

# 4 Go trans-global

## Unit objectives

- Describe experiences in the past
- Talk about travelling
- Describe places

## Skills guides

- Reading guide:** Guessing words
- Writing guide:** Linkers of addition and contrast (1)

## Language contents

- Grammar:** Present perfect with *ever* and *never*, Present perfect with *just*, *yet* and *already*
- Vocabulary:** Geographical features, Things to see in a city or town
- Vocabulary guide:** Synonyms
- English in Use:** Talking about a trip

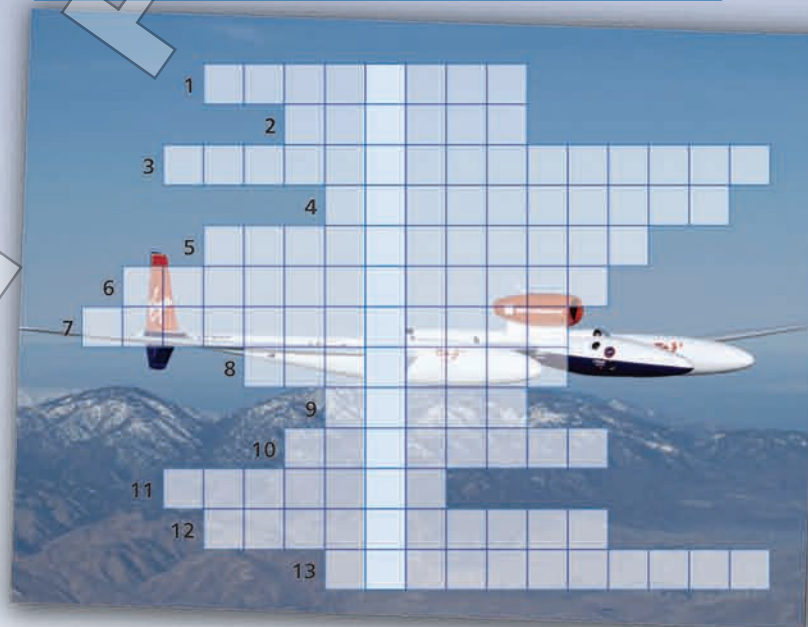
## Unit Race

- How quickly can you find the answers?
  - Which national flag is shown in the photo on page 59?
  - What page is the *Reading guide* on?
  - What information does it give in *Did you know ...?* on page 52?
  - What types of transport appear on page 50?

## Rack Your Brains!

- EXAM!** Complete the crossword with the words connected with different places in a city.

- It's a place where you buy medicines and cosmetics.
- You go there to watch the latest films.
- It's a big shop where you can buy different things: clothes, jewellery, bags, shoes, etc.
- You can buy CDs and music DVDs there.
- It's a big shop where you can buy many things at the same time, e.g. food, cosmetics etc.
- To go there, you need a special costume and a towel.



- It's a place where many young people meet and play bowling.
- It's a kind of restaurant where you don't have to wait for food for a long time.
- You go there in the evening and dance with your friends.
- It's a place where you buy books.
- You skate there.
- It's a place where people buy newspapers and magazines.
- People go there when they need to buy trousers, blouses, skirts, etc.

# Vocabulary

## Geographical features

3 **EXAM!** Match the photos with the words below.

island ocean lake river waterfall  
mountain range forest pole equator border



4 **1** **26** Listen, check and repeat.

5 **EXAM!** Complete the sentences with the words in 3.

- a Titicaca is the highest navigable \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
- b The Pacific \_\_\_\_\_ is bigger than the Atlantic Ocean.
- c Penguins live at the South \_\_\_\_\_.
- d The \_\_\_\_\_ between the USA and Canada is 8,891 km long.
- e The Andes form the longest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
- f The \_\_\_\_\_ is an imaginary line round the world, equidistant from the two poles.
- g Britain is an \_\_\_\_\_ because it is completely surrounded by water.
- h Robin Hood lived in a wood called Sherwood \_\_\_\_\_.
- i The Vistula is the \_\_\_\_\_ which passes through Cracow, Warsaw and Gdańsk.
- j The \_\_\_\_\_ at Niagara is on the border between Canada and the USA.

### Vocabulary guide

#### Synonyms

A synonym is a word with a similar meaning to another word in the same language. If you use synonyms, you don't have to repeat the same words all the time.

Can you match these words with their synonyms in 3?

- a frontier
- b sierra
- c isle
- d sea
- e wood

### Speaking

6 **EXAM!** Work in pairs. Imagine that you are in one of the places in 3. Tell your friend what you can see. Ask your friend to guess where you are.

*I can see a lot of water and a piece of land. The water is everywhere around the land.*



## Round the world adventurers

### Mike Golding

(GB, born 1960)

#### Why is he famous?

Because he's been a real sailing maniac all his life! He's sailed in the most important races: he's won the Transat and has had many successes in Velux Five Oceans and Atlantic Challenge. He's started his own business and he's written two books. Now he's become one of the most popular British sailors.

#### Has he ever had any dangerous moments?

Sure! He's entered one of the most dangerous races – sailing alone around the world in a non-stop race – Vendée Globe. In 2005 he finished it in 88 days 15 hours 15 minutes.

Do you know that more people have climbed Mt Everest than finished this race? There're sailors who **nearly** died during Vendée Globe! Why? Think about 90 days of hardwork at **rough** sea, all alone!

#### How does he relax?

Relax? When you love to win you can't relax! Mike has sailed in three editions of Vendée Globe and he hasn't won yet! But he doesn't give up – he wants to sail again and be the best!



### Ellen MacArthur

(GB, born 1976)

#### Why is she famous?

She's sailed round the world, alone, in just 71 days 14 hours 18 minutes.

That's faster than anybody else, man or woman. Apart from that, she's won lots of other important races, **solo** and with other people. She's also written books about her adventures.

#### Has she ever had any dangerous moments?

The most dangerous moments during the round the world trip were when she had to climb the **mast**, to repair it. The mast was 30 metres high. When there was no wind and a calm sea she could climb the mast in five minutes. But when the winds were strong and the seas were **rough** it could take one and a half hours! And the movement of the mast was so violent that her legs were red when she came down. Ouch!

#### How does she relax?

She goes sailing!

## Reading

1 **EXAM!** 1 27 Read the texts. Who has done the things below – Mike, Ellen, both or neither of them?

- a start a business
- b sail round the world
- c climb Mt Everest
- d have problems at sea
- e write a book
- f win a race

### Reading guide

#### Guessing words

When there is a word you don't know in a text, use these things to help you:

- a the words before and after the new word
- b the situation
- c any information you know about the topic of the text
- d any words that are similar to the new word in your own language

2 Look at the words in blue in the text. Answer the questions using the Reading guide to help you.

- a What does *nearly* mean?
- b Has *rough* got a positive or negative meaning?
- c What does *solo* mean?
- d Look at the photo of Ellen on her boat. Can you see the *mast*?

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- a Who sailed round the world faster – Mike or Ellen?
- b Who sailed in a team?
- c Why was it dangerous for Ellen to climb the mast sometimes?
- d Why is sailing around the world so dangerous?
- e Why does Mike want to enter Vendée Globe again?

• Did you know that the first person to sail round the world was Ferdinand Magellan in the 16th century? It took him 3 years!

## Grammar

### Present perfect

#### Present perfect

##### Affirmative

- a He's **travelled** in a plane at more than 1,000 kph.  
b They've **sailed** round the world.

##### Negative

- c He **hasn't written** a book.  
d They **haven't made** a film.

##### Questions

- e What **have** you **done**?  
f **Has** she **written** a book?

##### Short answers

- g Yes, she **has**./No, she **hasn't**.

#### 4 Look at the grammar box and choose the correct alternatives.

- a We use the present perfect to describe *past/future* experiences.  
b With the present perfect we *use/don't use* specific time references (yesterday, two days ago, in 2002, etc.).  
c We make the present perfect with *have/has* and the *past simple/past participle* of the main verb.

See

Language Guide, pages 56–57

Grammar Summary, pages 136–137

### Pronunciation

#### Contractions with have and has

##### a 1 28 Listen to the sentences.

- 1 John's travelled to Portugal.  
2 She's written a poem.  
3 They've seen the pyramids.  
4 You've done a lot of things.

##### b 1 28 Listen again and repeat.

#### 5 **EXAM!** Complete the text with the correct form of the present perfect.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) any adventures?  
One of my friends (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) in a helicopter.  
I (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (not fly) in a helicopter, but  
I (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in a normal plane. Now that  
I think about it, I (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) anything  
adventurous. But I (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a lot of  
books about adventures. (g) \_\_\_\_\_ you  
\_\_\_\_\_ (see) any films with the actor called  
Michael Palin? He's an actor and he (h) \_\_\_\_\_  
(write) a lot of books about his adventures and  
travels. He (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) camels! My life must  
be boring because the only thing I ride is my bike!

## Grammar

### Present perfect with ever and never

#### Present perfect with ever and never

- a **Has** she **ever had** any dangerous moments?  
b He's **never had** a moment of relaxation.

#### 6 Look at the grammar box and answer these questions.

- a Do we use *ever* in questions or negative sentences? What about *never*?  
b Do *ever* and *never* come before or after the past participle?

See

Language Guide, pages 56–57

Grammar Summary, page 137

#### 7 Write questions with these words and *ever*.

- a cross a border  
*Have you ever crossed a border?*  
b see a waterfall  
c be on an island  
d cross a river  
e be in a boat on a lake  
f visit a mountain range  
g walk in a forest  
h cross the equator  
i fly in a hot-air balloon

## Speaking

#### 8 **EXAM!** Ask and answer the questions in 7.



# Vocabulary

## Things to see in a city or town

1 **EXAM!** Match the photos with the words below.

- museum art gallery palace cathedral fountain square tower statue avenue church bridge



2 **1** 29 Listen, check and repeat.  
 3 Think of a famous example, national or international, for each of the places in 1.

art gallery – National Gallery in London

# Listening

4 **EXAM!** **1** 30 Mike is on an end-of-year school trip to Italy. Look at the map of his route. Listen to him talking to his mother on the phone and answer the questions.

- a Where is he at the moment?
- b Which of the things from the Vocabulary section do they mention?



5 **EXAM!** **1** 30 Listen again. Are these sentences True or False?

- a Mike has just arrived in Florence. *True/False*
- b Mike has already visited the Trevi Fountain in Rome. *True/False*
- c Mike hasn't seen the statue of David yet. *True/False*
- d Mike is enjoying Italian food. *True/False*
- e Mike's just eaten a pizza. *True/False*
- f Mike hasn't spent all of his money yet. *True/False*

Did you know that the statue of David was by Michelangelo? It took him three years to complete and it's 4.34 metres high.

## Grammar

### Present perfect with already and yet

#### Present perfect with already and yet

- a We've **already** visited Florence and Rome.
- b I've **already** spent about half of my money.
- c I **haven't** spent all of my money **yet**.
- d We **haven't** seen any palaces **yet**.
- e **Have you** seen Florence **yet**?

#### 6 Look at the grammar box and choose the correct alternatives.

- a We use *already/yet* to say that something has not happened, but we think it is going to happen soon.
- b We use *already/yet* to say that something has happened, possibly earlier than we thought.
- c We use *yet* in *affirmative sentences/negative sentences* and questions.
- d *Yet* usually goes at the end of the sentence, but *already* goes *after/before* the past participle.

See

Language Guide, pages 56–57

Grammar Summary, page 137

#### 7 **EXAM!** Look at the pictures and write seven sentences about what Mike has already done, or what he hasn't done yet.



#### 8 **EXAM!** Look at these activities and write sentences that are true for you. Use *already* and *yet*.

- a finish English class  
*I haven't finished my English class yet.*
- b have lunch
- c have breakfast
- d watch TV
- e say hello to my best friend
- f smile

## Grammar

### Present perfect with just

#### Present perfect with just

- a We've **just** arrived in Venice. We arrived about ten minutes ago.
- b I've **just** had another delicious ice cream.

#### 9 Look at the grammar box and choose the correct alternatives.

- a We use the present perfect with *just* to talk about things that happened *a long time ago/very recently*.
- b *Just* comes *after/before* the past participle.

See

Language Guide, pages 56–57

Grammar Summary, page 138

#### 10 **EXAM!** Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the present perfect and *just*.

leave	eat	visit	find	see
-------	-----	-------	------	-----

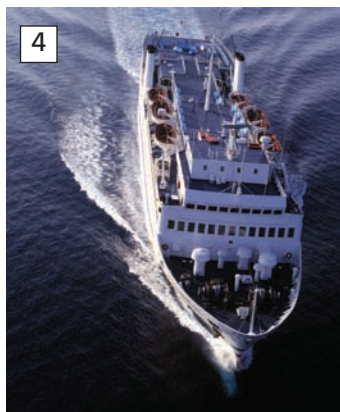
- a She's very tired because she \_\_\_\_\_ all the monuments in the city.
- b He's very sad because his girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- c They can't sleep because they \_\_\_\_\_ a horror film.
- d Sarah is happy because she \_\_\_\_\_ some money in the street.
- e My parents want a siesta because they \_\_\_\_\_ a big lunch.



## Talking about a trip

- 1 **EXAM!** Match the photos with the words below.

high-speed train motorbike boat  
plane camel double-decker bus



- 2 **EXAM!** 1 **31** Alison and Philip are talking about going on trips. Which type of transport in 1 do they talk about? Did Pablo like travelling by this type of transport?



- 3a **EXAM!** Look at Alison and Philip's dialogue. Can you remember the words to complete the dialogue?

### Dialogue builder

- Alison Have you ever been on a (a) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Philip Yes, I have.
- Alison When did you go on it?
- Philip I think it was (b) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Alison What was it like?
- Philip It was (c) \_\_\_\_\_. It was really fast and (d) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Alison Where did you go?
- Philip I went from (e) \_\_\_\_\_ to (f) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Alison Who did you go with?
- Philip I went with (g) \_\_\_\_\_. We went to visit (h) \_\_\_\_\_. We saw (i) \_\_\_\_\_.

- b 1 **31** Listen again and check your answers.

- 4 Practise the dialogue.

- 5 **EXAM!** Ask and answer questions about the different types of transport in 1. Use the dialogue as a model. Give lots of information about your trips.

### Useful language

- Use the present perfect for the first question (past experiences). Then use the past simple (details of a specific, completed experience in the past).
- Use *What was it like?* to ask for a description.
- Use the types of transport from 1: *motorbike, camel, boat, etc.*
- Use adjectives, for example, *fantastic, boring, comfortable, uncomfortable, funny, fast, slow, frightening, etc.*

### Extra Activity

See page 131

**A description of a place**

**1** **EXAM!** A teenager has written a description of his town for a website. Read the description and answer the questions.

- a Is the place in the description similar to where you live?
- b In general, does the writer like the place or not?

*Przemyśl is not a big town. It's got two parts: an old one and a more modern one. All tourists say old Przemyśl is beautiful. There is a square with old houses around it. There are also many churches. It's a town of many cultures.*

*In my opinion the best thing about living here is that Przemyśl is a very friendly place to live because it is quite small. It doesn't take very long to go from one place to another. People like sitting near the fountain with the bears – the symbol of the town. In summer they usually go to the old square to have delicious ice cream. At weekends some people go to Lviv in Ukraine. It's only 60 kilometres away from Przemyśl.*

*However, there are some things about Przemyśl that I don't like. It's a friendly place but sometimes it's too quiet. It's an old town and there are many sights to see but there aren't many restaurants or discos in the centre.*

*Przemyśl is my town and in general I like living here. It's a good place to be with your friends and eat the best strawberry ice cream in the world!*

**2** **EXAM!** Read the text again and put the plan for the description in the correct order.

- a good things about where I live
- b conclusion
- c basic description of the town where I live
- d bad things about where I live

**3a** Look at the words in blue in the description and read the *Writing guide*.

**b** **EXAM!** Complete the sentences with *also, too, however, but*.

- a I like my town \_\_\_\_\_ it isn't a very beautiful town.
- b The city where I live has got lots of statues and squares and it \_\_\_\_\_ has a famous museum.
- c My town has got a lot of factories \_\_\_\_\_ it does have some big parks.
- d There's a supermarket and a shopping centre \_\_\_\_\_.

**4a** Use the correct order of the plan in 2 to make notes about your town or city.

*Basic description* **Wrocław. Old and historic. Lots of famous sights to see – museums, squares ...**

**b** **EXAM!** Now write a complete description using your notes and the model in 1.

**Useful language**

- Use *In my opinion, I think that ...*
- Use the things to see in a city or town on page 52: *fountain, square, avenue, statue, etc.*
- Use other places, for example, *bar, flats, offices.*

**Writing guide** *Linkers of addition and contrast (1)*

- We use *also* and *too* to add new ideas and information. *Also* usually goes before the main verb or after the verb *to be*:  
*It is also a very important city for business.*
- *Too* usually goes at the end of the sentence:  
*It is a very important centre for business too.*
- We use *however* and *but* to introduce contrasts. *However* usually introduces new sentences:  
*There are a lot of shops. However, there aren't many cinemas.*
- *But* usually connects two halves of a sentence:  
*There are a lot of shops but there aren't many cinemas.*



# Unit 4

# Language

## Grammar

### Present perfect

#### Affirmative (+)

I've (have)

You've (have)

He/She/It's (has) had a holiday.

We've (have) visited Brazil.

You've (have)

They've (have)

#### Questions (?)

Have I

Have you

Has he/she/it had a holiday?

Have we visited Brazil?

Have you

Have they

#### Negative (-)

I haven't (have)

You haven't (have not) had a holiday.

He/She/It hasn't (has not) visited Brazil.

We haven't (have)

You haven't (have not)

They haven't (have not)

#### Short answers

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.

Yes, he/she/it has. / No, he/she/it hasn't.

Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.

Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.

Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

- We use the present perfect to talk about experiences in the past, when we are not interested or don't know the specific point in the past.  
*I've visited Brazil.*

- When we talk about a specific point in the past we use the past simple.

*I went to Japan in 2003.*

See

Grammar Summary, pages 136–137

### Present perfect with ever and never

- We use **ever** in questions with the present perfect. *Ever* = at any time in your life  
*Have you ever met a famous person?*
- We use **never** to make negative sentences in the present perfect. *Never* = at no time in your life  
*I've never met a famous person.*
- The position of **ever** and **never** is just before the past participle.

See

Grammar Summary, page 137

### Present perfect with yet and already

- We use **yet** to say that something has not happened but we think it is going to happen soon. We use **yet** in negative sentences and questions. **Yet** usually goes at the end of the sentence.  
*We haven't finished the book yet.*
- We use **already** to say that something has happened, possibly earlier than we thought. **Already** goes before the past participle.  
*I've already done this exercise.*

See

Grammar Summary, pages 137–138



# Guide

## Vocabulary

### Geographical features



border



equator



forest



island



lake



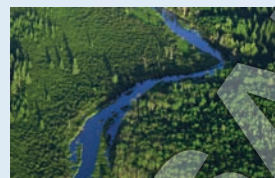
mountain range



ocean



pole



river



waterfall

See **Workbook, page 91**

## Things to see in a city or town



art gallery



avenue



bridge



cathedral



church



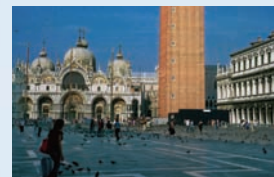
fountain



museum



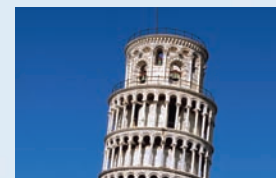
palace



square



statue



tower

See **Workbook, page 91**





# Unit 4 Progress Check

Do the exercises and assess how much you have learnt. Circle 1 (I need more practice), 2 (I know quite a lot) or 3 (I'm very good).

**EXAM!**

## Geographical features

1 2 3

1 Put the letters in order to make the names of geographical features.

- |   |         |   |                |
|---|---------|---|----------------|
| a | vierr   | f | caneo          |
| b | keal    | g | redrob         |
| c | quartoe | h | raftewall      |
| d | festor  | i | nunotami grean |
| e | dalsin  |   |                |

## Things to see in a city or town

1 2 3

2 Match the definitions with the words in the box.

museum art gallery palace cathedral fountain square tower statue avenue church bridge

- You can see lots of the paintings and sculptures there.
- A place where you can see objects from the past.
- A big, important road, often with trees and shops.
- A place where people go to attend religious services.
- A big, beautiful house where important people lived, or live.
- It usually allows people to go over a river or a road.
- A physical representation of someone or something, often made of bronze or stone.
- Similar to a church, but bigger and more important.
- A decorative feature which uses water.
- A very tall building.
- An open area in a town or city, where people can meet and sit down.

## Present perfect

1 2 3

3 Choose the correct alternatives.

- I *has/have* visited a lot of different cities.
- We've *swam/swum* in the Mediterranean.
- Has he/He has* eaten snails?
- My friend has *gone/went* to China.
- Pete and James *have not/not have* seen the film.
- Have you *had/have* an accident?

## Present perfect with ever and never

1 2 3

4 Complete the text with the words in the box.

never 've haven't Have ever visited never

- Anne:** Have you (a) \_\_\_\_\_ been to the USA?  
**Mark:** No, I (b) \_\_\_\_\_. I've (c) \_\_\_\_\_ travelled abroad. What about you?  
 (d) \_\_\_\_\_ you ever visited the USA?  
**Anne:** I (e) \_\_\_\_\_ never visited the USA but I've (f) \_\_\_\_\_ Canada. I've (g) \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to go to the USA. That's why I haven't travelled there.

## Present perfect with already, yet and just

1 2 3

5 Put the words in the correct order and then write the sentences in your language.

- already they lunch have had
- rain has it started just to
- my hasn't friend arrived at yet school
- read we already have book this
- you yet haven't this finished exercise
- finished I my have homework just

If you have circled 1 or 2 in any of the exercises, you need to revise this material.

See

Language Guide, pages 56–57  
Workbook, Revision, page 39




# English in the World

## Reading

1 **EXAM!** How much do you know about Canada? Do the quiz below.

- Who were the first Europeans to live in Canada?
  - The British
  - The French
- What is the capital of Canada?
  - Toronto
  - Ottawa
- Which of these ice hockey players played for Canada?
  - Marcin Jaros
  - Mariusz Czerkawski
- Which of these three actors is not Canadian?
  - Jim Carrey
  - Mike Myers
  - Harrison Ford
- What is the official sport in Canada in the summer?
  - Football
  - Lacrosse

2 **EXAM!** 1  32 Read the fact file and find out the correct answers to the questions in 1.



### Canada Fact File

The name Canada comes from an Indian word. It means 'big village'.

The French were the first Europeans to live in Canada. At one time Canada was called New France. The British arrived in 1610 and there was constant conflict between the British and the French. Finally the British beat the French and took control of the country, leaving the French with certain powers in Quebec.

The official languages of Canada are English and French, except in Quebec where French is the only official language.

The capital of Canada is Ottawa, but the most important city for finance and business is Toronto. It's the fourth most important business centre in North America. Only New York, Chicago and Los Angeles are bigger.

The CN Tower in Toronto is one of the world's highest constructions. It's 554 metres high.

Many US TV series and films are made in Canada because it's cheaper to film in Canada than in the USA. The *X-Men* films and the *Smallville* and *The X-Files* series were all made in Canada.

Mariusz Czerkawski, the famous Polish ice hockey player, played for Canada. His team was one of the best in the world and a member of the NHL – the National Hockey League.

There are many famous Canadian actors and singers. Keanu Reeves, Jim Carrey, Mike Myers, Avril Lavigne, Alanis Morissette and Bryan Adams are all Canadian.

The official national sports of Canada are ice hockey in the winter and lacrosse in the summer.

3 **EXAM!** Are the sentences True or False?

- The name Canada comes from an English word which means 'big village'. *True/False*
- Canada, including Quebec, is officially bilingual. *True/False*
- Toronto is a bigger centre for business than Boston, Detroit or San Francisco. *True/False*
- X-Men* was an American film but they filmed it in Canada. *True/False*
- Ice hockey is the official sport of Canada in the winter. *True/False*

### Extra Activity

See page 131