

# 2 Epic journeys

**Grammar** ▶ Past simple, past continuous and past perfect ▶ Used to

**Vocabulary** ▶ Transport and travel ▶ Accommodation  
▶ Phrasal verbs connected with travel

**Speaking** ▶ At a train station

**Writing** ▶ A postcard

## ▶ Vocabulary

### Transport and travel

1 Complete the words and match them with the pictures.

1 f \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ y

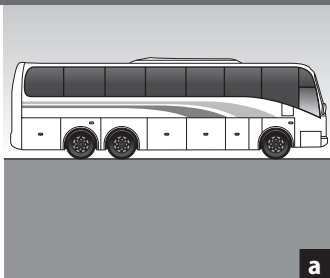
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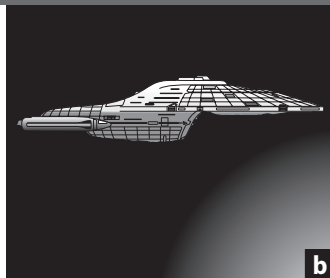
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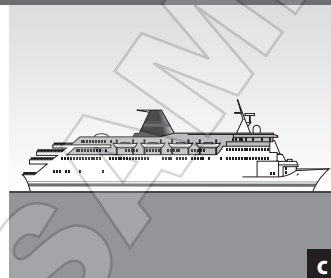
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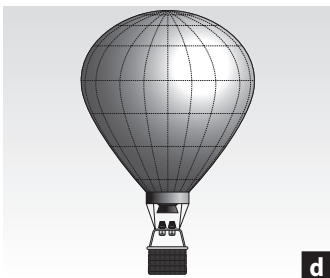
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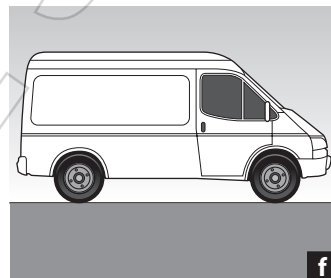
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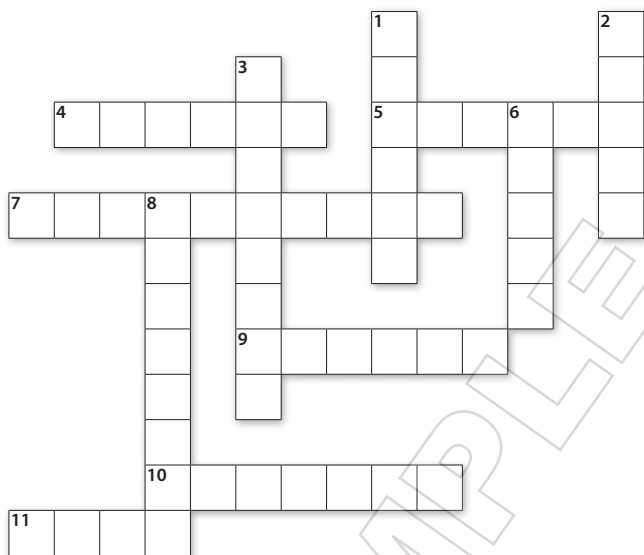


e



f

2 Read the clues and complete the crossword puzzle.



### Across

- 4 You buy this ticket to travel one way.
- 5 When they do this to a train, it does not go at all.
- 7 You look at these screens to see when a train is leaving.
- 9 You buy this to travel somewhere and back again.
- 10 You can carry your things in this.
- 11 You \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ a train when you arrive at the station after it leaves.

### Down

- 1 You need this to travel. You can buy it online or at the station.
- 2 A train is late if there is one of these.
- 3 You step off the train onto this.
- 6 The action of using a train or bus.
- 8 You look at these screens to see when a train is coming in.

### Accommodation

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

bed and breakfast caravan hotel motel tent youth hostel

- 1 My parents stayed in a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , but they're not exactly young any more!
- 2 A \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ is a type of \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ which is next to a big road or motorway.
- 3 We prefer a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ so that we can go somewhere different for lunch and dinner.
- 4 Our new \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ is huge, but now we need a new car to pull it!
- 5 After our \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ collapsed, I said I'd never go camping again.

4 Match the questions 1–5 with the answers a–e.

- 1 Do you want a single or a return? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
  - 2 What time do you serve breakfast? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
  - 3 Would you like a single or a double, sir? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
  - 4 When does the first train leave? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
  - 5 Can we put our tent up here? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- a A single please, I'm on my own.
  - b Between 7.30 and 9.00, later on Sundays.
  - c Sure, just don't light a fire.
  - d Oh, just a single, please. I'm not coming back.
  - e At 6.30 am from here.

- 1 Look at the photo of Dervla Murphy. Which description do you think fits her best?
  - a She is a cyclist.
  - b She is a travel writer.
  - c She is a grandmother.
  - d She is all three of the above.
- 2 Read the text and check your answer to 1.

## An Irish traveller

In 2002, a famous travel writer called Dervla Murphy boarded a train from Moscow to the far east of Russia. She was 70 years old at the time. Her plan was to combine the 2,300-mile railway journey with a 1,300-mile trip up the Lena river. She also planned to do a lot of cycling around Siberia.



Unfortunately, while the train was still travelling through the Urals, she fell and damaged her knee, so cycling was no longer possible. She did not return home, however, but stayed to explore this mysterious country.

Dervla Murphy's account of this journey, *Through Siberia by Accident* (2006), was the twentieth travel book she had written since going to India in 1963.

Her first book, *Full Tilt*, established her as a travel writer. She wrote it in 1965 after a six-month journey through Europe, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and over the Himalayas. She had wanted to do this kind of trip since her tenth birthday, when her family gave her a bicycle and an atlas. She loved the idea that there was only the Channel and the Bosphorus between her and India.

Before she had a daughter of her own, Dervla Murphy also visited and wrote about Tibet, Ethiopia and many European countries. She stopped travelling while her daughter Rachel was very small and wrote book reviews to earn money. When Rachel was five, Dervla decided that she was old enough to accompany her to a mountainous area of southern India. This was the first of many trips together.

Today, as a mother and now a grandmother, Dervla Murphy dislikes the modern way of protecting children too much. Dervla once left Rachel alone in a hotel in Moscow after Dervla had become ill from eating something bad. She admits that she was worried her daughter might be frightened, but when she returned to the hotel, Rachel was laughing with the staff. This taught her that the Russians really love children as they were taking care of her perfectly. Dervla's opinion is that travelling with a little girl actually made things easier because people were always helping her. However, it was not so easy on the last trip Dervla and Rachel took together. Rachel had reached the age of 18 by this time. Dervla feels that two women travelling together don't have the same relationship with people as one woman travelling alone.

- 3 Find words in the text which mean:

- 1 got on a ship, plane, train or bus (paragraph 1) .....
- 2 travel and learn about a new place (paragraph 1) .....
- 3 report about something that happened (paragraph 2) .....
- 4 achieved success and / or fame (paragraph 3) .....
- 5 go with someone (paragraph 4) .....

- 4 Choose A, B or C.

- 1 Dervla hurt her knee
  - A when she was cycling in Siberia.
  - B on the river Lena.
  - C while she was travelling on a train.
- 2 She wrote *Through Siberia by Accident*
  - A before any of her other books.
  - B four years after her trip to Siberia.
  - C in 1963 after her trip to India.
- 3 She wrote her first book
  - A when she was only ten.
  - B after a six-month trip.
  - C while she was living in France.
- 4 Dervla stopped travelling
  - A after her trip to southern India.
  - B while her daughter was very young.
  - C to write her first book.
- 5 Rachel was left alone in a hotel because
  - A her mother was sick.
  - B the locals were happy to take care of her.
  - C Dervla didn't protect her.

- 5 Answer these questions in your own words.

- 1 What forms of transport did Dervla plan to use while she was travelling in 2002?  
.....
- 2 What first made Dervla want to travel?  
.....
- 3 Why did she say that travelling with small children was easy?  
.....
- 4 Why did she think that travelling with another adult woman was more difficult?  
.....

### \*6 What about you?

- 1 Where would you like to travel to, and how?  
.....
- 2 Would you enjoy travelling with a parent or a grandparent? Why / Why not?  
.....

## Past simple, past continuous and past perfect

### 1 Complete the grammar rules with these words.

completed      in progress      before

- We use the past simple for (a) ..... actions in the past.
- We use the past continuous for actions (b) ..... at a time in the past.
- We use the past perfect for actions completed (c) ..... another time or action in the past.

### 2 Now look at these sentences. Match the verbs in bold to the rules a, b or c in 1.

While the train (1) **was still travelling** through the Urals, she (2) **fell and damaged** her knee.

She (3) **wrote** her first book in 1965.

By the year 2006 she (4) **had written** 20 travel books.

... but when she (5) **returned** the little girl (6) **was laughing**.

### 3 Write sentences so there is one in the question form, one in the affirmative form and one in the negative form for each number.

- ? Were the crew waiting for the last passengers?  
+ *The crew were waiting for the last passengers.*  
- *The crew weren't waiting for the last passengers.*
- ? Did the bus leave while I was talking to a friend?  
+ .....  
- .....
- You weren't sitting in the departure lounge when your plane departed.  
+ .....  
? .....
- ? Was he being silly when he fell and hurt his foot?  
+ .....  
- .....
- + The cat was hiding in her luggage when she found it.  
? .....  
- .....

### 4 Read these sentences and choose the correct alternative.

- They spent/had spent hours in the car by the time they arrived/had arrived at their destination.
- Something had happened/has happened to the pilot before the plane has taken/took off.
- Did you already learn/Had you already learned how to ride a bike when you started/had started school?
- They stopped/had stopped him from boarding the train because he has lost/had lost his ticket.
- I didn't want/hadn't wanted my grandmother to drive because she forgot/had forgotten her glasses.
- She never travelled/had never travelled by plane before so she felt/had felt a little nervous.
- The roads were/had been dangerous because it rained/had rained the night before.

### 5 Complete the sentences by matching 1–6 with a–f.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I was listening to a new CD        | a because she had fallen asleep on the train. |
| 2 She missed her station             | b when my friend called.                      |
| 3 The boys cycled home               | c that you'd lost your driving licence?       |
| 4 While Sonia was making sandwiches, | d as soon as they heard the news.             |
| 5 She was talking to a neighbour     | e when I arrived at her house.                |
| 6 How did you find out               | f I was packing the rucksack.                 |

### Grammar extension

#### \*6 Finish these sentences. Write something true about yourself.

- When I was born, my parents were living ...  
.....
- By the time I was nine, I had already ...  
.....
- While I was learning to read, I sometimes ...  
.....
- By the time I was 12, I was already ...  
.....
- The first time I used a computer was when ...  
.....

## Phrasal verbs connected with travel

1 Match the phrasal verbs a–h with their meanings 1–8.

- |                                       |                      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 start a journey                     | a break down         |
| 2 stop                                | b get on / off       |
| 3 arrive                              | c take off           |
| 4 show your ticket at an airport      | d set off            |
| 5 enter / leave a train, bus or plane | e get in to / out of |
| 6 start flying                        | f check in           |
| 7 enter / leave a car                 | g get away           |
| 8 go somewhere for a rest             | h get in             |

2 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

back down in off on out of

- We'll be on the platform when her train gets ..... at five past ten.
- The police asked the man to get ..... the car.
- If you get ..... the bus first, you can save me a seat.
- I really hope the car doesn't break ..... again while I'm driving.
- Please make sure you have all your luggage before you get ..... the train.
- Have a great holiday. I'll see you when you get .....

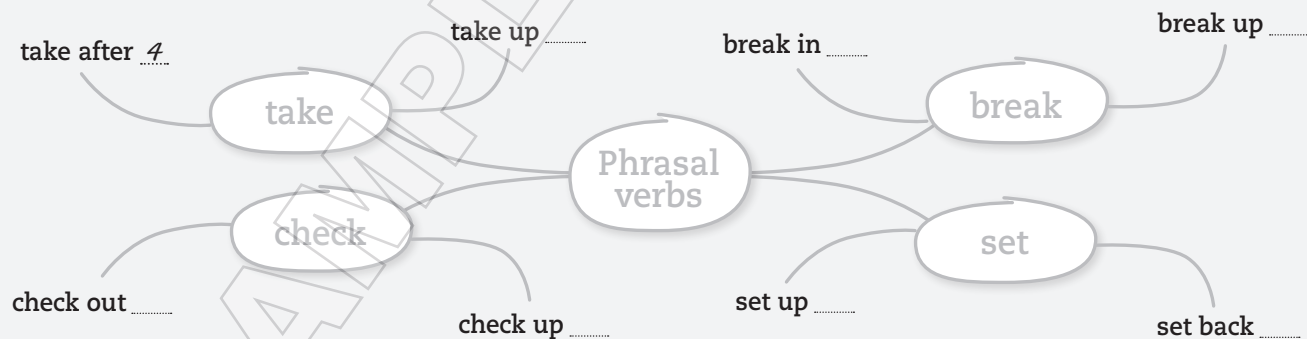
\*3 The verb *get* can have many different meanings. Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verb using *get*. Use the dictionary to help you.

get along with    get around    get around to    get down  
get through to    get across

- She was shocked to find out that the only way to ..... the river was to swim.
- You can easily ..... London on the Underground if you use the map.
- My bags were high up on the luggage rack so I couldn't ..... them .....
- Phone the consulate, if you ..... the right person, you'll get your visa in no time.
- You really have to ..... somebody if you're sharing a tent for a month.
- They didn't ..... visiting the Louvre, but they saw almost everything else in Paris.

## Vocabulary extension: More phrasal verbs with *take*, *check*, *break* and *set*

\*4 Look at the mind map. Match these new phrasal verbs with their definitions. Use a dictionary to check your answers.



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 delay the progress or start of something | 5 enter a place to steal                           |
| 2 when a relationship ends                 | 6 leave a hotel                                    |
| 3 start doing something new as a hobby     | 7 start a business                                 |
| 4 look or behave like an older relative    | 8 examine someone to find out if anything is wrong |

\*5 Now use a dictionary to complete these four phrasal verbs.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 begin to do something that someone else was doing<br><b>take</b> .....          | 3 something bad like a war starts<br><b>break</b> .....                     |
| 2 make certain of something by looking at it very carefully<br><b>check</b> ..... | 4 something like bad weather begins and looks permanent<br><b>set</b> ..... |



## Used to

### 1 Make sentences with *used to* and the prompts.

- 1 we / cycle to school / go by train  
*We used to cycle to school but now we go by train.*
- 2 I / eat a lot of sweets / prefer fruit  
.....
- 3 my dad / have a motorbike / drive a car  
.....
- 4 grandpa / buy bus tickets / have a bus pass  
.....
- 5 flights / be very expensive / cost a lot less  
.....

### 2 Look at the pictures and make questions.



- 1 he / ride a tricycle?  
*Did he use to ride a tricycle?*



- 2 they / play in the park?  
.....



- 3 the river / freeze over?  
.....



- 4 he / speak Spanish?  
.....

### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*.

- 1 Our parents *didn't use to* have mobile phones when they were at school.
- 2 Before MP3 players, people ..... listen to music on CD.
- 3 The first cars ..... be one colour – black.
- 4 Televisions ..... be colour in the 1950s, only black and white.
- 5 Farmers ..... use horses before tractors were invented.

### \* 4 What about you?

Write true sentences about yourself and your family.

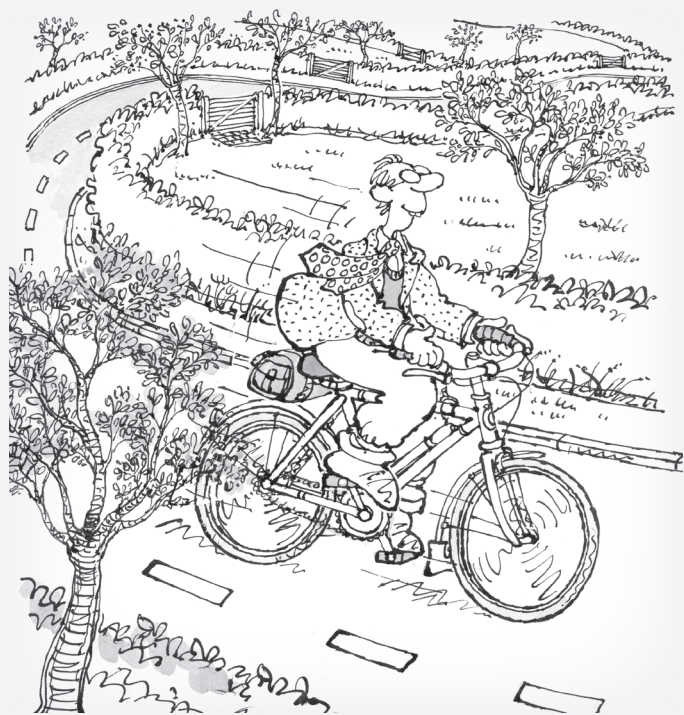
When I was a little baby, I used to ... ..

When I was a toddler, my mother used to ... ..

When I first started school, my friends used to ... ..

## Grammar extension

### \* 5 Read the text below. Find and correct five mistakes.



### Times have changed

I used to cycle to my grandparents' house the other day, and we were talking about how things used to be when they were young. Grandpa used to have a bike when he used to be my age. He said the traffic didn't used to be so bad, so cycling was safer. My grandmother was preferring the bus but she didn't use to like going upstairs though, because the smokers went up there. People used smoke in cinemas too, so the air was blue with cigarette smoke – yuk! I think lots of things are better now than they used to be.

## At a train station

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 Dundee please go to to like I'd

.....

2 it a train direct is ?

.....

3 early in the possible morning if

.....

4 Saturday travelling I'm next

.....

5 please I'd a return like

.....

2 Now read this dialogue. Put sentences 1–5 from 1 in the correct gaps a–e.

**WOMAN:** Hello, can I help you?

**BOY:** (a) .....

**WOMAN:** OK. Where are you travelling from?

**BOY:** From a little village outside Sheffield, called Bamford.

**WOMAN:** Bamford, right let me have a look ... yes, the train from Manchester to Sheffield stops at Bamford. When are you travelling?

**BOY:** (b) .....

**WOMAN:** And what time would you like to depart?

**BOY:** (c) .....

**WOMAN:** Would you like a single or return ticket?

**BOY:** (d) .....

**WOMAN:** And when are you coming back?

**BOY:** Two weeks later.

**WOMAN:** OK. The cheapest fare is a supersaver. It's £48.

**BOY:** Here you are. (e) .....

**WOMAN:** No, I'm sorry, it isn't. You have to change twice, in Sheffield and in Edinburgh. I can print out the times for you if you wish.

**BOY:** OK, thanks a lot.

**WOMAN:** You're welcome. Have a good journey.

3 The ticket officer gave the following information to the next customer. Use it to write your own dialogue.

### Cambridge to Guildford Return

ADULTS: 0, CHILDREN: 1, RAILCARD: None

#### OUTWARD

DEPARTING: 18 September 2010 at 09:26,

ARRIVING: at 11:50, CHANGES: 3

1: Cambridge – Finsbury Park

2: Finsbury Park – London Victoria

3: London Victoria – Clapham Junction

4: Clapham Junction – Guildford

#### RETURN

DEPARTING: 20 September 2010 at 16:35,

ARRIVING: at 19:00, CHANGES: 2

1: Guildford – London Waterloo

2: London Waterloo – London Kings Cross

3: London Kings Cross – Cambridge

#### TICKET PRICE

£20.00

**TICKET OFFICER:** Hello, can I help you?

**You:** Yes, please. I'd like to go to ...

## Describing photos

4 Look at the first photo and describe what you see. Use the questions below to help you. If you are not 100% sure of something, use *I think* and/or *I imagine*.



1 When do you think this photo was taken?

.....

2 Who can you see in the photo?

.....

3 Where are they?

.....

4 What are they doing?

.....

5 What are they wearing?

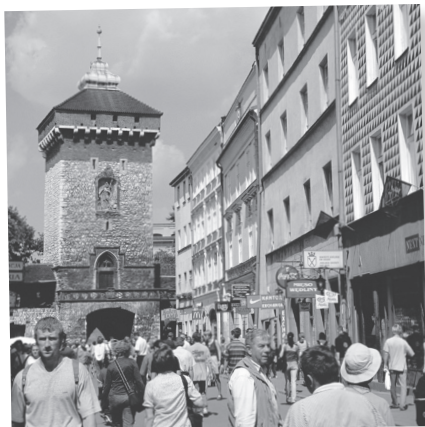
.....

\*5 Now look at the second photo. Use questions 1–5 above to compare and contrast the two pictures. Think of some things that are the same as they used to be, and some things that are different.



## Writing a postcard

- 1 Sonia and her grandmother, Christine, both travelled from the UK to Krakow when they were 17 and sent these postcards home. Look at the two postcards. When do you think the pictures were taken? Why?



- 2 Christine sent this message to her parents in the 1950s. Read her message and answer the questions.

- 1 Who did she travel with?
- 2 How did they travel?
- 3 Did she like Krakow?

Dear Mum and Dad,

We finally arrived in this beautiful old city in the south of Poland last night. I was so tired! The train journey from London took two days. Aunt Betty had booked a sleeping compartment, but when we got on the train in Warsaw, there wasn't one! So we had nowhere to sleep. We did get seats in the end, which was lucky because some people were standing up all the time. What an uncomfortable night!

But it's so wonderful to be here. There is a fantastic building called the Wawel Castle - we're going to visit it tomorrow. The main market square was built in the 13th century, and is full of flower stalls. There are a few small cafés on the square, so it's very quiet and pretty.

Polish people are polite and very friendly, but not many speak English. We're hoping to learn some Polish words before we leave. I do know how to say hello and thank you already! After Krakow, we are heading for Zakopane in the Tatra mountains. I do hope we can find a bus to take us there!

With love from Christine

- 3 What does Christine say about ...

- 1 the journey from London?  
*The journey from London took two days.*
- 2 the train from Warsaw to Krakow?
- 3 the Wawel Castle?
- 4 the main market square?
- 5 Polish people?

- 4 Underline the words and expressions Christine uses to give emphasis.

- \*5 Sixty years after Christine's visit, Sonia travelled to Krakow with a friend. Use these prompts and your own ideas to write her postcard to Christine.

Hi Gran!

arrived yesterday afternoon / so excited  
Easyjet flight / delayed two hours in Liverpool  
whole journey / five hours / what a long trip!  
main market square / very busy  
lots of clubs, restaurants and bars / such fun!  
young Polish people / all speak English

See you soon

Love Sonia

- 1 You want to talk to your foreign friend. How can you start the conversation? Complete the questions 1–3 in three different ways.

you have for a moment ask talk to  
something a word with

1. Excuse me, can I .....?
2. ....?
3. ....?

- 2 Match sentences 1–5 and a–f to make five dialogues. There is one extra sentence that you don't need to use.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. If you argue about so many things, you shouldn't go on holiday together. | a. <b>Wow!</b> Lucky you!   |
| 2. I've won two plane tickets to Paris!                                     | b. <b>Well,</b> I think it's <b>got to be</b> New Zealand.          |
| 3. What's the most wonderful place you've ever been to?                     | c. <b>Exactly!</b> This place is just great!                        |
| 4. My boss won't give me a day off so I have to cancel our trip to Krakow.  | d. <b>Oh no!</b> Can't you talk to him?                             |
| 5. Let's spend the weekend at the seaside.                                  | e. <b>Sure, why not?</b> Would you like me to book a B&B?           |
|   | f. <b>You're right, but</b> we've already bought the plane tickets. |

- 3 Match the expressions in bold from 2 to the categories below. Write two examples of your own.

Agreeing/ Disagreeing	Gaining time	Showing interest	Accepting (an offer, an explanation)	Expressing feelings

- 4 Replace the short answers with more communicative replies.



1. A: Would you like to spend your holidays in London?  
B: No, not really.  
.....
2. A: Do you like travelling on your own?  
B: No, I don't.  
.....
3. A: Have you ever spent your summer holidays in the mountains?  
B: Yes, I have.  
.....

- 5 Your friend has just come back from travelling around the USA. What questions about the accommodation could you ask him/her?

What ...?      Where ...?  
How ...?      What ...?

- 6 You didn't understand your friend's reply. How should you react? Complete the sentences 1–3 with the missing words.

1. Sorry, I didn't quite ..... that.
2. Could you ..... that ....., please?
3. .... you mind ..... that, please?

### ► Zadanie maturalne

- 7 Uzupełnij kwestie zdającego w poniższej rozmowie egzaminacyjnej.

Kolega proponuje Ci wspólny wyjazd w góry. Poniżej podane są cztery kwestie, które musisz omówić w rozmowie z egzaminującym.

Termin      Koszty  
Zakwaterowanie      Niezbędne rzeczy

Egzaminujący: Hi Peter, can I talk to you for a moment?

Zdający: (7.1.) .....

E: I'm planning to spend a few days in the mountains and I was wondering if you'd like to go with me.

Z: (7.2.) .....

E: I was thinking about next weekend. What do you think?

Z: (7.3.) .....

E: Four or five days including the weekend.

Z: (7.4.) .....

E: Well, I think it shouldn't be any more than £200, but, as you know, it's impossible to predict all the unexpected expenses.

Z: (7.5.) .....

E: I'm sure we'll find somewhere to stay when we get there. Spontaneous holidays are far more exciting!

Z: (7.6.) .....

E: Alright then, you can book a double room somewhere in Snowdonia if you want to.

Z: (7.7.) .....

E: Um, to be honest, I haven't thought about that at all.

Z: (7.8.) .....

E: Wow! I didn't know you were so well-organised. I hope you've got all these things, because I'm afraid I've only got a torch ...

Z: (7.9.) .....

E: Good, buy the guidebook and we'll split the cost.

Z: Fine, I have to go now, but I'll call you on Monday.

E: OK, talk to you soon.



# Revision: Units 1–2

## Grammar

- 1 Complete the sentences with the verbs given in the present simple or present continuous.

- I usually ..... (go) to school by bus.
- Hannah ..... (fly) to Milan once a month.
- It ..... (rain) very heavily at the moment.
- He ..... (travel) to work with a friend twice a week.
- Kay ..... (save) money to pay for sailing lessons.

/ 5 points

- 2 Complete the sentences with these verbs in the past simple or past continuous.

- While he ..... (ride) his bike to school he ..... (see) an accident.
- Somebody ..... (steal) her bag when she ..... (look) out of the train window.
- When we ..... (arrive) at the airport three large school groups ..... (wait) to check in.

/ 6 points

- 3 Use the prompts to answer the questions in the past perfect.

- Why was your mother scared of flying? never / fly / before
- Why didn't he have money for the bus? spend it / on sweets
- Why did your dad buy a new mobile? old phone / break
- Why didn't you read the email? already / read it

/ 4 points

- 4 Write sentences using the prompts and *used to*.

- I / ride a bike / now I / drive a car
- Jess / hate flying / now she / be a pilot
- Mandy / be scared of the dark / now she / turn out the light
- Gary / wear a school uniform / now he / wear jeans
- the twins / have long hair / now they / like their hair short

/ 10 points

**Total**

/ 25 points

## Vocabulary

- 5 Complete the sentences with these adjectives.

bald curly handsome overweight plain

- My grandmother has naturally ..... hair.
- Our neighbour isn't very tall but he's rather .....
- Sam is ..... although he is only 30.
- The film star looked even more ..... in real life.
- She has a rather ..... face until she smiles.

/ 5 points

- 6 Choose the correct alternative.

- The new boy was rather *shy/reliable* at first.
- Don't be so *quiet/lazy*! Get up and do something!
- Ella does well at school because she's bright and *hard-working/selfish*.
- Her grandmother lives in a home for the *old/elderly*.
- He's such a *cheerful/glad* person.

/ 5 points

- 7 Complete the sentences with these words.

cancel delay fare miss single

- You buy a ..... ticket if you're only going one way.
- If the weather's bad, the airline could ..... the flight.
- Hurry up, Sarita, or you'll ..... your bus!
- I didn't go because I couldn't afford the train .....
- The bus driver apologised for the .....

/ 5 points

- 8 What are these types of accommodation?



1



2



3



4

/ 2 points

- 9 Are the words in **bold** correct or not? If not, correct them.

- Excuse me, could you tell me when this train gets **in**, please?
- Why have they stopped? Do you think their car has broken **in**?
- She always shuts her eyes tight as the plane is taking **up**.
- My aunt hopes to get **in** for a short holiday next month.

/ 8 points

**Total**

/ 25 points

## Reading

1 Read the text about a teenage sailor.

# Court stops Dutch girl, 13, from attempting round the world record

Laura Dekker, a 13-year-old schoolgirl from Holland, was born at sea and had her first boat when she was only six. But although she is an experienced sailor, last week a Dutch court stopped her from trying to become the youngest person to sail around the world alone. They believe that the two-year journey would be too dangerous for such a young person.

While Laura's parents continue to support her plans, psychologists decided that Laura is not old enough to understand all the risks of the journey. They said that a young person alone in a dangerous environment for

such a long time may suffer from psychological damage.

The problems all started when Laura sailed single-handed from Holland to England. When she arrived in Lowestoft, local police would not allow her to sail back to Holland alone, and kept her in a children's home until her father came to get her. Her father, who claims that Laura is a highly experienced yachtswoman, collected her from British social workers. He then allowed her to sail back to Holland alone, which she did without misadventure.

Laura begged the court to allow her to make the trip after her next birthday, when she is 14. Dutch



society is divided over the case. Some people think that it is wrong for parents to encourage a solo voyage with so many possible dangers. Others say that Laura's parents and the law should give their full support to Laura's love of sailing and her extraordinary skill.

## 2 Choose A, B or C.

- 1 Laura Dekker wants to
  - A sail from Utrecht to Lowestoft.
  - B be the youngest person to sail from Holland to England.
  - C sail around the world by herself.
- 2 The journey she planned was going to take
  - A two months.
  - B two years.
  - C two days.
- 3 Psychologists say that
  - A Laura is too young to be left alone.
  - B it would not be safe for Laura to sail alone.
  - C the seas are too dangerous for teenage sailors.
- 4 Laura's father
  - A is not happy for her to continue to live in Utrecht.
  - B thinks she is unable to sail round the world alone.
  - C went to Lowestoft to collect her.
- 5 Mr Dekker is sure that
  - A the Dutch court knows what is right.
  - B the English children's home was dangerous for Laura.
  - C his daughter is able to complete the solo trip successfully.
- 6 Laura very much wants to
  - A be allowed to do the trip after her next birthday.
  - B be the youngest person to sail from Holland to England.
  - C have the boat that she's had since she was six.

/ 6 points

## Writing

- 3 You've arrived on holiday after an exciting journey. Write a postcard to tell an English-speaking friend about it. Use these questions and your own ideas.

Where are you?

How did you get there?

What happened on the way?

How do you feel now?

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/ 9 points

**Total**

/ 15 points