

# 1

# DESTINATIONS

Vocabulary



▶ VIDEO 01

## Vocabulary 1

*Experiences • Holiday activities • Travel collocations*

### 1 Match the sentence halves. There are two extra endings.

- 1 We're going on a backpacking \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 We've been getting fit because we plan to do some \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 We have to pack \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 But we need to take sleeping \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Then we'll have a city \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I've got a list of must-see \_\_\_\_\_

- a guesthouses rather than hotels as they are cheaper.
- b places such as the main square and Jewish quarter.
- c holiday to the Polish mountains.
- d break in Kraków, which is full of amazing architecture.
- e light as we will be carrying our backpacks from hostel to hostel.
- f sightseeing and maybe go on a few cultural tours.
- g bags so that we don't have to pay extra for bedding.
- h quite demanding trekking in the mountains.



### 2 Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

adrenaline pumping budget hunt for on foot  
rent resorts run into soaking up theme park  
tourist attractions vast sums wander

**Thomas travel**

We have a holiday to fit everyone's  
<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, whether you intend to spend <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of money or you are looking for a cheap getaway. Get your <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on our range of activity holidays, enjoy the rides at a local <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ or have a beach holiday at one of the many popular <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on the coast. If you like mountains, try one of our trekking breaks, staying in hostels where you are sure to <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ people who share the same interests as you. How about a culture tour to a historic town? You can explore the town <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ or on two wheels if you <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a bike! <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ around the back streets discovering the museums, galleries and other <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. If you like shopping, you can <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ interesting souvenirs in the local markets, or you can just sit in a café watching people pass by and <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere.

### 3 Complete the sentences with travel collocations. The first and last letters are given.

- 1 On our walk, we stopped at a d\_\_\_\_\_d beach miles from anywhere, which we had all to ourselves for the whole day.
- 2 The view of the mountains was b\_\_\_\_\_g - I had never seen anything so amazing.
- 3 I bought a fabulous coat in the f\_\_\_\_\_a market that is held on Sundays in Madrid.
- 4 My dream is to see the s\_\_\_\_\_e of New York from the Statue of Liberty - especially the Empire State Building.
- 5 My grandparents went on a three-day train journey across Canada. They said that they had seen some s\_\_\_\_\_g scenery.
- 6 We spent the morning wandering around the w\_\_\_\_\_g streets of the old town.
- 7 The snowy p\_\_\_\_\_k of Mt Ararat is easily visible from Yerevan, the capital of Armenia.
- 8 I wanted to go to a r\_\_\_\_\_e destination and I succeeded - the nearest shop is 25 km away!

### 4 Decide which collocation in each group is not possible.

- 1 deserted / private / secluded / winding beach
- 2 breathtaking view / adrenaline / sight / speed
- 3 stunning / remote / dramatic / ever-changing scenery
- 4 towering / snowy / mountain / valley peaks
- 5 secluded / city / urban / distinctive skyline
- 6 winding skyline / street / alleys / paths

### 5★ Complete the comments with the new collocations from exercise 4. There may be more than one correct answer.

- 1 I loved the \_\_\_\_\_ - one minute mountains, the next desert or rainforests. All on one small island!
- 2 London has a very \_\_\_\_\_ with famous skyscrapers like the Shard, the Gherkin and, of course, the observation wheel - the London Eye.
- 3 The distance to the hostel in a straight line was only 2 km, but we had to walk along a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ which was about 5 km in total.
- 4 We found a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ with beautiful golden sand, which only a few other people knew about.
- 5 When the clouds lifted, we realised that we were surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_, all of which were over 3,000 metres above us.
- 6 We were driven at a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ and had to ask the driver to slow down.

## Past tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect



▶VIDEO 02

## 1 Choose the correct options.

X: Where were you last summer?

Y: I <sup>1</sup> *travelled / was travelling*. In Europe.

X: All summer?

Y: Longer than that. From April to September, so it <sup>2</sup> *was / was being* six months in total.

X: So, which countries <sup>3</sup> *did you go to / were you going to*?

Y: Let me think. I <sup>4</sup> *didn't go / wasn't going* to all of them, but I <sup>5</sup> *visited / was visiting* a lot. More than I expected. I <sup>6</sup> *met / was meeting* a Czech girl while I <sup>7</sup> *stayed / was staying* in a hostel in Germany and she <sup>8</sup> *invited / was inviting* me to her house near Prague. That was great!

X: How long <sup>9</sup> *did you stay / were you staying* in each place?

Y: It varied. If I <sup>10</sup> *had / was having* a good time, I stayed longer. The longest I <sup>11</sup> *stayed / was staying* anywhere was Berlin. I really <sup>12</sup> *loved / was loving* Berlin – I could easily live there.

2 Read the **WATCH OUT** box. Then join the sentences using the words in capitals. Make any other necessary changes.

1 It was getting dark. The bus started climbing into the mountains. **AS**

2 The bus suddenly stopped. I was sleeping. **WHILE**

3 I was looking out of the window. I noticed something moving – it was a bear. **WHILE**

4 It turned and looked at me. I was watching it. **AS**

5 I was trying to switch my phone on to use the camera. It disappeared. **WHILE**

**WATCH OUT****past simple and past continuous**

The past continuous gives background information – in a separate sentence or in the same sentence with the past simple.

*A storm **was coming** and it **was getting** dark.*

*Suddenly, all the lights in the town **went out**.*

*As / While the plane **was taking off**, a passenger **stood up and shouted** 'I want to get off!'*

## 3 Complete the sentences with the past perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 By the time I arrived in Mexico, I \_\_\_\_\_ (already / visit) ten different countries.

2 Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (always / like) travelling by train, but he decided to travel to Kenya by plane.

3 By the time the plane landed, we \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) nearly 3,000 kilometres.

4 I didn't find the hotel until I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) around the neighbourhood several times.

5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not realise) there were ancient ruins there until I read about them in the online guide.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ (Liam / ever / be) to see live music before he went to the concert with you?

## 4 Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

The sun <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (shine). Another glorious summer day <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (come). People <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) ready for a day on the beach. But not me. I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a shop. I was bored and miserable, but I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) enough money to go on holiday. Suddenly, I got a phone call from my friend Julia. She <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me if I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go on a free package holiday with her – she's a travel journalist and a holiday company <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) her to spend a week at a new holiday resort in the Caribbean. I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (never / be) on a package holiday before, so I said 'Yes – of course!' It was the best holiday ever – absolutely fantastic! However, at the end of the flight back, while we <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get off) the plane, I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) down the steps. To tell the truth, I <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (text) my parents and I <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not look) at the steps. Luckily, I wasn't hurt very badly, but I was very embarrassed!

## 5★ Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any other necessary words. Write up to four words in each gap.

1 I saw smoke coming out of one of the engines as \_\_\_\_\_ (we / plane / land).

2 Before I went to France last year, \_\_\_\_\_ (I / never / be) abroad.

3 Steve found a job in Greece, but \_\_\_\_\_ (he / not / tell) anyone about it until he came back six weeks later.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ (while / we / wander) around in the old city, we found a wonderful little café.

5 We were stuck in traffic because \_\_\_\_\_ (there / be) an accident earlier and they were trying to move the damaged lorries.



# 1.3 Speaking

## Making a complaint



1 Put the conversation in the correct order and match it to photo A or B.

- a Why on earth didn't you try them on before we came here? \_\_\_\_\_
- b I doubt that will work, but let's see ...  
Actually, it feels OK. \_\_\_\_\_
- c My foot hurts. \_\_\_\_\_
- d It doesn't look so bad. I've got some plasters here. Put one on and see how you feel. \_\_\_\_\_
- e What's wrong? \_\_\_\_\_ 1
- f Problem solved. Come on. Only another fifteen kilometres to go. \_\_\_\_\_
- g What's up with it? \_\_\_\_\_
- h I thought they would be OK. Look at my foot. I've got a blister. \_\_\_\_\_
- i It's these new boots. They're rubbing the back of my foot. \_\_\_\_\_

2 Choose the correct options.

- 1 X: Excuse me. Could you help me with my rental car?  
Y: What's up with it?  
X: \_\_\_\_\_ every time I close the door, the light inside the car goes on.  
A It happens that  
B What happens is that  
C It all started when
- 2 X: What's the problem here?  
Y: \_\_\_\_\_ a clue.  
A I haven't got  
B I don't know  
C I seem to have lost
- 3 X: The last train has just left.  
Y: \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
A What's the matter  
B Why on earth did we miss it  
C What are we supposed to do
- 4 X: I want to go on holiday, but I'm nervous about going abroad.  
Y: A package holiday \_\_\_\_\_.  
A would be the best option for you  
B is worth a try, I suppose  
C doesn't make any difference

3 Rearrange the phrases and label them as *problem (P)*, *solution (S)* or *annoyance (A)*.

- 1 should / know / how / I \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 with / there's / problem / perhaps / a \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a / I / worth / suppose / try, / it's \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 until / never / problems / any / had / I'd \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 help, / doubt / see / but / it'll / let's / I \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 doesn't / difference / that / any / make / no, \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 to / I / time / try / every \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 have / before / should / checked / you \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 a / be / idea / good / might / to / it \_\_\_\_\_

4 Complete the mini-dialogues with some of the phrases from exercise 3.

- 1 X: Let's knock on this door and see if we can stay the night.  
Y: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 X: I can't check in online.  
Y: \_\_\_\_\_ the airline's website.
- 3 X: You should take a travel sickness tablet before the flight.  
Y: \_\_\_\_\_ I've tried it before and I still felt bad.
- 4 X: How do we get to the airport from here?  
Y: \_\_\_\_\_ I've never been here before.
- 5 X: You always get stopped by security at airports.  
Y: I think it's this tattoo. \_\_\_\_\_ I had it done.

5 Describe the extra photo in exercise 1. Use the phrases below to help you.

It looks as if she ...

She seems to be ...

I guess that she ...

It's possible that ...



An article about a holiday with a difference and without a fortune

# HOLIDAY TIME



1 Read the text. Match organisations 1-3 to the people: Layla, Grace and Jamie.

- 1 Warm Showers \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 PodVolunteer \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Couchsurfing \_\_\_\_\_

2 Read the text again and match questions 1-6 to parts A-F. One part matches two questions.

Which part

- 1 refers to someone who would repeat their holiday experience? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 focuses on a holiday offer where visitors are not charged for a place to stay? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 mentions a person who was particularly helpful? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 is about people that will provide accommodation, as well as possibly taking visitors to see local tourist attractions? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 describes the effect that someone's holiday has had on their life? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 concentrates on a holiday that could be beneficial for both young visitors and the place they stay in? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Read the text again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Find information in the text to support your answers.

- 1 The article warns young people about the possible dangers of travelling. T / F
- 2 Warm Showers has hundreds of members. T / F
- 3 PodVolunteer holidays all last a week. T / F
- 4 Layla visited places in Barcelona that weren't mentioned in her guidebook. T / F
- 5 Grace is unhappy that she didn't go on holiday to the beach. T / F
- 6 Other travellers gave Jamie suggestions about where to go. T / F

4 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 What advantage do the three types of holiday share?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What should you do before getting in touch with someone on Warm Showers?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What can you do when not working during your time with PodVolunteer?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How did Layla travel while in Barcelona?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What is the intention of the writer of the article?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is it possible to have a holiday with a difference without spending vast sums? Yes! We've looked into how young people can have a holiday that fits their budget and here are some ideas. Remember, whatever you decide to do, do your research first, never agree to stay anywhere you don't feel safe and always let someone know where you will be.

**A** A biking holiday is a good way to get fit and explore the countryside, and it needn't be expensive if you sign up with Warm Showers. It's an online community of bike-lovers who are willing to host touring cyclists and provide free accommodation for them. There are more than 100,000 members in over 160 countries. Enrol today and, as a member, you can search for hosts, check out their profiles and get in touch if you think they're suitable.

**B** Volunteer holidays are a great way to broaden your horizons. PodVolunteer have a wide range of overseas projects, such as conservation or community development, that you can join for as little as one week. It's an enriching experience and a chance to gain new skills. You'll also have free time to wander around and explore the area while you're there.

**C** Staying in cities can be expensive, but Couchsurfing has changed that. The social networking site has more than fifteen million members, with almost half a million hosts offering free accommodation in 200,000 cities around the world. Hosts will often help visitors to discover the famous sites and less well-known places so they can soak up the local atmosphere. The mobile app allows you to get hold of other users nearby, so it's a great way to meet fellow travellers.

**D** 'After just a few days in Barcelona, I felt completely at home in the city, and could get around easily on foot and by public transport thanks to my outstanding host Carmina. I got a real insight into local culture and the best places to visit - places that aren't in any guidebook. It was the highlight of my trip!' **Layla**

**E** 'My two-week stay in Peru has been life-changing. I've made friends from all over the world, learnt new skills and worked alongside scientific researchers to help conserve the rainforest. It was a chance to get out of my comfort zone and be challenged and, at the same time, know that my work has contributed to something meaningful - much better than lying on a beach somewhere!' **Grace**

**F** 'The site was easy to use and I stayed with six different hosts. Meeting other cyclists was brilliant and I got some great tips for local routes to try out. I'd definitely do it again.' **Jamie**

**1** Complete the mini-dialogues with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

- 1 **X:** Why are you so late? Were you stuck in h\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_?  
**Y:** Yes. There was a c\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_ which blocked the road. Luckily, it wasn't too serious.
- 2 **X:** I've just got back from a skiing trip.  
**Y:** I guessed that because of the p\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_ on your leg! So, how do you feel about skiing now?
- 3 **X:** How was your day at the seaside?  
**Y:** Terrible. We spent the morning on a c\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_ with no room to move, then we had a seafood lunch, and in the afternoon I got an u\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_ because the food hadn't been cooked properly.
- 4 **X:** I had to pay a fine on the train because of a l\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_. I probably dropped it while I was running for the train.  
**Y:** When are you going to start downloading tickets to your phone?

**2** Complete the texts with the words from the box.

diarrhoea emergency insurance kit mishaps poisoning rash repellent vomiting wipes

TRAVEL <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ CAN HAPPEN TO ANYBODY. WE CAN'T PREVENT THEM, BUT WE CAN OFFER COMPREHENSIVE TRAVEL <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ SO YOU CAN BE SURE OF FINANCIAL HELP IN A(N) <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Hi Louise,  
 The rainforest is amazing, but the insects are terrible! We brought lots of mosquito <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ which seems to be working, but there are lots of other little creatures which it doesn't stop. George got bitten on the arm and has come out in a(n) <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from his wrist to his elbow!  
 See you soon - if we survive!

home blog

**Holiday blues**  
 My advice for backpackers is to take lots of antiseptic <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in your first aid <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. We were camping wild with no toilets or running water, apart from a stream. I had a bad case of food <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (no toilet, remember) and Marcus was <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ all the time. That's what happens when you can't clean your hands properly.

**3** Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.

**Going on scout camp?  
 Make sure you have  
 a stress-free time with these handy tips**

- 1 Take out travel \_\_\_\_\_ (insure). Your scout group might do this for you but check, just in case. It's easy to lose something \_\_\_\_\_ (value) such as a phone or camera and they are expensive to replace.
- 2 If you are going on a camp abroad, you might be asked to get \_\_\_\_\_ (vaccine) against different illnesses. Don't forget. You might not even be allowed to travel without a vaccination certificate.
- 3 If you are camping near a lake or somewhere wet, you will need insect \_\_\_\_\_ (repel). You don't want to spend every evening hiding in your tent while everyone else is enjoying themselves.
- 4 Listen to your scout leaders. Don't risk your \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) while doing activities.
- 5 Your scout group will probably take basic first aid equipment, but they might not have a tick \_\_\_\_\_ (remove) tool. Take one with you, just in case. These tiny creatures can cause a lot of problems.
- 6 Don't worry! As long as you are careful, you'll have a wonderful time!

**4\*** Complete the email with the correct phrases. The first and last letters are given.

New message

Dear Mum and Dad,  
 The summer camp in Slovenia is brilliant! We went whitewater rafting, which really got our <sup>1</sup> a\_\_\_\_\_ e p\_\_\_\_\_ g and had some tiring mountain walks. Today we went to Venice. We had to get up at 4 am because the journey took about three hours. I loved walking along the <sup>2</sup> w\_\_\_\_\_ g a\_\_\_\_\_ s and <sup>3</sup> h\_\_\_\_\_ g for s\_\_\_\_\_ s in the shops and <sup>4</sup> f\_\_\_\_\_ a m\_\_\_\_\_ s. We climbed a tower for a wonderful view of the <sup>5</sup> c\_\_\_\_\_ y s\_\_\_\_\_ e and, amazingly, when we started <sup>6</sup> w\_\_\_\_\_ g a\_\_\_\_\_ d away from the famous <sup>7</sup> t\_\_\_\_\_ t a\_\_\_\_\_ s, we found some quiet squares and canals where the only people we <sup>8</sup> r\_\_\_\_\_ n i\_\_\_\_\_ o were locals.  
 Tomorrow, we're going to Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia.  
 See you soon,  
 Helen  
 P.S. Thanks for putting some <sup>9</sup> m\_\_\_\_\_ o r\_\_\_\_\_ t in my first aid kit. It's been very useful. Rachel was bitten so badly she <sup>10</sup> c\_\_\_\_\_ e out in a r\_\_\_\_\_ h, so I've been sharing it with her.

Three stories about accommodation

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verbs *do* or *make*.

- X: Chris rang. He says that he's just spent the day working as an extra in a film in Croatia.
- Y: He's <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it up. He often tells stories that aren't true.
- X: No, he's sent some photos and a link to a video. Apparently they are <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a novel into a film. It is set in Venice, but the buildings there have all been <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ up, so he's somewhere that looks a bit like Venice looked in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Here's the video.
- Y: Turn it up. I can't <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ out what he's saying.
- X: That's as loud as it will go. Well, we can just watch it without sound.
- Y: He looks very thin. Some home-cooked food would <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ him good.
- X: He's only been away for a week. He hasn't lost weight that quickly.
- Y: We should go out there and take him to a restaurant. We could get a flight tomorrow.
- X: I told you before, I'm not flying again until they <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ away with all the security rules, taking shoes and belts off and everything else. You spend more time queuing and waiting than you spend flying.

2 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

**Film locations in Poland**

The biography of Władysław Szpilman, a pianist and composer from Warsaw, was made <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a film by Roman Polański in 2002. A lot of the film was made in studios in Potsdam, Germany, but some outdoor scenes were filmed in Warsaw. However, although the action took place in parts of the city west of the river, filming took place in Praga, on the east side, where many old buildings still survived and hadn't been <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ up unlike those in the west.

Surprisingly, some desert scenes in the film *Pharaoh* were also filmed in Poland – no, we aren't <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ this up. The Błędowska Desert is Europe's only natural desert. So, if you think some clean desert air will do you <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, don't bother flying to the Sahara, take a walk in the Silesian Highlands.

Finally, *Bridge of Spies* was set in Berlin, but some of it was filmed in Wrocław. Tour guides will show you locations from the movie. Take a tour with a local English speaking guide and wear special earphones so that you don't have any problems making <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ what they are saying, even on a windy day. Unfortunately, the recreated Berlin Wall was done <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with when the movie was finished.

3 Listen to recordings 1–3 and match them to photos A–C.



1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 Listen again and choose the correct options.

Text 1

- 1 What helped the men to decide to set up Airbnb?
- A They couldn't afford accommodation while attending a conference.
  - B There was a lack of accommodation for conference participants.
  - C They realised that a local conference was the chance for them to earn some money.

Text 2

- 2 Which of these is true?
- A The building in which the girls' flat was located was run-down.
  - B The host came to meet the girls at the airport.
  - C The host had left a gift for the girls in the flat.

Text 3

- 3 Which of these might be a complaint by the speaker?
- A I often can't get in to my flat as they lock me out.
  - B I doubt that I'll be able to live here much longer.
  - C I dread the weekends because of all the noise.
- 4 What can we say about Airbnb from the text?
- A Everyone is in favour except for hotel owners and employees.
  - B It has become unpopular among residents in cities which attract a lot of tourists.
  - C Increased costs are causing customers to look at alternative accommodation.



▶ VIDEO 04

**1 Choose the correct options. There may be more than one correct answer.**

- When I was younger, we *lived / used to live / would live* in a remote cottage. Now we live in a town.
- Once, years ago, my sister and I *asked / used to ask / would ask* our parents to take us to a theme park, but they said 'No'.
- As a child, I *didn't enjoy / didn't use to enjoy / wouldn't enjoy* going to the beach because I didn't like sand.
- When my mum lived in London, she *rented / used to rent / would rent* a bike in the summer to get around. In winter she got the bus.
- Rob's aunt *rang / used to ring / would ring* him every week when he was a child.
- Bognor Regis, on England's south coast, *was / used to be / would be* a popular holiday resort, but not many people come here now.

**2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Write up to five words including the word *used*.**

- It was hard at first, but drinking decaffeinated coffee is becoming normal for me now.  
It was hard at first, but \_\_\_\_\_ drinking decaffeinated coffee now.
- Adrian always avoided spending a lot of money, but he's changed since he started work.  
Adrian never \_\_\_\_\_, but he's changed since he started work.
- He would always read travel magazines and now he's a travel journalist.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ travel magazines and now he's a travel journalist.
- A 5 am start is no problem – that's the time I always get up.  
A 5 am start is no problem, \_\_\_\_\_ up at that time.
- Do you think international business travellers quickly find flying a completely normal, unexciting activity?  
Do you think international business travellers quickly \_\_\_\_\_?

**3 Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verbs from the box. There may be more than one correct answer.**

get (x2) like live talk use

- X: Jack's always <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about his holidays. I think he makes half the stories up.  
Y: Jack's alright. I didn't use <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ him, but I'm getting <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to him now. Where did he say he went to this year?  
X: Poland. He said he walked across the mountains into Slovakia. That's impossible, I'm sure.  
Y: Ask Tomek. He used <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ near the mountains in Poland. Hey, Tomek, is it possible to walk from Poland to Slovakia across the mountains?  
Z: Yes, of course. Last summer, I took groups of walkers over the mountains every day. I had to get up at 4 am every morning.  
A: Did it take you long to get used <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ up at that time in the morning?  
Z: I never <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ used to it!

**4★ Choose the correct options.**

### A DIGITAL NOMAD



I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in an office in London. I was a marketing executive, thinking of new ideas of selling smartphones.  
I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ there for three years when I realised that I didn't want that kind of life anymore. I never <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the noise or the journey to work. There rarely <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any free seats on the underground when I got on, so, usually, I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the crowded carriage, trying not to fall on someone when the train stopped suddenly. Not only that, but the couple in the flat above mine <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ arguing. One day, I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my shopping when I suddenly decided that enough was enough. So, here I am in Dharamsala in India, doing my job online. I've decided to become a digital nomad.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A had worked         | B used to work        |
| C would work           | D was always working  |
| 2 A was                | B used to be          |
| C had been             | D was being           |
| 3 A got used           | B had used            |
| C used                 | D was getting used    |
| 4 A had been           | B used to be          |
| C was                  | D would be            |
| 5 A would stand        | B had stood           |
| C got used to standing | D was always standing |
| 6 A used to always     | B had always          |
| C were always          | D would always        |
| 7 A did                | B had done            |
| C used to do           | D was doing           |



## Grammar and vocabulary practice

## 1 Complete the tips with one word in each gap.

## More tips for travellers!

## SEVILLE

Get around <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ foot or use the metro and trams.  
Go to Isla Mágica – a great <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ park with fun rides.  
<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ up the atmosphere in the old city.  
Look for bargains in one of the <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ markets.  
You don't have to spend vast <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on hotels – stay in one of the friendly hostels.

And as always ...

Take some antiseptic <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to keep your hands clean, keep your valuables safe and don't forget to <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ out travel insurance – just in case!  
But you can leave your first aid <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at home – there are plenty of chemists!

## 2 Complete the words for the definitions. The first letters are given.

- 1 It's a town which is mainly dedicated to holidays.  
r \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 It is a problem you can get from eating food which hasn't been cooked properly. food p \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It is a word which means the amount of money you have calculated for a specific purpose. b \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 It's an adjective which means a long way from anywhere. r \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It's an adjective which describes roads or paths which aren't at all straight. w \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It's a health problem you might have when you eat or drink something that your stomach isn't used to. d \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 It's another word for a small accident or problem. m \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 It's the word for the top of a mountain. p \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap.

X: Hurry up, we'll miss our train. What's wrong?

Y: I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to have lost my passport.

X: What? Where?

Y: I haven't got a(n) <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I was wandering <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the old part of town. Then I ran <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ some Poles and we went to a café.

X: Why on <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ didn't you leave your passport here in the hotel? Well, it might be a good <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to go back to the café and ask if anyone has found it.

Y: It's <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a try, I suppose.

X: Before you go, have you <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ looking in your backpack?

Y: No, just a minute ... Here it is! Problem solved.

## 4 Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.

## WOULD I RECOMMEND A HOLIDAY IN GEORGIA?

With its <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) peaks, some of which are over 5,000 metres high, it has some of the most <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (breath) and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drama) scenery I have ever seen. It's also a very friendly and safe country. You can carry <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (value) things around without fearing that they will be stolen – OK, you shouldn't take stupid risks with your <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) but, if you are sensible, you don't have to worry. Still, travelling on the winding mountain roads will get your adrenaline <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (pump). You don't need to get <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (vaccine), the water is usually OK to drink (but ask first). Take a tick <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (remove) tool and watch out for snakes. And enjoy this wonderful country!  
Oh, and the answer to my question? Of course, I would!



## 5 Translate into English. Write up to four words in each gap.

- 1 On the first evening, I realised that I \_\_\_\_\_ (zapomniałem płyn na komary).
- 2 I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ (przywycząjony do włączenia się po) new places on my own.
- 3 Why on earth \_\_\_\_\_ (ciagle gubisz) the most valuable things on your holidays?
- 4 Every time we were in Marrakesh, we \_\_\_\_\_ (wyszukiwaliśmy pamiątki) at the great bazaar on Jemaa el-Fna.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (nigdy nie dostałem) in a rash until my trip to Scandinavia.

## 6 Complete the second sentence with up to five words so that it means the same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.

- 1 It probably won't work, but let's see. DOUBT \_\_\_\_\_, but let's see.
- 2 My mum would always take an extra bag for all the medicine she thought we might need. USED My mum \_\_\_\_\_ an extra bag for all the medicine she thought we might need.
- 3 James had this annoying habit of playing music while I was watching TV. ALWAYS James \_\_\_\_\_ while I was watching TV.
- 4 2019 was the first time I travelled by plane. HAD Before 2019, \_\_\_\_\_ by plane.
- 5 People who move to a foreign country generally stop feeling foreign after a year or two. USED People who move to a foreign country generally \_\_\_\_\_ there after a year or two.



## A formal letter of complaint

### 1 Read the letter quickly and answer the questions.

- Why is the writer making a complaint?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What does the passenger want?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Read the WATCH OUT box and complete the letter with the phrases from the box.

afterwards as soon as by the time  
during meanwhile once

New message

- A Dear Sir/Madam,
- B I am writing to <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about our flight from London to Zagreb on 5 July of this year, and specifically the check-in service provided by your airline.
- C The problems began when we arrived at the airport. Many people were already waiting in a long queue to check in, but there was no one at the desk until about fifteen minutes after the planned start of the check-in time. During this time, some passengers tried to contact the airline, but nobody answered their telephone calls. To make <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ worse, when check-in eventually started, only one desk opened, while two others remained closed.
- As we were checking in our luggage, I noticed that it was time for our flight to leave. However, I was sure that the plane would wait for us. As soon as we got through security, we ran to the boarding gate. It was then that we realised that the flight had left on time with only half the passengers. We were not the only ones who were dissatisfied with the situation, but it was difficult to find anyone to help us. Eventually, we found an airline representative and explained what had happened, but he refused to listen to our <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and even blamed us for being late.
- D I would be most grateful for your <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in resolving this issue. Firstly, I would <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it if you provided me with a full explanation of why the check-in procedure was so badly organised and why the plane left before the passengers had had a chance to board. Secondly, I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that payments for the flight should be refunded. We had to buy tickets for a flight to Zagreb with a different airline in order to reach our holiday destination.
- E I look forward to your prompt reply.
- F Yours faithfully,  
Daniel Trumpf

### 2 Read the letter again and match functions 1–6 to sections A–F.

- Expectations \_\_\_\_\_
- Closing phrase \_\_\_\_\_
- Salutation \_\_\_\_\_
- Ending phrase \_\_\_\_\_
- The reason for writing \_\_\_\_\_
- More details of the problem \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Read the letter again and complete it with the words from the box.

appreciate believe complain concerns  
support matters support

I am writing to complain about a coach tour we booked to see a concert at the Roman amphitheatre on 12 August. I booked seats <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I heard about the tour because the hotel receptionist told us that the concerts are extremely popular. He also said it was the cheapest and best tour available. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, I discovered that there are cheaper tours with other companies and that the receptionist receives money from your company for persuading customers to buy tickets.

At 6 pm, we could see the coach in the nearby car park, but there was no sign of the driver. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, the driver was in the reception area chatting to the receptionist. We were not aware of this until one of our group went to ask the receptionist if she knew where the driver was. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ he realised that it was getting late, he ran to the coach and we were able to depart.

<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the journey, the driver made several extra stops to buy fruit and vegetables from stalls at the side of the road. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ we finally arrived, the concert had already started. Although we had bought the most expensive seats, some other people had taken them and we had to stand until the end of the show.

### WATCH OUT

### when vs while vs during

The problems began when we **arrived** at the airport.  
While we **were checking in** our luggage, I noticed that it was time for our flight to leave.  
During this time, some passengers tried to contact the airline.

### 5 Do the writing task.

Niedawno kupiłeś/kupiłaś miesięczny bilet Eurorail uprawniający do podróży koleją po Europie – według załączonej ulotki na całym kontynencie i we wszystkich pociągach. W trakcie podróży okazało się, że bilet nie zawsze był honorowany. Napisz **list formalny z zażaleniem** (200–250 słów) do firmy sprzedającej bilety Eurorail, w którym opisziesz swoje doświadczenie oraz przedstawisz oczekiwania wobec niej.



Prompts: some trains needed an extra payment, some countries didn't recognise the ticket, etc.

## VOCABULARY

## 1 Choose the correct options.

- 1 **X:** Let's sit here and *get in / soak up* the atmosphere.  
**Y:** You mean the smell of stale chip oil and car exhaust fumes?
- 2 **X:** The old medina of Fez is an amazing place with its narrow alleys.  
**Y:** I know, I *got / wandered* around it three times trying to find my hotel.
- 3 **X:** These taxi drivers are crazy!  
**Y:** I know. You don't have to go to a theme park to get your adrenaline *thumping / pumping* in this country!
- 4 **X:** Did Simon take you to all the local *souvenirs / tourist attractions* in Manchester?  
**Y:** Well, he took me to the Manchester United football ground, museum and shop!

## 2 Complete the conversation with the words and phrases from the box.

deserted beach fit our budget on foot  
 mishap ran into rented bikes resort  
 safety travel insurance winding alleys

- X:** So how was your holiday?  
**Y:** Fantastic. We went to the island of Spetses in Greece. We stayed in Dapia. It's not really a holiday  
 1 \_\_\_\_\_, it's the main port, but it's still beautiful and has loads of cafés and shops. Cars are banned on the island, so we 2 \_\_\_\_\_ in a local shop to explore the island, which was much easier than getting around 3 \_\_\_\_\_.
- X:** Did you find a(n) 4 \_\_\_\_\_ somewhere where you could avoid the crowds?  
**Y:** Not really. The island is quite close to Athens so a lot of Greeks go for the weekend. We even 5 \_\_\_\_\_ some friends of my parents from London. But the crowds mean that the 6 \_\_\_\_\_ of the towns are full of interesting shops.
- X:** Sounds great! So what did you like best?  
**Y:** I think the windsurfing and other water sports.  
**X:** Windsurfing! Risking your 7 \_\_\_\_\_ on the water? I hope you took out 8 \_\_\_\_\_!  
**Y:** It isn't dangerous. The worst 9 \_\_\_\_\_ you can have is falling into the warm water. How about you, did you go anywhere?  
**X:** No, with moving house, going on holiday didn't really 10 \_\_\_\_\_ this year. Maybe next year. I've always wanted to visit the Teardrop of India.  
**Y:** Sounds nice. Where is it? India's a big place.  
**X:** Ha ha. Check it out yourself!

## GRAMMAR

## 3 Choose the correct options. Then write the underlined events in the order they happened. Sometimes more than one thing happened at the same time.

- 1 I arrived / was arriving at the safari camp tired but happy at 8 pm.
- 2 After dinner, I went / was going to my tent to sleep.
- 3 My flight used to leave / had left at 4 am, so it had been a long day!
- 4 I couldn't sleep. I couldn't get used to hearing / hear the sounds of the jungle all around me.
- 5 Then I remembered / was remembering my MP3 player.
- 6 I'm from London. I'm used to living / I used to live on a busy street with traffic outside my window. It doesn't disturb me at all.
- 7 I had got / got my earphones out and put them on. I fell asleep / was falling asleep soon after I had switched on / was switching on the MP3 player. Was it some kind of ambient music? No, it was a recording of traffic noises. Perfect!
- 8 Suddenly, I was feeling / felt a hand shaking me.
- 9 It was the safari guide. While the other guests waited / were waiting impatiently in the jeep, I quickly was getting / got dressed.
- 10 Before long, we were on our way. 'Right,' said the guide, 'I hope you've all put on plenty of mosquito repellent. They are very aggressive at this time of year.' As he was talking, I was feeling / felt the first bite. In my hurry, I forgot / had forgotten to spray myself.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_

## ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

## 4 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Last year I 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to London with my family. I had never 2 \_\_\_\_\_ there before. We 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a really good time and 4 \_\_\_\_\_ all the popular tourist attractions. My favourite was the London Eye, a giant ferris wheel in London. The Eye 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to be the world's tallest wheel, but now there 6 \_\_\_\_\_ three taller wheels in China, Singapore and America. It's not only popular with visitors: people spend vast 7 \_\_\_\_\_ of money to come to London and get married on the wheel! There have been more than five hundred weddings on it since 2000. By the time I got back home from the trip, I 8 \_\_\_\_\_ started making plans about what to do on my next visit! I want to see some of the famous flea 9 \_\_\_\_\_ and also go to Primrose Hill from the top of which you can get an amazing view of London's famous and distinctive 10 \_\_\_\_\_. I like London. You don't need to 11 \_\_\_\_\_ vaccinated and there's not much risk of 12 \_\_\_\_\_ poisoning - even in the cheapest cafés and restaurants.





LISTENING

1 02 Usłyszysz pięć wypowiedzi związanych ze spędzaniem wakacji na kempingu. Do każdej wypowiedzi 1–5 dopasuj zdanie A–F. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

This person

- A admits that their mistake meant they couldn't see anything.
- B explains that reduced prices have helped camping's popularity.
- C talks about a piece of advice that they needed, but no one gave them.
- D says that they love camping, but can't live without certain comforts.
- E describes something that was a reminder of their holiday neighbours.
- F points out something that camping doesn't need.

- Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- Speaker 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- Speaker 5 \_\_\_\_\_

READING

2 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zgodną z jego treścią.

In the 1939 novel *The Grapes of Wrath* the author, John Steinbeck, told the fictional story of an Oklahoma family who, because of a bad drought, were unable to make a living on their farm. Since they couldn't pay back their debts, their bank took their home away and the family were forced to travel westwards towards California. On the way, they and other 'Okies' took temporary farming jobs. Even in California, work was difficult to find.

Almost fifty years later, another book was published which shows that, despite all our technological advances, life for many remains the same. *Nomadland: Surviving America in the Twenty-First Century* by Jessica Bruder tells the stories of ordinary Americans who can no longer afford to live a normal working class, or even middle class lifestyle. So they cut down on expenses by selling their homes, or giving up their rental agreements, and buying a mobile home to live in, often alone. The other nomads, living and on the move like them, are their family, helping out in times of trouble but remaining independent for as long as possible.

The family in *The Grapes of Wrath* travelled on Route 66, a road which starts in Chicago and passes through Oklahoma on its way to Los Angeles. This took them through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona before they reached California. Route 66 itself became an important part of American culture, after a song was written about it and it became a huge tourist attraction for a while with holidaymakers enjoying the ever changing scenery and romantic sounding towns. Now, Route 66 has disappeared, replaced by Interstate 90. With the possibility for cheap air travel and the loss of the iconic earlier highway, the main highways in the Midwest of the USA are once again being left more and more to those who have to travel rather than those who travel for fun.

One major difference between *The Grapes of Wrath* and *Nomadland* is that, in the first book, the family had a definite destination in mind where they hoped to start a better life. They never knew what they would find along the way and just hoped there would be some work available. The people featured in *Nomadland* are not aiming to reach a specific point. They are permanent travellers and willing to go anywhere, although there are places which they go back to annually for seasonal work. One of these places is Fernley in Nevada, where a huge warehouse offers seasonal work, especially in the months leading up to Christmas. Once the New Year arrives, however, the nomads move on to take up different work.

Some people say that *Nomadland* is a modern day *Grapes of Wrath* and just as heartbreaking, which is understandable. However, others who have read the book have a different reaction. Some are keen to buy their own van and hit the road, to enjoy the freedom that the nomadic lifestyle seems to offer. That's certainly not the way of living that anyone who ever read *The Grapes of Wrath* would opt for.



- How are the people in *Nomadland* and *The Grapes of Wrath* similar?
  - They are made homeless by debt.
  - They travel to find work.
  - They come from different backgrounds.
  - They travel with their families.
- In paragraph 2, what does the phrase 'life for many remains the same' refer to?
  - the same as their lives have always been
  - the same as their lives always will be
  - the same as characters in *The Grapes of Wrath*
  - the same as other people in *Nomadland*
- What, according to the writer, is true both now and when *The Grapes of Wrath* was written?
  - People travelling from east to west in the USA take Route 66.
  - There are lots of people driving in the Midwest of the USA for fun.
  - People driving on the main Midwest roads tend to be there out of necessity.
  - Route 66 attracts a lot of tourists to the USA.
- What can we deduce from the final paragraph?
  - Nomadland* is slightly more positive than *The Grapes of Wrath*.
  - The fact that there are still nomads today is extremely sad.
  - Not as many people enjoyed *The Grapes of Wrath* as *Nomadland*.
  - People are wrong to compare *Nomadland* to *The Grapes of Wrath*.

### USE OF ENGLISH

- 3 **Uzupełnij każdą lukę, przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki. Dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo.**

breath broad desert repel rich strength

In a vote for the best beach in Britain, Balnakeil Beach in the far north of Scotland would come very high on the list. This remote place is often completely <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, even in the summer, despite the endless golden sands and the <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ views. Perhaps it is because the sea is extremely cold or maybe it's just too far from any major towns.

The north of Scotland is a wonderful place. Come and visit and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ your life, but don't forget to bring some <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ – not for mosquitoes, but for Scotland's own equivalent, the midge. Beware – they bite! Fortunately, they don't like the wind and rain, two things the north of Scotland is known for. And perhaps another reason why beach lovers tend to go elsewhere.



- 4 **Uzupełnij zdania, wykorzystując wyrazy w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie. Możesz dodać inne wyrazy. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.**

- I'll never \_\_\_\_\_ (get / use / be) in a country with such big spiders!
- It's a bit annoying, to tell you the truth. Marian \_\_\_\_\_ (always / run / into) people she knows wherever we are in the world.
- Someone broke into our room and stole my phone but luckily, \_\_\_\_\_ (we / take / out) travel insurance before we left.
- This skyline \_\_\_\_\_ (use / be / complete) different to how it looks now.
- While \_\_\_\_\_ (I / hunt / for) souvenirs, my friends went to a theme park.

- 5 **Z opcji A–D wybierz właściwą odpowiedź.**

The sleepy town of Paczków located in the south of Poland near the border with the Czech Republic is a great place to go sightseeing. Because of its small size, it's easy to get <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on foot. Paczków is one of the few towns in Europe to still have almost all of its medieval walls standing. The town won't get your adrenaline <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but you can spend a pleasant day here before moving on to the dramatic <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of the Table Mountains, about an hour's drive to the west. Paczków hasn't always been Polish. Although it was officially granted town rights by the Bishop of Wrocław in 1254, it became part of Austria in 1526 and later, in 1871, part of the German Empire. During this time, it <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ be called Patschkau. However, it became Polish again in 1945 when the borders of Poland were changed at the end of World War II.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 A away      | B around      |
| C across      | D about       |
| 2 A thumping  | B bumping     |
| C pumping     | D dumping     |
| 3 A view      | B scenery     |
| C destination | D skyline     |
| 4 A would     | B was used to |
| C used to     | D got used to |

### WRITING

- 6 **Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.**

Niedawno przebywałeś/przebywałaś w hotelu, w którym zarezerwowałeś/zarezerwowałaś pobyt z kilkumiesięcznym wyprzedzeniem. Po przyjeździe zorientowałeś się / zorientowałaś się, że wybrany przez Ciebie pokój o podwyższonym standardzie został przydzielony komuś innemu. Nie udzielono Ci wyjaśnień w tej sprawie, jak również nie usłyszałeś / nie usłyszałaś przeprosin od personelu za zaistniałą sytuację. Napisz **list formalny z zażaleniem** (200–250 słów) do dyrekcji, w którym opisziesz problem oraz przedstawisz swoje oczekiwania wobec osób zarządzających hotelem.



## Vocabulary 1

## Technology • Adjectives to describe technology

## 1 Put the verbs into the correct gaps.

Things to do today:

- 1 Scam \_\_\_\_\_ a new password
- 2 Post \_\_\_\_\_ some antivirus software
- 3 Set \_\_\_\_\_ comments about my friends' holiday photos
- 4 Install \_\_\_\_\_ my social media profile with a new photo and details about my new school
- 5 Learn more about how to recognise emails that are trying to update \_\_\_\_\_ you with some kind of trick

## 2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

domestic appliances driverless cars embedded  
emotionally interactive host implant  
muting unfollow virtual assistants

- 1 You can pay a company a little bit to \_\_\_\_\_ your website – it's very cheap if you use a shared server.
- 2 My dad says that he never wants to have a microchip \_\_\_\_\_. He says that to have something like that \_\_\_\_\_ somewhere in his body would make him feel like a robot!
- 3 I don't like to \_\_\_\_\_ people completely on social media because it seems rude, but \_\_\_\_\_ might be a good alternative. We could still be friends, but I wouldn't have to see all their posts!
- 4 We have around fifteen different \_\_\_\_\_ in our house, and on top of this all our mobile phones, laptops and tablets, of course.
- 5 It will be great when \_\_\_\_\_ and robots are \_\_\_\_\_ – there will always be someone there to help us and be sympathetic.
- 6 I think that \_\_\_\_\_ will be better for long-distance journeys on motorways rather than short ones on busy roads around town.



## 3 Replace the underlined words with the correct adjectives. The first and last letters are given.

- 1 I can't work out how to use this app – it really isn't intuitive u \_\_\_\_\_ r-f \_\_\_\_\_ y.
- 2 That job wouldn't be possible f \_\_\_\_\_ e for me – it takes two and a half hours to get there by train from where I live.
- 3 I find the new mind-reading invention fascinating i \_\_\_\_\_ g. It's incredible to think that this will be possible.
- 4 Is it true that products are deliberately designed to become old-fashioned o \_\_\_\_\_ d so that people have to buy new ones?
- 5 The new mobile phone that they have brought out is state-of-the-art and really up-to-date c \_\_\_\_\_ g -e \_\_\_\_\_ e compared to other phones.
- 6 I'm supposed to have high-speed b \_\_\_\_\_ d Internet, but look how long it takes to load a web page.
- 7 This app is OK, but a bit problematic d \_\_\_\_\_ e because it can't link to your social media.

## 4★ Read the WATCH OUT box and choose the correct options.

Polish author Stanisław Lem's collection of short stories *The Cyberiad* was written in 1965, but it doesn't seem at all <sup>1</sup> *user-friendly* / *dated*. Maybe because, as well as featuring <sup>2</sup> *state-of-the-art* / *feasible* technology, which the book's two heroes create, the stories are also about greed and power, topics that will never become <sup>3</sup> *outdated* / *defective*. In one story, the inventors use <sup>4</sup> *leading-edge* / *high-speed* technology to prevent a war by giving the soldiers on both sides a collective consciousness. The stories are <sup>5</sup> *fascinating* / *archaic*, thought-provoking and very funny. One which seems especially true is when they destroy an undefeatable enemy with a very <sup>6</sup> *up-to-the-minute* / *old-time* method – repeatedly sending it forms to fill in, and returning them saying they have been completed wrongly, causing the monster to slowly diminish in size until it is so small it can no longer be a threat.

## WATCH OUT

## Collocations with technology

More words to describe technology can be found in Macmillan's Thesaurus.

Adjectives meaning **modern**:

a \_\_\_\_\_ d, l \_\_\_\_\_ g-e \_\_\_\_\_ e, s \_\_\_\_\_ e-o \_\_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_\_ -a \_\_\_\_\_ t,  
u \_\_\_\_\_ -t \_\_\_\_\_ -t \_\_\_\_\_ -m \_\_\_\_\_ e

Adjectives meaning **old-fashioned**:

d \_\_\_\_\_ d, o \_\_\_\_\_ e, a \_\_\_\_\_ c, o \_\_\_\_\_ d -t \_\_\_\_\_ e



▶VIDEO 06

## 1 Choose the correct options.

- 1 X: Do you think scientists *will cure* / *are going to cure* all diseases one day?  
Y: I hope so. If I pass my exams, *I'm going to study* / *I'm studying* medicine so that I can be a researcher.
- 2 X: Oh no! I'm late. My train *leaves* / *is leaving* at 10:30. I won't get there in time.  
Y: Don't worry, *I'll take* / *I'm taking* you in my car.
- 3 X: Here's your tablet.  
Y: Watch out! It's too close to the edge, it's starting to move, *it's going to fall* / *it'll fall*!
- 4 X: When *do you meet* / *are you meeting* Lara?  
Y: When she *finishes* / *will finish* work, although she's always late!

## 2 Complete the sentences with the correct future forms of the verbs in brackets. There may be more than one correct answer.

- 1 Once we \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the raw data, we will write about the research.
- 2 We'll go to the exhibition after Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
- 3 By this time tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) the results online so everyone can read them.
- 4 James has just won an award. The presentation ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ (be) next Tuesday at 10 am.
- 5 X: Jack's feeling upset because Cheryl has left him.  
Y: Really? OK, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) and see him later and try to cheer him up.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not wander around) Rome this time tomorrow after all – the airline has just cancelled the flight!
- 7 By the time you find a pair of shoes you like, you \_\_\_\_\_ (try on) every pair in the shop.
- 8 They'll need another break at about 10 pm. By then, they \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for over fourteen hours with only an hour off for lunch.

## 4\* Complete the second sentence with up to five words so that it means the same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.

- 1 I plan to be on the way to the beach at this time tomorrow. **DRIVING**  
This time tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.
- 2 Scientists say that there's a good chance that people could have houses on Mars one day. **PROBABLY**  
Scientists have predicted that people \_\_\_\_\_ one day.
- 3 If I pass my exams next month, my plan is to study English at university. **GOING**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ English at university if I pass my exams.
- 4 Mark starts his summer job as a waiter on Monday, 4 July. **WORKING**  
By Monday 11 July, Mark \_\_\_\_\_ as a waiter for a week.
- 5 There's a coach at four o'clock that I want to catch. **AT**  
I must go now because the coach \_\_\_\_\_.



## 3 Complete the message on the right with the correct forms of the verbs from the box in the future continuous, future perfect or future perfect continuous. Use the message on the left.

fly not finish not sleep save sit (x2) stand wear work

Plans for the technology conference,  
Phoenix: Bargain plane tickets London –  
New York 5 Oct  
Cheap bus ticket to Phoenix 5 Oct  
Arrive 9 Oct 07:30  
Conference starts 08:00, our talk 09:00  
Conference finishes 17:00  
Bus leaves 16:30  
No hotels! Cheap tickets!  
Let me know what you think..

New message

Hi Leo,  
Thanks for the message. I know we aren't rich, but this is crazy! On the 5<sup>th</sup> we <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to New York. That's OK, but according to your plan, the same evening we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on a bus to Phoenix! By the time we get to Phoenix, we <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on the bus for four nights. We probably <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ much at all because it will be very uncomfortable. There won't be time to shower or change. When we give our speech, we <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the same clothes as we flew to New York in! Then you want us to leave at 16:30. The conference <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by that time. What if Bill Gates is giving the final speech or something? He <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on the stage, telling the audience about some amazing new piece of software, and we'll have to leave! Why don't we get a job? It's June, so if we find work now, by the time the conference starts, we <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for about four months and we <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ enough to be able to afford a flight to Phoenix and a few nights in a cheap motel. What do you reckon? B.



**1 Put the words in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentences.**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (let's / to / of / topic / the / turn) pedestrianised zones in cities.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (of / a / this / example / is / good) the centre of Munich in Germany.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (that / a / fact / is / it) traffic pollution is a major cause of illness and premature death.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (to / is / support / evidence / strong / there) the belief that traffic-free zones make cities more liveable for their inhabitants. Of course, oil companies and car manufacturers argue that having fewer roads for cars means more traffic jams and an increase in pollution.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (problem / that / argument / with / is / the / this) it assumes that car use will stay the same even if cities become less car friendly.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (that / final / is / point / my) the global warming crisis means that we have to change the way we lead our lives. Let's do it in a way which benefits as many of us as possible.

**2 Complete the phrases with one word in each gap.**

- 1 Why do I believe this? Well, in the first \_\_\_\_\_, there is evidence all around us.
- 2 There is of course the problem of cost. In \_\_\_\_\_ to this, there is also the worry about government surveillance.
- 3 The third point I want to \_\_\_\_\_ concerns the problems of genetically modified plants.
- 4 There are several \_\_\_\_\_ why I believe that politicians are not taking this matter seriously enough.
- 5 My final \_\_\_\_\_ is that it is up to all of us to play our part.
- 6 To \_\_\_\_\_ things up, we have a choice to carry on doing the way we are or do something to fix the problems facing the world.
- 7 That's \_\_\_\_\_ from me, thank you for listening.

**3 Complete the final part of a presentation with phrases from exercises 1 and 2.**

1 \_\_\_\_\_ traditional ideas do not always need to be replaced. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the old-fashioned school book. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ I believe that we should not encourage children to look at screens any longer than is absolutely necessary. Some people are so excited about technology that they believe everything on a screen is better. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ we have only been living with mobile phones and the Internet for about 20–30 years. Who knows what the long term effects on our eyesight and brains will be? 5 \_\_\_\_\_, if students get used to using a real book, perhaps it will encourage them to read more novels. 6 \_\_\_\_\_, these are exciting times for education, but we should resist change that has no obvious benefits for our children. Thank you for listening.

**4 Complete the politician's speech with one word in each gap.**

**Ladies and gentlemen,**

I'm going to begin 1 \_\_\_\_\_ talking about the future of our cities. Firstly, I want to assure everyone that we care deeply about you and work hard on your behalf. We believe that our cities can be people friendly and car friendly. I'll go 2 \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss pedestrianised zones and bike lanes later, but first, let's 3 \_\_\_\_\_ to the topic of cars. Our scientists are working hard to make them greener and more fuel efficient than ever before. A good 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of this is the work they are doing on electrical cars. Why ban cars if they are clean? I sometimes think the opposition just dislike cars and drivers rather than caring about the environment. Some people need cars. The opposition say that they can go shopping on the bus. The 5 \_\_\_\_\_ with this argument is that you might want to buy a new bed! Try getting that on a number 12 bus! Finally, I'd like to 6 \_\_\_\_\_ your attention to the pedestrianised area near Market Street. Three shops have closed down in the last month because customer numbers have fallen so much. I doubt whether their owners are fans of car-free zones.



An online article on the power of innovation



## POWER OF INNOVATION

### FOOD CRISIS

**4** By 2050, eighty percent of the world's population will be living in urban areas. Floating farms on seas and lakes near cities could enhance food production and ensure sufficient supplies of food for their inhabitants. A Spanish company, Forward Thinking Architecture, has designed a 24m-tall three-level 'Smart Floating Farm', with units of 350m x 200m that can be linked up together as necessary. The bottom level contains a fish farm. The fish are fed by plants that drop down from the middle layer. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_ These are also vital for the healthy growth of the fish which feed on them. On the top level, a solar-powered roof will provide almost all the necessary power. The units are self-sufficient and each will produce around 1.7 million kilograms of fish and 8.1 million kilograms of vegetables per year.

### CLEAN ENERGY

**5** Will coffee power replace other conventional fuels? The clean technology producer, Bio-bean, collects and processes 50,000 tonnes of coffee waste, the waste from ten percent of coffee drunk in coffee shops in the UK each year. The coffee waste is converted into biofuel to power buses, and biomass pellets which can be used to heat buildings. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_ Coffee 'coal' is used for barbecues and coffee 'logs' to burn on open fires. Bio-bean promotes a sustainable use of waste resources and the company hopes to expand.

**1** The world is facing some serious problems. *Science Today* looks at four innovations that could help.

### FIGHTING POLLUTION

**2** Robot technology may solve the problem of water pollution. Researchers at Bristol University have developed a small floating robot, called Row-bot, that 'feeds' on dirty water. The device has a microbial fuel cell (MFC) which is a small artificial stomach that digests harmful bacteria and produces electrons. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_ Since the Row-bot fuels itself, it can continue to operate independently. In the future, scientists will use the same concept for land and air pollution-eating robots.

### BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION

**3** 'Brainprint' technology could replace passwords, making access to computers and other devices far more secure. Researchers at Binghamton University in the USA discovered that people have a unique 'brainprint': their brain's activity when it reacts to certain words or images. In the study, a computer correctly identified people by their brainprint with 100% accuracy. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_ However, scientists are making huge strides in this area and, in the future, brainprints will be able to verify users everywhere.

**1** Look at the photo and the headings and predict if statements 1–5 are true (T) or false (F). Then read the text and check your predictions.

- 1 The text talks about solutions to problems that exist in the world now. T / F
- 2 None of the innovations mentioned are currently in use. T / F
- 3 One of the texts is about a new type of farming. T / F
- 4 There is information about an environmentally friendly source of power. T / F
- 5 One of the texts is about computer-game technology. T / F

**2** Read the **WATCH OUT | SKILLS** box. Then read the article again and match sentences A–E to gaps 1–4 in the text. There is one extra sentence.

- A Here, they are grown in liquid which contains essential nutrients.
- B These then provide power to move the machine to new areas to continue its work.
- C The company also offers two new products.
- D Scientists, though, have identified a problem which has yet to be solved.
- E At present, the technology requires using sophisticated equipment, which makes it unfeasible for everyday use.

### WATCH OUT | SKILLS

### Referencing

Sentences taken from the text contain clues about what might come *before* and *after* them in the text, e.g. a *Here* – This word refers to a place mentioned before the gap.  
 b *These* – This word implies a noun in plural form in the previous sentence.  
 c *Two new products* – This phrase introduces something which will be talked about after the gap.

**3** Read the text again and complete the summary with up to three words in each gap.

The article looks at new technology which could improve our lives. The Row-bot is designed <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ which is polluted. The brainprint might one day mean that passwords to protect data will become <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Fewer and fewer people are living <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ areas nowadays and floating farms will provide inhabitants of cities with both <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, the 50,000 tonnes of coffee waste processed by Bio-bean is only a <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of the total waste from coffee. Just think how much clean energy we could get if we used the other nine-tenths, too.



### 1 Choose the correct options.

- Jenny has got a pierced *ear* / *back* / *stomach*.
- That's a nice bracelet on your *nose* / *elbow* / *wrist*.
- Her *cheeks* / *shoulders* / *knees* go red when she's embarrassed.
- You'll hurt your *chest* / *bone* / *spine* lifting heavy weights like that.
- There's not enough room for my *toes* / *fingers* / *muscles* in these boots.

### 2 Complete the collocations with the words from the box.

ankle blood feet head leg

- I got a twisted \_\_\_\_\_ when I slipped on the wet rocks.
- When I fell, I was covered in mud from \_\_\_\_\_ to toe.
- My sister's got the same sized \_\_\_\_\_ as me, so I can borrow her shoes when she lets me.
- We always pay extra on the plane for a seat with plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ room.
- Some people say that the Royal Family have blue \_\_\_\_\_, but I think it's red like everyone else's.

### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box. Each set of sentences uses the same word in each gap.

intestine kidney knuckle lean  
liver mole slender

- Your \_\_\_\_\_ are the long tubes carrying waste food from your stomach. Another word for the \_\_\_\_\_ is guts.
- Someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ is quite small and thin. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ lead in a race or other competition means that there isn't much difference between the two competitors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are small brown animals which live underground. \_\_\_\_\_ on the skin appear when cells in the skin grow in a group instead of being spread evenly throughout the skin.
- Your \_\_\_\_\_ are the joints at the start of your fingers. A white-\_\_\_\_\_ ride is one which is very scary. You hang on to the seat so tightly that your \_\_\_\_\_ change colour.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ plays a vital role in cleaning our blood, breaking down fat and helping digestion. The first successful \_\_\_\_\_ transplant took place in 1967.
- If a piece of meat is described as \_\_\_\_\_, it means it has little or no fat on it. Someone who is slim can also be called \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ bean gets its name because it looks a little bit like a \_\_\_\_\_.



### 4 Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

- X: I need to pee.  
Y: Again! You've got a weak b\_\_\_\_\_!
- X: This s\_\_\_\_\_ is from when I tried to pick up some broken glass and cut myself.  
Y: Did it hurt?
- X: How long have you had that b\_\_\_\_\_?  
Y: Since I was born!
- X: Show me your p\_\_\_\_\_.  
Y: To read my future? I don't believe in such things.
- X: Have you revised for biology?  
Y: Yes, v\_\_\_\_\_ carry blood around the body, the p\_\_\_\_\_ helps your digestive system and you use your l\_\_\_\_\_ to breathe.
- X: I once downloaded an app to check my weight. It said that I was not just overweight but o\_\_\_\_\_.  
Y: What did you do?  
X: I uninstalled it.
- X: My j\_\_\_\_\_ hurt – knees, elbows, wrists, all of them.  
Y: Capsaicin can help. It's found in chilli peppers.



### 5★ Choose the correct options.

- Why do people have virtual <sup>1</sup> *workers* / *assistants* / *followers* to switch the lights on and off?
- Exactly! I can't understand why people need domestic <sup>2</sup> *appliances* / *implants* / *hosts* like fridges to be connected to the Internet.
- I've got a(n) <sup>3</sup> *cutting* / *up-to-the* / *intuitive*-edge fridge like that. It tells me what to buy when I'm running out.
- You could use an old- <sup>4</sup> *dated* / *fashioned* / *embedded* method – like looking!
- What do you guys think of the use of surgery to create the perfect body? Terrible.
- OK, but sometimes it's necessary for example getting rid of <sup>5</sup> *scars* / *moles* / *knuckles* after a bad injury or a large <sup>6</sup> *pancreas* / *kidney* / *birthmark* that might make someone feel self-conscious.
- Good news! I've recently had surgery on my knees. I feel so much better now.
- Just your knees? You're lucky. All my <sup>7</sup> *palms* / *implants* / *joints* are painful. I'm on a waiting list for surgery. This time next year, I'll still be waiting.

An interview about intelligent technologies

1 Put the crossed-out verbs into the correct gaps.

- 1 Before we decide what to do, we have to ~~draw~~ \_\_\_\_\_ the pros and cons of each plan of action.
- 2 We don't know for sure what will happen, but we can ~~suspend~~ \_\_\_\_\_ the effects of our action by looking at past data.
- 3 Don't make up your mind too quickly. Use \_\_\_\_\_ alternatives which may have the same or a better outcome.
- 4 We're going to work together to ~~consider~~ \_\_\_\_\_ solutions to the problem.
- 5 It is impossible to ~~imagine~~ \_\_\_\_\_ conclusions from such a small sample.
- 6 Sometimes, when we have no concrete facts, we just have to ~~brainstorm~~ \_\_\_\_\_ our intuition.
- 7 There's no rush. Let's ~~identify~~ \_\_\_\_\_ judgment until we have more data to work with.
- 8 This is an amazing invention. Just ~~predict~~ \_\_\_\_\_ the possibilities of such a device!

2 Complete the presentation with the phrases from exercise 1 in the correct forms.

We have been looking at ways of developing the home delivery business to save money and improve the service offered. Firstly, we <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem of getting parcels to people in the shortest time. At first, everyone started to talk about drones, but we also wanted to <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ such as 3-D printers. Once we had come up with some ideas, we <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of each one. For example, drones seem perfect, but there are issues of weight limits and customer safety. We couldn't agree on the best way to proceed, so we tried to <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of different future technological changes. As an example, developments in 3-D printing might greatly reduce the need for home deliveries. There's no way of knowing what the future will bring but, by <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ we could assume that the market will increase for the foreseeable future. We also looked at some case studies of companies which had succeeded and some which had failed. It was difficult to <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from the limited sample we had but ...

3 03 You are going to listen to an interview about technology. Look at some words from the recording and guess which topics a-d will be mentioned. Then listen and check.

artificial intelligence assembling computer program control-responsive interact intuitive robotics service industries take over train warehouses

- a The dangers of robots taking control from humans
- b The possibility of robots doing certain jobs
- c The difficulties of manufacturing robots
- d A new industry dedicated to robot servicing

WATCH OUT | SKILLS

Predicting information

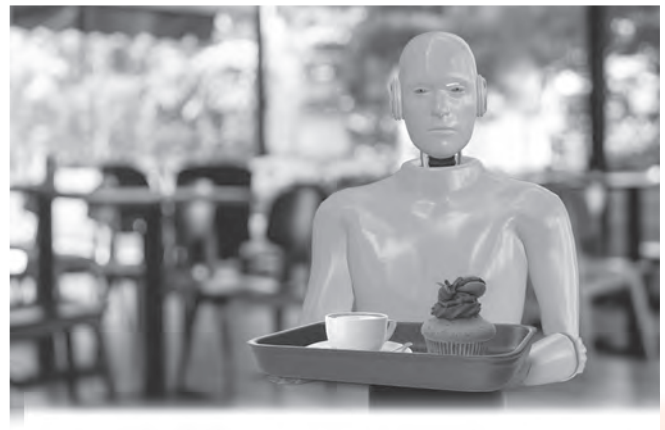
In a note-taking task, you can predict the type of information you are listening out for. Look at exercise 4 and complete the predictions.

- |                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| 1 a name of game | 4 _____ |
| 2 a number       | 5 _____ |
| 3 a name         | 6 _____ |

4 03 Listen to the interview and complete the notes. Use one or two words or a number in each gap.

- 1 AlphaGo - beat a top player at the game of \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Amazon: uses about \_\_\_\_\_ robots in its warehouses
- 3 Name of virtual employee: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Name of factory robot: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Robot waiter duties: take orders and \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Robot chef skills: learn recipes, cook meals, and \_\_\_\_\_

5 03 Listen to the interview again and complete the sentences with up to four words in each gap.



- 1 AlphaGo became \_\_\_\_\_ in 2016.
- 2 While winning the game, the computer demonstrated qualities which more closely resembled characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The number of robots in the online shopping company's warehouse more than \_\_\_\_\_ in a year.
- 4 The virtual employee is a robot, but one with which it is possible to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 If you are in a bank, you might go to her in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Once you have shown the factory robot how to do a task, it can then \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Robot waiters are becoming more common in Asia, but haven't been used \_\_\_\_\_.



### 1 Choose the correct options.

- 1 **X:** I'm going to get a new phone. This one *is about to / was going to* give up.  
**Y:** Apple is *about to / due to* release its new iPhone next month. Try to wait until then.
- 2 **X:** On TV yesterday, someone said that cash *would / is to* disappear in the next twenty years.  
**Y:** Really? I *was due to / was going to* buy a new wallet. Maybe I won't bother.
- 3 **X:** They *were going to / are to* build a new wind farm here last year. I wonder what happened.  
**Y:** Well, building *is to / is due to* start next Friday, but I doubt if it will.
- 4 **X:** According to some people, space tourism *is about to / was going to* take off in a big way soon.  
**Y:** I was sure people *are to / would* go on holiday to the Moon back in the 1990s.
- 5 **X:** Driverless cars are on their way. *We would / are to* build new roads for them next year.  
**Y:** I went in one on a test ride. I was convinced we *were going to / were due to* crash at any moment.

### 2 Complete the pairs of sentences using the correct future forms and the verbs in capitals.

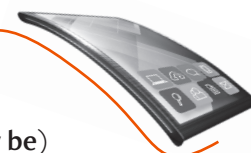
- 1 **UPLOAD** *will / be to*  
a Our IT department \_\_\_\_\_ everyone's medical records to a new super computer soon.  
b You said you \_\_\_\_\_ the photos to your website so where are they?
- 2 **ARRIVE** *be going to / be due to*  
a They \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, but their flight was cancelled.  
b The package \_\_\_\_\_ sometime today.
- 3 **TAKE PLACE** *be due to / will*  
a The operation on my dad's spine \_\_\_\_\_ this Friday.  
b I thought the show \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as the lessons finished.
- 4 **BECOME** *be about to / be going to*  
a Alex \_\_\_\_\_ a research scientist, but he discovered he could earn more in finance.  
b Nanorobots \_\_\_\_\_ an essential part of the healthcare industry.

### 3 Complete the second sentence with up to five words so that it means the same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.

- 1 The official start of the race is planned for 3 pm. **DUE**  
The race \_\_\_\_\_ 3 pm.
- 2 The idea was to set up a drone delivery business, but they didn't do it. **GOING**  
They \_\_\_\_\_ a drone delivery business, but they didn't do it.
- 3 Organisers say that the protest will take place in the town square. **TO**  
The protest \_\_\_\_\_ in the town square.
- 4 'I'm sure we will find life on Mars,' he said excitedly. **WOULD**  
He was \_\_\_\_\_ find life on Mars.
- 5 Hurry up. The film will start in a few seconds. **ABOUT**  
Hurry up. The film \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4\* Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

#### Do you love your smartphone?



Some tech experts believe that by 2025 smartphones <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (**probably be**) obsolete and that we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (**use**) augmented reality (AR) technology instead. They predict that we <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (**be able to**) do everything, from watching TV to searching online, using AR glasses. However, other tech experts think that by 2025, technology <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (**move**) in a different direction. They predict that smartphones <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (**still / be**) in use, although much more sophisticated than they are today. Many experts believe that some exciting developments will take place in the very near future. Curved phones <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (**about / take off**) - you can already see a few in the shops. And what about screens? For a long time, people assumed that they <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (**get**) smaller and smaller. But then everyone started using their phones much more for games and films and screens got bigger again. What is more important is our attitude to phones. They contribute huge amounts of waste. As soon as a new model <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (**come**) out, we want it. I didn't think people <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (**still / be**) so excited about phone designs after all these years, but I was wrong. How long <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (**you / use**) your current phone when you replace it? A year? Two years? Five years?



Grammar and vocabulary practice

**1 Complete the sentences with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.**

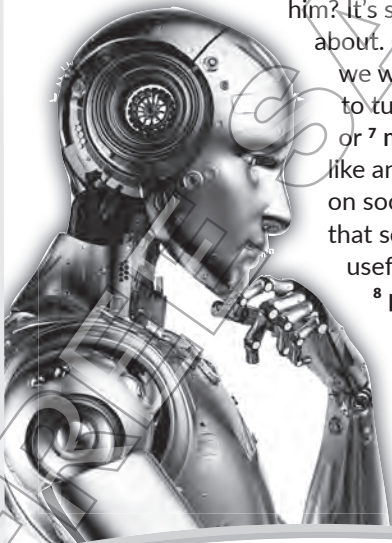
- Why did you decide to \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) Jane? Did she do something to upset you?
- Are you talking to me or having a conversation with your virtual \_\_\_\_\_ (assist) again?
- My dad's computer equipment is very \_\_\_\_\_ (date) – it only has 512 MB of RAM!
- This gadget is meant to be \_\_\_\_\_ (intuition), but I can't work out how to use it at all.
- The problem with this \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) is that, in real life, people don't always act logically.
- If our kitchen robot became emotionally \_\_\_\_\_ (interact), it might tell you to stop eating so many unhealthy snacks!

**2 Complete the text with one word in each gap. The first and last letters are given.**

**FRANKENSTEIN**

In her novel *Frankenstein*, the writer Mary Shelley thought up ideas that were far ahead of their time. Written several decades before cars had even been invented, let alone <sup>1</sup> d \_\_\_\_\_ s ones, the main character of the book, Dr Victor Frankenstein, a scientist, believes that it is <sup>2</sup> p \_\_\_\_\_ e to bring matter to life. Not with <sup>3</sup> e \_\_\_\_\_ d microchip implants but by collecting bits of dead bodies and using the power of an electrical storm. However, he doesn't predict how his creation will react to its new existence. It not only has a heart to pump the blood and <sup>4</sup> l \_\_\_\_\_ s to allow it to breathe, but also a brain to enable it to think and act independently. It's an absolutely <sup>5</sup> f \_\_\_\_\_ g story. Instead of the beautiful creation he hoped for, he makes a monster which becomes the villain of the story. Could Shelley's story be seen as a warning about scientific development? Will our robots and smart <sup>6</sup> d \_\_\_\_\_ c appliances rise up against us as Frankenstein's monster rose up against

him? It's something to think about. Once created, we won't just be able to turn off our creations or <sup>7</sup> m \_\_\_\_\_ e them like an unwanted follower on social media. Many ideas that some people consider useful may actually be quite <sup>8</sup> p \_\_\_\_\_ c in the future. The question is, will we be able to solve the problems we have created?



**3 Complete the text with one word in each gap.**

Today I'm going to begin by talking about the human body, and specifically, as you can see on the screen, our <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Yes, those parts which connect two bones together – knees, ankles, hips and so on. These do an amazing amount of work. Let's imagine you walk about 5 km a day. That means, by the time you retire, you will <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ walked about 100,000 km. That's a long way. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ addition, for many of us, for a lot of the time, they will probably have <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ carrying more weight than they were designed for. All of which means that they may well start to wear out before we do! Fortunately, robotic-assisted surgery is a rapidly developing area. Cutting-<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ technology can create a 3-D virtual model of the problem area, making the surgeon's job easier and more efficient. Great news for sufferers! I'll go <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss this in more detail in a few minutes, but if anyone has any questions, please feel <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to ask now. Anyone? No, OK, in a few minutes we'll <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ looking at some examples of robotic-surgery from around the world, but let's have a short break first.



**4 Choose the correct paraphrase.**

- So, to conclude, there is a reason to be optimistic about the future.  
A to turn to the topic      B to go on to discuss  
C to sum up
- The biggest advantage is that it is so easy to operate.  
A up-to-date      B user-friendly  
C feasible to control
- The speech is planned to start at 5 pm.  
A will have started      B is due to start  
C is about to start
- There is strong evidence to show that my ideas are correct.  
A support my ideas      B discuss my ideas  
C draw attention to my ideas

**5 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.**

- How did you get that \_\_\_\_\_ (bliznę na łokciu)?
- Phone me when \_\_\_\_\_ (prześlesz pliki) to the host server.
- I don't understand why CDs \_\_\_\_\_ (są staromodne), but cassettes have become quite trendy!
- I was sure that the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ (będzie miał szybki) Internet.
- I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ (zwrócić państwa uwagę na) this graph.

**1 Read the three middle paragraphs of an article and choose the best title for it.**

- a How cities have developed
- b The problem of urban areas
- c The future for our cities

1 \_\_\_\_ One solution might be building upwards. It's only a matter of time before vertical mini-cities, complete with gardens, offices, sports facilities and shops are built. Experts predict that this will solve the problem of lack of land as well as reducing the need for travel within the city.

2 \_\_\_\_ However, in the near future, 3-D printing will have reduced these drastically. A family in France is already living in a home that was produced by a mobile 3-D printer. It is thought that, someday soon, we could print all our buildings, making fast, affordable housing available for everyone.

3 \_\_\_\_ Sooner or later, we will all be living in homes with geothermal pumps and solar panels. As well as helping the planet, these developments will have the added benefit of reducing people's fuel bills.

**2 Look at the beginnings of the article below. Which do you prefer? Why? Underline words and phrases which you think make it more interesting.**

**A** Our towns and cities are getting more crowded. Before long, eighty percent of the world's population will be living in cities. Supply of land is limited and demand is high. As a result, cities are expanding as new houses are built on the outskirts and the resulting traffic brings more pollution and more problems. We know what the problems are but how can we solve them?

**B** At the moment, cities are very crowded. They are very crowded and there is a high demand for land. This means that cities are getting larger because homes are built outside the present city limits. This also means that there is more traffic and more pollution. Now, we need to find a way to solve these problems.

**3 Match writing techniques 1–5 to endings a–c.**

- 1 A rhetorical question to address the reader personally \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 An appeal to emotions \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 An informal comment directed at the readers \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Encouragement to get involved \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 A criticism of a person or group \_\_\_\_\_

**a** It's clear that there are still problems in our cities. People are suffering and their lives aren't about to get better in the near future. It seems that governments are more interested in money than people and only technology offers residents a better future.

**b** So, should we be optimistic or pessimistic? In the short term, problems will remain, and even get worse, but, in the long run, the future for our cities looks bright. Let's hope so.

**c** Many people believe that technology can solve all the world's problems and it would be nice to think they were correct. Perhaps if those of us lucky enough to live in the world's richer countries took the first steps, others around the world would see the benefits and follow our example.

**4 Read the WATCH OUT | SKILLS box. Then read the middle paragraphs of the article in exercise 1 again and match topic sentences a–e to paragraphs 1–3. There are two extra topic sentences.**

- a Construction costs are also an issue.
- b We can learn from cities throughout the world.
- c It goes without saying that cities need to adapt.
- d People's behaviour also needs to change.
- e Technology can make homes more environmentally friendly.

**WATCH OUT | SKILLS**

**Topic sentences**

The topic (=the first) sentence of a paragraph informs the reader what the paragraph is going to be about. The rest of the paragraph then gives more detail. Topic sentences help the reader to understand the text more easily. They are very useful for scanning the text.

We had a great time on holiday. On the first day we went for a walk in the mountains ...

I have a few questions which I hope you will be able to answer. Firstly, what is the minimum age for volunteers on the project?

**5 Match the underlined time expressions in exercises 1, 2 and 3 to the correct categories.**


- 1 Nowadays: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Soon: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 One day: \_\_\_\_\_

**6 Do the writing task.**

Coraz więcej osób decyduje się na przeprowadzkę do dużego miasta w poszukiwaniu pracy. Napisz **artykuł** (200–250 słów), w którym omówisz konsekwencje tego zjawiska i przedstawisz przykłady rozwiązań technologicznych, które mogą spowolnić lub odwrócić ten trend.

## VOCABULARY

- 1 Read the clues and complete the words. The first and last letters are given.
- keep following someone on social media, but block posts from them temporarily: m \_\_\_\_\_ e
  - slim, not fat: l \_\_\_\_\_ n
  - joints at the bottom of the fingers where they join the back of the hand: k \_\_\_\_\_ s
  - computer that controls and communicates other computers: h \_\_\_\_\_ t
  - thin and delicate, usually in an attractive way: s \_\_\_\_\_ r
  - very overweight: o \_\_\_\_\_ e
  - things which are put under the skin or into someone's body: i \_\_\_\_\_ s
  - a form of high-speed Internet: b \_\_\_\_\_ d
  - we have two of them inside us and they take in and give out air when we breathe: l \_\_\_\_\_ s
  - organs in the body which help to remove waste products and filter the blood : k \_\_\_\_\_ s

- 2  Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words from the box. There are two extra words.

assist communicate conclude defect  
juggle possible solve value

## Ig Nobel

Scientific research is responsible for so many inventions which have improved our lives – from renewable energy to medical breakthroughs. But, sometimes, people might question the value of some research. This could be because the inventions are <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in some way, so they can cause more problems than they solve. However, even when the ideas work, some people may wonder why we need the products. Is a virtual <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ which does basic tasks for us really necessary? If an idea is bizarre enough, it might be chosen as an Ig Nobel award winner. These are awarded to people who, in the <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of the organisers, have tried to identify <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to problems which really don't need to be solved. As an example, the winner of the 2020 Psychology Award was given to two researchers looking into the link between narcissists and appearance, specifically eyebrows. The researchers came to the <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that distinctive eyebrows do actually reveal a narcissist's personality.

Perhaps the best innovation seen at the awards is the idea thought up by the organisers. One aspect of award shows that can be annoying is when speeches go on too long. The Ig Nobel awards ceremonies feature an eight-year old girl who stops this happening by marching to the stage and saying loudly: 'Please stop. I'm bored.' Imagine the <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of such an idea – it could be used at political speeches, on chat shows or when radio DJs get carried away!

## GRAMMAR

- 3 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.
- X: On Saturday, we will go to the cinema – I booked the tickets online yesterday.

Y: OK, I'm paying you when I meet you at the cinema.

X: Oh no! You are going to pay me at the cinema last time, but you didn't turn up and I never got my money back.
  - X: I'm stuck in traffic, so I'm sorry, but I'm being late. Don't worry, though, I will be arriving by 12:55 pm.

Y: I'm sure you will, and at one o'clock you are having your lunch break.

X: Well, by the time I arrive, I will be driving for five hours. I'll be exhausted!
  - X: At three o'clock tomorrow, I will have been doing my English homework.

Y: But we are having PE at three o'clock on Thursdays.

X: I know, but I won't be able to do it because I will be forgetting my PE kit.

## ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- 4 Choose the correct options.

Teen innovator 

When she was only sixteen, South African schoolgirl Kiara Nirghin <sup>1</sup> *has won / had won / won* an award for inventing a super-absorbent material to help soil retain water, which she developed after a severe drought in her home country. Her research and experiments took a lot of work and time, especially as she didn't have vast <sup>2</sup> *sums / costs / valuables* to spend on them. Other materials were already available, but these were <sup>3</sup> *intuitive / outdated / problematic* because they contained toxic chemicals and weren't biodegradable. Kiara discovered that it would be <sup>4</sup> *intriguing / feasible / cutting-edge* to create a material from waste products which were cheap and environmentally friendly. Kiara is now at university and, because she <sup>5</sup> *graduates / would graduate / is about to graduate* in a few years' time, she is busy with her studies. But she's also working to encourage other girls to consider careers in STEM (science, technology, engineering and maths). Kiara hopes that they <sup>6</sup> *will have used / will use / will be using* their skills to help their communities. She realises that girls are not used to <sup>7</sup> *study / studied / studying* sciences in her country, but she believes this situation will change. By the time Kiara leaves university, she is sure she <sup>8</sup> *will have inspired / inspires / is inspiring* a generation of girls to follow her into science.



## LISTENING

- 1 04 Usłyszysz pięć wypowiedzi związanych z wyprawami w kosmos. Do każdej wypowiedzi 1–5 dopasuj zdanie A–F. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

This speaker

- A compares two motivations for space travel.
- B emphasises the work that has been done to make commercial flights possible.
- C questions the safety record of the company involved.
- D is critical of both the effects and causes of commercial space travel.
- E adds a personal comment to a factual announcement.
- F justifies something they are about to do.

- Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- Speaker 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- Speaker 5 \_\_\_\_\_

## READING

- 2 Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane z tematem bioniki. Wykonaj zadanie pod każdym tekstem.

## Text 1

**Summer Camp Nightmare!**

A few of you have contacted me about summer camp work. Before you sign up, let me tell you what happened to me last year!

The camp was aimed at 15-18-year olds and was a sports camp, on which the children spent their mornings doing organised sports and, in the afternoon, either went on excursions or had independent free time. The latter was unsupervised, but there were numerous rules in place and restrictions regarding what was allowed. The organisers had informed the parents about them in an information pack they sent out to everyone who had booked a place.

The first of these free time sessions took place on the third afternoon of the camp. I was feeling relaxed, like the other helpers, as the group seemed very sensible and there were none of the problems that I'd faced the previous year. Some of the children played sports on the pitch in front of the accommodation, some went to a nearby beach with a couple of the helpers who decided to keep an eye on them. The others wandered off into the forest alone.

Not long after the session had started, one of the children came running out of the forest. He was as white as a sheet and breathlessly indicated that we should follow him. After a few hundred metres we came to a fenced-off area of rocks where there were several warning signs not to climb on them. Unfortunately, one boy, Jamie, had taken this not as a warning but as a challenge. He'd fallen from quite a height together with a large rock which had literally smashed his right arm! His arm looked really bad, hanging loosely from his side and, judging from the screams, he was obviously in agony.

As I phoned for an ambulance, the leader of the camp had the far more unenviable task of phoning the boy's parents. Perhaps because of shock, they didn't say much and we were spared explaining the situation to them in person as they needed to stay with their son in hospital. Needless to say, the unsupervised free time periods came to an end. Yet, the children didn't seem to mind. Like us, they just wanted to get home as soon as possible. We visited Jamie after we got back and were shocked to find that his arm had been so badly damaged that it had to be amputated.

Jamie bravely told us that he was due to get something called a Hero Arm. It's a prosthetic arm which can be made on a 3-D printer. Indeed, a few months later, Jamie was wearing his new arm, which looked impressive although only the hand and wrist were visible. He gave us a thumbs up and a high five, and signed his name on a piece of paper. He then produced a tennis ball to show us how he could grab the ball when we threw it to him. He's now told us that he's going to sign up for next year's camp and his aim is to win the tennis competition. As long as he doesn't go climbing, I'm going to support him in any challenges he undertakes there.

Comments: [5]

Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zgodną z treścią tekstu.

- 1 What does the writer say about the free time activities?
  - A None of the students were looked after.
  - B The students could do what they liked.
  - C Parents knew about them before the camp started.
  - D The students had to spend the time within sight of the accommodation.
- 2 How did the workers first realise something was wrong?
  - A From the appearance of the boy who came to get them.
  - B From the length of time the students were away from the camp.
  - C From the sight of the injured arm.
  - D From the sound the wounded boy was making.
- 3 What can we deduce about the situation after the accident took place?
  - A The writer regretted he didn't have a chance to explain to the boy's parents what had happened.
  - B The helpers tried to end the camp before the official finishing date.
  - C The children's reaction to the accident was different to the helpers' reaction.
  - D The decision to cancel the free time activities was made by the helpers.
- 4 What didn't the boy show the writer?
  - A How he could hold a pen and write
  - B Some common hand signals
  - C How the new arm connected to his elbow
  - D His ball catching skills



## Text 2

## The future is bionic

The word bionic is a combination of biology and electronics and can refer to any application of biological features to improve human-made technology. By studying lotus flowers, scientists were able to create paint which repelled dirt and water. They have created ships which shared the properties of dolphin skin to help them move through the water more easily. And they are currently studying how human limbs and organs work in order to make copies of them.

There have been artificial limbs in one form or another for hundreds of years although they weren't always comfortable or user-friendly. Now, modern technology is making it possible to produce replacement limbs which are astonishingly lifelike. One of the most important developments in prosthetic limbs has been the linking of them to muscles so that they can move in a similar way to real ones. The other huge benefit has been to make them lighter and enable users to wear them for much longer without discomfort. Nowadays internal organs such as lungs or the pancreas can be replaced, which means that patients no longer need to wait for someone to die and donate their organs.

The fact that there is an artificial alternative for virtually every part of the body has led to a group of scientists deciding to collect examples of these man-made limbs and organs from around the world in order to create a complete person – a modern day Frankenstein's monster. The one thing it lacks is a functioning brain, so it needs a computer to control it. All this is leading to an interesting philosophical question. How much of a person can we replace before they stop being a human? One of Stanisław Lem's stories is about a racing driver whose body parts are replaced so many times due to accidents that, in the end, the company which makes the replacement limbs claims that the driver is now their property, not an independent human being. Most people would probably say that someone remains a human 'until we replace the brain'. For now, that isn't a possibility, but who knows what the future will bring?

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij zdania 5–8 zgodnie z jego treścią. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie siedem wyrazów.

- 5 Technology which is bionic is supplemented \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Three products mentioned as examples of bionics are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 One reason why prosthetic limbs used to be uncomfortable \_\_\_\_\_ they are now.
- 8 The majority of people think that a person with bionic parts \_\_\_\_\_ until their brain was replaced.

### USE OF ENGLISH

3 Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby oddać sens zdania wyjściowego. Użyj podanego wyrazu.

- 1 A holiday by the sea will make you feel better. **DO**  
A holiday by the sea \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 We need to identify the advantages and disadvantages of this procedure. **PROS**  
We need to identify \_\_\_\_\_ of this procedure.
- 3 The plan was to test the product on volunteers, but we couldn't recruit any. **GOING**  
We \_\_\_\_\_ the product on volunteers, but we couldn't recruit any.
- 4 Hopefully, these scars will become invisible within a few weeks. **DISAPPEARED**  
Hopefully, these scars \_\_\_\_\_ within a few weeks.
- 5 Early mobile phones were huge and really heavy. **BE**  
Early mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_ huge and really heavy.

4 Z opcji A–C wybierz poprawne tłumaczenie fragmentu zdania podanego w nawiasie.

- 1 When we went on holiday, Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (często gubił) some important documents, like his passport.  
A had often lost      B would often lose  
C was often used to losing
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (Czy znajdziesz) a solution to the problem before we run out of money?  
A Would you discover      B Will you be discovering  
C Will you have discovered
- 3 My parents are very emotional as my sister \_\_\_\_\_ (wychodzi za mąż).  
A would get married      B was due to get married  
C is about to get married
- 4 When I last looked at my social media account, \_\_\_\_\_ (nikt nie zamieścił) any comments.  
A no one had posted      B no one would post  
C no one used to post

### WRITING

5 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

Gdy pracownik firmy zachoruje, zazwyczaj, aby móc pozostać w domu, musi odwiedzić lekarza, otrzymać od niego zwolnienie lekarskie i przedstawić je swojemu pracodawcy. Napisz **artykuł** (200–250 słów), w którym omówisz trudności wywoływane tą sytuacją i przedstawisz rozwiązania technologiczne, które mogą rozwiązać ten problem.