Developing writing

A blog post

- ☆ Look at this description of a youth hostel. Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?
 - YHA New Forest is a three-star hotel. T / F
 - It's in the middle of Burley, a village in Hampshire. T / F
 - You can stay in a tent at the YHA New Forest. T / F
 - There are lots of outdoor activities to do in the New Forest. T / F

The New Forest

Great outdoor activities! Come and stay with us!

New Forest Youth Hostel (Hampshire, UK)

The YHA New Forest is just a short walk from the picturesque village of Burley in Hampshire. The hostel, which was completely redecorated in 2017, has 34 beds and also offers camping options. A wide range of family-friendly activities are available nearby, including walking, horse-riding and cycling.



- ☆ Read the blog post. How long did Martha stay at YHA New Forest?

Give your blog post an interesting title to catch the reader's eye.

Start by asking a question to get your readers' attention.

Use a variety of tenses when you write, such as the past perfect simple and past continuous, where appropriate.

Give details about why you enjoyed something and what you did.

Blog Latest posts More ▾

Martha's Blog Spot

Get away to the New Forest! Posted April 12

Do you want to get away and do something different one weekend? I spent the weekend cycling in the New Forest National Park with a friend. We took a train and hired mountain bikes at a bike shop at the station. It was such a fantastic experience!

The bike shop owner was so friendly and helpful! He gave us a map. We had booked a night in a dormitory room at the New Forest Youth Hostel, so we cycled there and left our luggage. It's such a wonderful place! It's in a beautiful location and it's not at all expensive. I do recommend staying there if you ever visit the New Forest!

I made such a great lunch in the hostel kitchen. I do prefer my own sandwiches! Then we set off on a 20-mile cycle route. While we were cycling, Lola had a problem with her wheel. Luckily the bike shop man had also given us some tools and we could fix it!

We cycled past so many amazing trees and such beautiful wild horses. What an incredible day! When we got back to the hostel, it was getting dark! Well, what do you think about my getaway weekend?

Comments:

It sounds like you had a great weekend 😊. I'm thinking about going myself this weekend.

Hal, 14, Brighton 🔍 0 ❤️ 2 🔄 3

I went cycling there once and it was brilliant!

Sue, 13, Bournemouth 🔍 0 ❤️ 7 🔄 8

Explain where you went and what you did.

Use a variety of adjectives.

Use *so*, *such* and emphatic *do* to give emphasis and make your writing more interesting.

Ask your readers to make a comment on what you have written.

- ☆☆ Read the blog post again and answer the questions.

- How did Martha and her friend get to the New Forest?
.....
- What did they hire?
.....
- What did they leave at the hostel?
.....
- What did Lola use to fix her bike?
.....
- What did they see in the New Forest?
.....
- Who is thinking about going to the New Forest?
.....

- ☆☆ Make these sentences more emphatic by using the word given.

- It was an amazing experience! (such)
.....
- The hostel was warm and comfortable. (so)
.....
- I loved my weekend away! (did)
.....
- The New Forest is a beautiful place. (such)
.....
- It was a great experience. (What)
.....
- She makes great sandwiches. (does)
.....

Task

Write a blog post about a weekend away. Give details of where you went and what you did. Use around 170 words.



Writing bank

Useful words and expressions to give emphasis

Here are some ways of giving emphasis to what we write, to make our writing more interesting.

- We can use *What + (adjective) + noun!*, e.g. *What a beautiful sound!*, *What a brilliant trip!*
- We can use *so + adjective* or *such + (adjective) + noun*, e.g. *It was such good fun!* *That was so exciting!*
- We can use *do* and *did* in affirmative sentences, e.g. *I really do want to go back to Aberafon one day!*

Prepare

5 Choose which two topics you wouldn't include in a blog post about a weekend away.

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| types of transport | <input type="checkbox"/> | biographical information | <input type="checkbox"/> | how to write a blog post | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| people you went with | <input type="checkbox"/> | places you visited | <input type="checkbox"/> | food | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| accommodation | <input type="checkbox"/> | weather | <input type="checkbox"/> | special moments | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| who you met | <input type="checkbox"/> | activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | a funny experience | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6 Use this paragraph plan to help you organise your blog post.

Title: Give the blog post a title.

Paragraph 1: Describe the place you went to and say how you got there.

Paragraph 2: Talk about where you stayed.

Paragraph 3: Describe the activities you did.

Explain something funny or unusual that happened during your weekend.

Paragraph 4: Describe a special moment. Explain your feelings about the weekend.

Ask your readers to make a comment on your weekend.

Write

7 Write your blog post. Use your notes, the paragraph plan, the writing model on the opposite page and the Writing bank to help you.

.....

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✓ Check

8 Read your blog post and complete the checklist.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 I gave my blog post a title. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 I used words and expressions to give emphasis. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I wrote in a friendly, informal style. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 I included relevant and interesting vocabulary. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I used a variety of past tenses. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 I used a range of adjectives to describe things. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Grammar

1 Choose the correct alternative.

- I listen/m listening to the news, but I can help you in five minutes.
- He hasn't succeeded yet, but he try/s trying.
- I usually drink/am drinking water, not orange juice.
- She wants to go running but it rains/s raining.
- We learn/re learning to play basketball at school. We started last week.
- The train always arrives/s arriving at 15 minutes past the hour.

2 Complete the dialogue with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs given.

Cecilia: Hi Jack. I'm going to get a sandwich at the café. **(a)** (you want) to come?

Jack: OK. I **(b)** (work) on my geography project, but I **(c)** (need) a break.

Cecilia: I **(d)** (know) how you feel!

Jack: How **(e)** (your project go)?

Cecilia: I haven't finished it yet, but I **(f)** (get) close. My problem is that I **(g)** (usually leave) homework to the last minute!

3 Use the prompts to write sentences in the present simple or the present continuous.

- Richard / usually / wear / black socks, not those bright orange ones.
.....
- Diana / never / be / late for school.
.....
- Anna / always / forget / her homework.
.....
- Paul / have / shower / right now. Can you call again later?
.....
- We / often / not go / to the cinema – only about once a month.
.....

4 Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect.

- That dog is looking at me. It won't stop!
.....
- In my opinion, she isn't looking like her dad.
.....
- This pizza is tasting absolutely delicious!
.....
- They're just coming out now. Here they are!
.....
- I'm not thinking that the gym should change its regulations. They are fine.
.....

Vocabulary

1 Complete the adjectives of personality and appearance with the correct vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 n...rv.....s | 6 ...pt...m...st...c |
| 2 m...d.....m - | 7 g...rg.....s |
| h.....ght | 8 s...ns...bl... |
| 3 ch.....rf...l | 9 l...k.....bl... |
| 4 f.....r | 10 ...ttr...ct...v... |
| 5 ...n...rg...t...c | |

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bright • elderly • glad • hard • impatient • outgoing

- They're so that you've come to visit.
- We didn't find the maths homework too
- He's so – he talks to everyone!
- She's a really girl. She always does well in exams.
- My grandpa is very now so we all look after him.
- Don't be so You just need to wait a minute!

3 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- Melissa's always leaving her bedroom in a mess. She's so u.....
- You can really count on her. She's incredibly r.....
- My father hasn't got much hair, but he's not completely b..... yet.
- Don't just think of yourself – that's so s.....!
- Harry thinks he's better than everyone else. He's very a.....
- My sister's really f..... – her stories always make us laugh.
- Have you noticed that b..... people are always telling other people what to do?
- He's not tall or short. He's m..... - h.....

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs given.

- The snow (fall) as they (get on) the coach.
- When we (arrive), a long queue of people (wait).
- While he (ride) his bike through China he (have) an accident.
- Somebody (take) her luggage when she (not look).
- The boy (try) to find a seat when he (notice) his friend.

2 Use the prompts to answer the questions in the past perfect.

- Why didn't you read the book? already / read it
Because I
- Why was your sister excited? never / fly / before
Because she
- Why did you buy a new mobile? old phone / stop working
Because my
- Why didn't he have any money? spend it / on his bike
Because he

3 Use the prompts to write sentences with *used to* or *would*. Use *would* if possible.

- When I worked in Bristol, I / always drive to work
.....
- Before she went to university, Harriet / hate flying
.....
- As a child, Jessica / not like camping
.....
- Gary / always wear school uniform / when he was young?
.....
- the twins / have long hair / when they were little?
.....

4 Choose the correct alternative.

- He wasn't used to getting/get up early after the summer holidays.
- She always seems/s always seeming happy and in a good mood.
- When I was young I used to live/would live in Glasgow.
- We stay/are staying at my aunt's at the moment, while builders decorate/are decorating our flat.
- I 'm thinking/think that Nina is really hard-working.
- It started/had started to rain while I cycled/was cycling to school.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

cancel • delay • fare • miss • single

- We didn't go because we couldn't afford the train
- If it's still foggy, the airline could the flight.
- The pilot apologised for the long
- Hurry up, Luke, or you'll the bus!
- If you're only going one way, buy a ticket.

2 Complete the types of accommodation with the correct vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 t...nt | 6 h...l...d...y |
| 2 b...d...nd | h...m... |
| br...kf...st | 7 h...st...l |
| 3 c...mp...s...t... | 8 m...t...l |
| 4 h...t...l | 9 h...l...d...y |
| 5 c...r...v...n | ...p...rtm...nt |
| | 10 h...m...st...y |

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

away • down • in • into • off

- Excuse me, what time does the next train get
- Why have they stopped? Has their car broken
- She always holds my hand as the plane takes
- My aunt hopes to get for a short holiday next week.
- Can you get the car and put your seatbelt on?

4 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- How long is the j..... from London to Leeds?
- Paco is so t..... He was chatting to me for 40 minutes yesterday!
- Karen occasionally helps an e..... neighbour with her shopping.
- The flight was cancelled, so all the l..... was taken off the plane.

