

5 ON THE MOVE



OBJECTIVES

- talk about transportation in a city
- talk about a trip
- talk about a vacation
- plan a local tourist trip
- talk to a hotel receptionist
- write a short article about a travel experience

SPEAK Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Look at the picture. What kinds of transportation can you see Which one do you prefer?
- 2 What different types of transportation do you regularly use?
- 3 Look at the idioms. What do you think each one means?

get away from it all

get the travel bug

take the scenic route

the rush hour



V transportation **P** /eɪ/ and /oʊ/ **G** was/were

VOCABULARY Transportation

A SPEAK Look at the pictures in *Where in the world?* What types of transportation can you see? What other types can you think of?

B Complete the table with the types of transportation in the box. One word can be used twice.

bicycle boat bus car coach cruise ship
ferry motorcycle plane scooter subway
taxi train trolley

On roads	On water	In the air	On rails

C SPEAK Work in pairs. Think about a time you were in a different country or city. Answer the questions.

- What types of transportation did you use?
- Were they cheap or expensive?
- Were they difficult to use? Why?

Game



PRONUNCIATION /eɪ/ and /oʊ/

A **5.1** Listen and repeat the words in the box. Then complete the table according to their vowel sound.

boat coach go motorcycle plane
rail road station train

/eɪ/	/oʊ/
plane	boat

B What different spelling patterns can make the /eɪ/ and /oʊ/ sounds?

C SPEAK Work in pairs. What other words do you know with the /eɪ/ and /oʊ/ sounds? Write as many as you can in two minutes.

/eɪ/: take, ...

/oʊ/: know, ...

Where in the WORLD?

How well do you know the world's cities? What color are taxis in New York? And which Italian city has no cars? If you answered **yellow** and **Venice**, you're ready to take our picture quiz. Simply match the cities and countries with each of these pictures.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Paris, France | <input type="text"/> | 4 San Francisco, the USA | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 Hanoi, Vietnam | <input type="text"/> | 5 Mumbai, India | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 Stockholm, Sweden | <input type="text"/> | 6 Sydney, Australia | <input type="text"/> |



READING

A SPEAK Work in pairs. Take the *Where in the world?* picture quiz.

B **5.2 SCAN** Read *Six quick facts* and check your answers to Exercise A.

C **5.2 READ FOR DETAIL** Read *Six quick facts* again. Answer the questions.

- How old were the Mumbai buses in 2023?

- How many San Francisco trolleys are there today?

- How many subway stations are there in Stockholm?

- What form of transportation can you take from Paris's Gare du Nord?

- Where does the Manly Ferry go between?

- What are the three popular types of transportation in Hanoi?

D SPEAK Work in pairs. Think about the cities in the quiz. Which do you think are easy or difficult to travel around? Why?

Six quick facts

- Paris, France** Every year, more than 214 million passengers go through the Gare du Nord in Paris, Europe's busiest train station. It isn't the oldest, though. There was a train station in Manchester, England as early as 1830.
- Hanoi, Vietnam** Scooters and motorcycles are the most common type of transportation in Hanoi. There are also a lot of bicycles. Twenty years ago, there weren't so many scooters and motorcycles on Hanoi's streets, but there were a lot of bicycles.
- Stockholm, Sweden** Opened in 1950, there are now 100 subway stations in Stockholm. Many of the stations are very beautiful. This subway system is sometimes called 'the world's longest art gallery' because most of the stations feature paintings and other art by over 150 artists.
- San Francisco, the USA** Take a trolley in San Francisco for a traditional experience. One hundred years ago, there were hundreds of trolleys in San Francisco, but today there are only 40.
- Mumbai, India** No, this isn't rush hour in London—it's Mumbai! These Indian buses were 86 years old when they finally stopped running in 2023. The design and color were the same as London buses.
- Sydney, Australia** The Manly Ferry in Sydney carries passengers between the city and the beautiful Manly beach. There wasn't always a ferry, though. In 1855 an Englishman named Henry Gilbert Smith, who lived in Sydney, built a hotel and a pier and started the ferry service.

Were you correct?

GLOSSARY

pier (n) a platform built in water for people to walk along and get on a boat/ferry

GRAMMAR *was/were*

A Scan *Six quick facts* again. Find sentences with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* and *weren't*.

B WORK IT OUT Read the sentences you found in Exercise A and choose the correct options to complete the rules.

was/were

- We use *was* and *were* to talk about the **past / present**.
- Was* and *were* are the past forms of the verb **be / have**.
- We use *were* when the subject is **you** or **plural / singular**.
- The negative form of *was* is ***wasn't / weren't***.
- The negative form of *were* is ***wasn't / weren't***.
- To make a question with *was* or *were*, we **use / don't use** *did*.

C Go to **Grammar Hub 5.1** at the back of the book.

D Complete the sentences with the correct form of *was* or *were*.

- There _____ so many people on the bus that we had to wait for the next one.
- Why _____ you late for your train this morning?
- There _____ a taxi here five minutes ago, but it isn't here now.
- I was happy because the tickets for the trolley _____ very expensive.
- _____ it a long ferry trip?
- It _____ a fast train, but I enjoyed the trip.

E SPEAK Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the last city trip you went on. Use *was* and *were*.

It was the bus trip to school this morning. There were a lot of people on the bus. The weather wasn't very good.

SPEAKING TASK

A PREPARE Think about the transportation in a city you know well.

B Write some questions to ask your partner about the transportation in their city. Use these examples or your own ideas:

*What color are the buses/taxis?
Do you know if they were always that color?
Does the city have a subway?
Do people use a ferry?*

C SPEAK Work in pairs. Ask questions and guess your partner's city. Then answer questions about your city.

I think your city is
Monterrey. Is that right?

No! I'm from Puebla!



G simple past: regular and irregular verbs **V** travel phrases **P** simple past regular -ed endings

READING

A **SPEAK** Work in pairs. Read the ad for trips around the world. Which route would you choose? Why?

B **5.3** **SKIM** Read *Traditional travel adventures*. Which route in Exercise A did Nellie Bly take?

TRADITIONAL TRAVEL ADVENTURES

Do you have the travel bug? Why not follow in the footsteps of the great adventurers of the past? We travel the traditional way: by boat, train and bus.

ROUTE 1:

London, Reykjavík, Greenland, Tokyo, Sydney, Cape Town and Rio de Janeiro

ROUTE 2:

New York, London, Paris, Brindisi, Port Said, Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo and San Francisco

ROUTE 3:

Miami, Cancún, Lima, Melbourne, Nairobi and Munich



THE NELLIE BLY ROUTE

In 1872, Jules Verne wrote about Phileas Fogg, an adventurer who traveled around the world in 80 days. But Fogg wasn't a real person, and nobody knew if this was actually possible.

In 1889, Nellie Bly, a 25-year-old American journalist, followed Phileas Fogg's route around the world. She went alone. She traveled light, just taking a large coat and a small suitcase. Her newspaper, the *New York World*, paid for her trip and told her story.

But a magazine, *Cosmopolitan*, sent their journalist, Elizabeth Bisland, to race against Bly. Bly didn't know about Bisland, who left New York on the same day, but decided to go around the world in the opposite direction.

Bly had many adventures, just like Phileas Fogg, and she sent her stories back home from every

place. She crossed the Atlantic to London by ship. From there she traveled by train and ferry to northern France, where she enjoyed meeting Jules Verne. She then continued by train to Brindisi, in Italy, where she took a ship to Egypt. She visited Port Said in Egypt, where she rode a donkey. She then went across the Indian Ocean to Singapore (where she bought a monkey!), then Hong Kong and Tokyo. Finally, she took a ship to San Francisco, and from there a four-day journey to New York by train. She arrived in New York 72 days after her journey began. It was a new world record! Her story was in the newspapers.

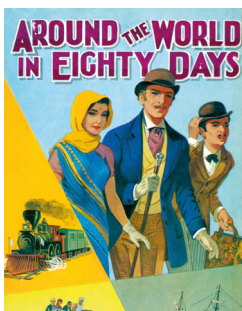
And Bisland? She missed her last boat and returned to New York four days after Bly. But she still beat Phileas Fogg by four days!

C **5.3** **READ FOR DETAIL** Read the article again. Number the pictures (a–e) in the order they are mentioned in the text.

a ☐



b ☐



c ☐



d ☐



e ☐



- D** 5.3 **READ FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION** Read the article again. Match the stages of Nellie's journey (1–3) with the types of transportation (a–c).

- 1 New York to London / Italy to Egypt / Egypt to Singapore / Tokyo to San Francisco _____
- 2 London to France _____
- 3 France to Italy / San Francisco to New York _____
- a train b train and ferry c ship

- E** **SPEAK** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you know about any of the places Nellie visited?
- 2 What other famous journeys do you know about?

GRAMMAR Simple past: regular and irregular verbs

- A** **WORK IT OUT** Read *Traditional travel adventures* again. Complete the table with simple past verbs from the article. What other regular and irregular verbs can you find in the article?

Simple past regular and irregular verbs

Regular		Irregular	
travel	1 _____	write	6 _____
follow	2 _____	know	7 _____
decide	3 _____	go	8 _____
cross	4 _____	pay	9 _____
enjoy	5 _____	tell	10 _____

- B** **WORK IT OUT** Read the rules about simple past regular verbs. Check (✓) the rules that are true.

Simple past regular and irregular verbs

- 1 We add *-ed* to most verbs. ☐
- 2 We add *-d* to verbs ending in *-e*. ☐
- 3 We add *-s* to the third person form. ☐
- 4 With all verbs ending in *-y*, we remove the *-y* and add *-ied*. ☐

- C** Go to **Grammar Hub 5.2** at the back of the book.

- D** Complete the sentences with the correct simple past form of the verbs in the box. Use the Irregular verbs list at the back of the book to help you.

ask break get go like say
see take travel visit

- 1 When I was 16, I _____ skiing and I _____ my leg.
- 2 He _____ a friend in San Francisco last year. He really _____ the city.
- 3 We _____ to the station too late for our train so we _____ a taxi instead.
- 4 They _____ all around Brazil and _____ many beautiful things.
- 5 She _____ Rob to come traveling with her, but he _____ no because he was busy.

- E** **SPEAK** Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the last long trip you went on and the forms of transportation you used.

VOCABULARY Travel phrases

- A** Complete the definitions with the verbs in the box.

arrive leave miss return take

- 1 _____: to be too late for a train, bus, etc.
- 2 _____: to use a particular form of transportation
- 3 _____: to come back from somewhere
- 4 _____: to go away from a place
- 5 _____: to get to a place

- B** Complete the email using the correct simple past form of the verbs in Exercise A.

To: Samantha

Dear Samantha,

We're back! We visited my parents last week. Our journey home was terrible. We decided to take the scenic route, but it took a long time! We ¹ _____ my parents' house on Saturday evening. We ² _____ a bus and then a train to Caracas. We ³ _____ in the city at lunchtime on Sunday. Unfortunately, the traffic on the way to the airport was really bad, and we ⁴ _____ our flight! So we ⁵ _____ to the city and stayed in a hotel. In the end, we got home on Wednesday, four days after leaving my parents' house!

See you soon.

Rose

- C** **SPEAK** Work in pairs. Tell your partner about a terrible trip you had. What happened?

Game



PRONUNCIATION Simple past regular *-ed* endings

- A** 5.4 There are three different ways of pronouncing the endings of simple past regular verbs. Can you hear the differences? Listen and repeat.

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
arrived	missed	visited

- B** 5.5 Listen and add the verbs in the box to the table in Exercise A.

asked continued crossed decided
followed started stopped traveled wanted

- C** 5.5 Listen again and repeat the verbs. Compare the number of syllables in the infinitive of each verb with the number of syllables in its past form. Which group of verbs has an extra syllable?

SPEAKING TASK

Work in pairs. Go to **Communication Hub 5.2** at the back of the book.



- S** guessing the meaning of unknown words **G** simple past: questions and negatives
V verb phrases

LISTENING

A SPEAK Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and discuss the questions.

- Which country do you think it is?
- Where do people go to see wild animals in your country?
- Does this kind of trip interest you? Why/Why not?

B 5.6 LISTEN FOR GIST Listen to the beginning of a conversation between two friends. Where did Sarah go?

C 5.7 LISTEN FOR DETAIL Listen to the whole conversation. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Sarah drove to the north of the country. | T / F |
| 2 The car journey was boring. | T / F |
| 3 They stayed in campsites on the way. | T / F |
| 4 Some friends helped them with a problem on the journey. | T / F |
| 5 They saw a lot of animals. | T / F |
| 6 Sarah enjoyed every part of her vacation. | T / F |
| 7 It was Sarah's first time in that part of the country. | T / F |



D 5.8 LISTEN FOR UNKNOWN WORDS Listen to part of the conversation from Exercise C. Choose the correct meaning of the words. Use the information in the skills box to help you.

Guessing the meaning of unknown words

When you don't know a word, listen for other words that you do know to help you understand. Ask yourself: *What is the main idea? What is before and after the word that I don't understand?*

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 heaps | a a lot | b different kinds |
| 2 boiling | a a little bit | b very hot |
| 3 highlight | a the best part | b the worst part |

E SPEAK Work in pairs. Would you like to go on a long car trip? Where would you go?

GRAMMAR Simple past: questions and negatives

A WORK IT OUT Read the sentences from the conversation. Then choose the correct options to complete the rules.

Did you have a good trip?

Where did you go?

We didn't get bored.

Simple past: questions and negatives

- To make yes/no questions in the simple past we use **Do / Did** + subject + infinitive **with to / without to**.
- To make Wh- questions in the simple past we use Question word + **do / did** + subject + infinitive **with to / without to**.
- To make negative sentences in the simple past we use subject + **don't / didn't** + infinitive **with to / without to**.



B Go to **Grammar Hub 5.3** at the back of the book.

C Use the prompts to write questions and short answers.

1 Sarah / stay / Australia / ?

Did Sarah stay in Australia?

Yes, she did. (+)

2 she / go on / a boat trip / ?

_____ (+)

3 she / expect / a storm / ?

_____ (-)

4 they / see / wild animals / ?

_____ (+)

D Complete the sentences with the correct simple past form of the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions where possible.

1 After the car got stuck in the mud, they _____ (not see) anyone for hours.

2 They _____ (travel) by car.

3 Some days it was very hot, so they _____ (not want) to do much.

4 Before the trip, Sarah _____ (not know) much about her own country.

E **SPEAK** Work in pairs. Close your books and take turns to ask each other questions about Sarah's trip.

VOCABULARY Verb phrases

A **SPEAK** Work in pairs. What do you think makes a great vacation?

B Read the three travel stories. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

1 Nina and her husband **went / got / had** lost in New York.

2 Jeong-suk **made / had / took** a lot of pictures when she was in Bangkok.

3 Wassim and his family **had / got / took** a great time in Ibiza.

C Read the travel stories again. Complete the verb phrases with the words in the box.

eat get go have lose meet
read swim take visit

1 _____ in the ocean

2 _____ sightseeing

3 _____ museums

4 _____ pictures

5 _____ people

6 _____ a book

7 _____ lost

8 _____ food

9 _____ a good time

10 _____ your camera

SPEAKING TASK

Game

A **PREPARE** Imagine you went on a vacation where something unusual or funny happened. Write notes about the vacation using these ideas:

- accommodation
- people
- place
- the ending
- the problem or a funny situation
- transportation
- other tourists

B **DISCUSS** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your vacations using the prompts.

1 Where / go?

2 How / travel / there?

3 Where / stay?

4 How long / go for?

5 Who / go with?

6 What / happen?

Where did you go?

I went to Cape Town.

What happened?

It snowed!

C **MEDIATION** Work in groups. Tell your group about your partner's vacation. Have a group vote on the most unusual or funny vacation.

Nina



Last year, my husband and I went to New York. We visited museums and went shopping. But New York is really big, and one night we got lost. After an hour, we were tired, so we stopped at a nice, small restaurant. We ate some delicious food and then got a taxi back to our hotel.

Jeong-suk



Three years ago, I went to Thailand. I traveled around for two weeks, and I met some really nice people. In Bangkok, I went sightseeing and took a lot of pictures. But I lost my camera! I was really sad, but two days later a man brought it back. He saw a picture of me and my hotel!

Wassim



One spring, I went to Ibiza with my family. The hotel was really nice, and we swam in the ocean every day. But on the last day of our vacation, we lost our passports and we couldn't fly home! We stayed for ten more days. We didn't have any money, but we read a lot of books! We had a great time.



AUTHENTIC VIDEO

A SPEAK Look at the picture. What kind of vacation does it show? What other kinds of vacations can you think of?

a beach vacation a city break a cruise
a cultural tour an outdoor adventure

B SPEAK Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What are the advantages of the vacation in the picture? What are the disadvantages?
- 2 Do you prefer traveling on your own, with friends and family, or as part of an organized tour?
- 3 Where do visitors to your country go on vacation?

C WATCH FOR GIST Watch the video about a kind of tourism in Australia. Check (✓) the things that are mentioned.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 local animals | ☐ |
| 2 the Gumbaynggirr language | ☐ |
| 3 the history of the place | ☐ |
| 4 Aboriginal food | ☐ |
| 5 the buildings | ☐ |
| 6 indigenous tourism | ☐ |

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal, Indigenous (adj) people who originally lived in a place
chook (n) a chicken
emu (n) a large bird that cannot fly and is found in Australia
guide (n) a person whose job is to show a place to visitors

D WATCH FOR DETAIL Watch the video again. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 'Giinagay' in the local language means ...
 a 'Hello and welcome' b 'How are you?'
 c both a and b
- 2 Coffs Harbour is ... of Sydney.
 a east b north c south
- 3 With Indigenous tourism, it's important that the people who give the tours ...
 a come from the area.
 b can cook local food.
 c studied history.
- 4 People learn the Gumbaynggirr language ...
 a so they can speak to local people.
 b to learn about Aboriginal culture.
 c for their school exams.
- 5 The Aboriginal people have lived in Australia for more than ...
 a 6,000 years.
 b 6,500 years.
 c 65,000 years
- 6 Uncle Mark Flanders says the little purple fruit ...
 a tastes good with ice cream.
 b doesn't taste very good.
 c is only eaten in the Coffs Harbour area.

E SPEAK Work in pairs. What different things can you learn on a tour with the Gumbaynggirr?

You can learn words in the Gumbaynggirr language.



AROUND THE WORLD

A Read Julia and Tania's recommendations for visitors to their countries. Who offers the following advice?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 the best way to explore | Julia / Tania / both |
| 2 what food to eat | Julia / Tania / both |
| 3 what to be careful about | Julia / Tania / both |
| 4 when to visit | Julia / Tania / both |
| 5 where to go sightseeing | Julia / Tania / both |
| 6 why people visit the country | Julia / Tania / both |



Julia, New Zealand

Tourists come to New Zealand to be in nature. Although many sites are beautiful, they are busy and expensive. So for an authentic experience, I recommend visiting smaller towns. You should definitely come in the quiet season (March to September)

when it's less busy. If you're comfortable driving, you might want to explore on your own but a guided tour may be a better option.

New Zealand's food is a mix of many cultures. But it's well known for its café culture. Going for a 'flat white' and a brunch at a local café is an important part of the New Zealand culture.



Tania, Mexico

Visitors typically come to Mexico for our dreamy beaches like Cancún, but Mexico has lots of places to visit, from the Aztec pyramids at Teotihuacán to old cities with old buildings and pretty town squares. These are perfect for walking around.

And we have some fantastic museums. The National Anthropology Museum in Mexico City is a must see!

Mexico is famous for its food, and you can't come to Mexico without trying the street food – a typical dish is *huevos rancheros*. But be careful; we put chili in everything!

The famous sites are worth visiting, but this country is so rich in tradition that to get to know the real Mexico, I recommend getting off the tourist trail to the little villages.

GLOSSARY

brunch (n) a meal eaten between breakfast and lunch, and made up of the two words

B Read the Critical thinking box. Who do you think is trying harder to persuade you to visit their country, Julia or Tania?

Critical thinking

Understanding persuasion

Speakers' and writers' opinions and feelings are often clear from the language they use. If they love the topic, they will choose positive words to make their idea sound better. Read carefully to decide if the speaker or writer is trying to persuade, or 'sell' you the idea. Also look for the number of positive and negative comments; they may not mention so many negative points.

C Complete the Speaking skills box with words from Julia and Tania's responses.

Speaking skills

Making tourist recommendations

- For an authentic _____, I recommend _____ smaller towns.
- You should _____ come in the quiet season.
- If you're comfortable driving, you _____ want to explore on your own.
- New Zealand is well _____ for its café culture.
- The town squares are perfect for _____ around.
- The National Anthropology Museum is a must _____.
- Mexico is _____ for its food.
- You can't come to Mexico _____ trying the street food.
- A _____ dish is *huevos rancheros*.

D SPEAK Work in pairs. Use the Speaking skills phrases to write recommendations about things to do in a place that you know. Read your recommendations to your partner. Can they guess the place?

This country is well known for its beautiful animals.

Is it Australia?

No, South Africa!

MY WORLD

A PLAN Work in pairs. Answer the questions about visiting your country.

- What kinds of vacations do visitors usually have in your country?
- Which sites are popular? Do you agree that these places are worth visiting? Why/Why not?
- What one place would you strongly recommend?
- What food or special dishes from your country should visitors try? Why?
- What are the best forms of transportation?
- When is the best time of year to visit? Why?

B PREPARE In pairs, imagine you're from _____ different countries. Use expressions from the Speaking skills box to make recommendations for visitors to your country. Write notes.

C SPEAK Work in new pairs. Swap roles.

- Student A** – You are going to visit Student B's country. Ask for advice and recommendations.
- Student B** – Tell Student A about your country and make recommendations.

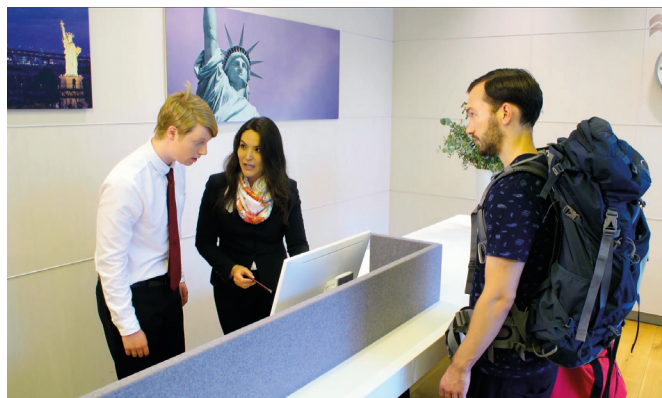
I'm coming to your country soon. What places do you think I should visit?

Well, you should definitely visit our cafés!



F checking in and out of a hotel

VIDEO COMPREHENSION



A  Watch the video. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where did Sam and Zac meet?
- 2 What did Zac hate?
- 3 Why do you think he hated it?

B  Watch the video again. Read the hotel manager's checklist. Check (✓) the things Zac doesn't do.

NEW HOTEL Receptionist

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Greet guests correctly. | ☐ |
| 2 | Check guests' identity. | ☐ |
| 3 | Give correct information: breakfast time/price. | ☐ |
| 4 | Offer to help with bags. | ☐ |
| 5 | Check guests' room number and print out the bill. | ☐ |



FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

SPEAK Work in pairs. Practice the conversation. Change the words and phrases in **bold**. Use the words in the box to help you. Change numbers, times and prices, too.

dinner double evening identity card
madam would you like

- Receptionist:** Good **afternoon**, sir. How can I help you?
- Guest:** I have a reservation for a **single** room for **two** nights.
- Receptionist:** Sure. Could I have your **passport**, please?
- Guest:** No problem. Is **breakfast** included?
- Receptionist:** No, it isn't. Sorry. **Breakfast** is an extra **\$14**.
- Guest:** What time is **breakfast**?
- Receptionist:** **Breakfast** is served from **7** till **11 am**.
- Receptionist:** **Do you need** help with your bags?
- Guest:** Yes, great. Thanks.
- Guest:** Can I have my bill, please?
- Receptionist:** Certainly, **Mr. King**. Which room was it?
- Guest:** Room **305**.

SPEAKING

A **PREPARE** Work in pairs. Write a hotel check-in conversation. Use the information below and the phrases in Functional Language to help you.

Guest

Ask about:

- Reservation for two adults and two children
- Wi-fi
- Cost of breakfast for you and your children
- Breakfast serving times
- Check-out time

Receptionist

Give information about:

- Family room with one double and two single beds
- Free wi-fi 24/7
- Free breakfast for children
- Breakfast: \$8.99 / 7 am to 11 am
- Check-out: noon

B **PRESENT** Practice your conversation. Perform it for the rest of the class.

5.6 WRITING

Write a short article about a travel experience

W so and because

WRITING MODEL

A SPEAK Work in pairs. What do you think makes a vacation good or bad? Number these features in order of importance from 1 (most important) to 8 (least important).

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| a beautiful scenery | _____ | e fun activities | _____ |
| b comfortable accommodations | _____ | f good food | _____ |
| c cultural places to visit | _____ | g nice weather | _____ |
| d exciting nightlife | _____ | h something else (you choose) | _____ |

B READ FOR MAIN IDEAS Read *Travel spotlight: Tulum*. Which of the things in Exercise A does the article **not** mention?

C READ FOR DETAIL Read the article again and complete the notes.

-  **HOLIDAY DESTINATION:** Tulum, Mexico
-  **TRANSPORTATION:** plane to Cancún, ¹ _____ to Tulum.
-  **ACCOMMODATIONS:** small ² _____ on the beach
-  **DAYTIME ACTIVITIES:** visit historic places; go ³ _____; visit Sian Ka'an nature ⁴ _____
-  **NIGHTLIFE:** ⁵ _____ dancing in local clubs
-  **FOOD:** great ⁶ _____ in town and good food- ⁷ _____ is very fresh!
-  **BEST TIME TO VISIT:** between ⁸ _____ and April (not too hot)

TRAVEL SPOTLIGHT TULUM

Last month, I traveled to Tulum, in Mexico, to get away from it all for a few days. It's quite easy to get there. I flew to Cancún and then took a bus. I wanted to be near the ocean, so I stayed in a small hotel on the beach. It was really beautiful. For three days, I read books and swam in the clear, blue ocean.

Tulum is a small town, but there are a lot of things to do, so it isn't boring! During the day, you can visit historic places near the beach or go kite surfing. You can also visit the Sian Ka'an nature



D Complete the sentences with **so** or **because**. Use the information in the skills box to help you.

so and because

- We use **so** to talk about the result of something.
*I wanted to be near the ocean, **so** I stayed in a small hotel on the beach.*
- We use **because** to explain the reason for something.
*I think the best time of year to go to Tulum is between December and April **because** it's sunny, but not too hot.*

- The writer flew to Cancún _____ it's near Tulum.
- She is interested in history, _____ she went to Chichén Itzá.
- She ate fish every day _____ it was really fresh.
- It isn't too hot between December and April, _____ it's the best time of year to go.

WRITING TASK

A PREPARE You are going to write a short travel article about a place that you visited. Write notes. Use the example in Exercise C to help you.

B PLAN Add more information to your notes. Use the travel spotlight about Tulum to help you.

C WRITE Write your article. Remember to use **so** and **because**. When you finish, complete the checklist.

- ☐ I write about scenery, accommodations, cultural places, nightlife, fun activities, food, the weather and more.
- ☐ I use **so** and **because** to link my ideas.
- ☐ My spelling, punctuation and grammar are correct.

D REVIEW Work in pairs. Read your partner's article. Do you want to visit this place?

park and see birds, animals and fish. I went on a day trip to Chichén Itzá because I like history.

At night, you can eat dinner in one of the great restaurants in town, or you can go salsa dancing in a club. The food at the hotel was really good – I ate fresh fish every day!

Tulum is a great place for a nice beach vacation with some interesting places to visit. A return flight from Houston to Cancún costs around \$500. I think the best time of year to go to Tulum is between December and April because it's sunny, but not too hot.

5. REVIEW

VOCABULARY

A Label the pictures with the words in the box.

coach cruise ship ferry plane scooter trolley



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

B Choose the correct verbs to complete the text.

We ¹ **left / missed** New York City early in the morning and ² **arrived / left** in Bogotá five hours later. We ³ **took / left** the train to the city center. We stayed in Bogotá for two weeks. On the way home, we ⁴ **missed / arrived** our train to the airport, so we ⁵ **left / took** a taxi instead. We then ⁶ **took / returned** home to New York.

C Complete each sentence with a verb.

- This market is very big. We don't want to _____ lost.
- Did you _____ many pictures on your trip?
- I don't want to _____ people while I'm on vacation. I just want to relax on the beach.
- I'm bored sitting on the beach all day. I prefer to _____ in the ocean or play volleyball.
- See you when you get home! _____ a good time!
- The tour guide's plan is to _____ three museums tomorrow! I think I'll stay in the hotel.
- If you _____ your phone or your camera, go to the police.
- Is there a market near here where we can _____ shopping?
- After all that sightseeing, I'm hungry! Let's _____ at this café!
- Leila isn't feeling well, so she's going to stay in her room and just _____ her book.

GRAMMAR

A Complete the conversation *with was, were, wasn't or weren't*.

Naz: How ¹ _____ your trip to Copenhagen last week?

Su: It ² _____ great, thanks! But my hotel ³ _____ so good.

Naz: Why? What happened?

Su: There ⁴ _____ any rooms, and the only hotel I could find ⁵ _____ really expensive.

Naz: Oh no! At least you ⁶ _____ comfortable, right?

Su: No, I ⁷ _____! The bedroom ⁸ _____ cold and I couldn't turn off the air conditioning.

Naz: That sounds terrible!

Su: It ⁹ _____, but Copenhagen ¹⁰ _____ fantastic.

B Complete the text with the correct simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

Last summer I ¹ _____ (**visit**) San Sebastián for a short break. I ² _____ (**arrive**) at the airport early in the morning and immediately ³ _____ (**get**) a bus to my hotel. I ⁴ _____ (**not stay**) in the hotel, but ⁵ _____ (**go**) for a walk along the beach. There, I ⁶ _____ (**meet**) a couple of friendly walkers. We ⁷ _____ (**walk**) to a small village nearby and ⁸ _____ (**eat**) lunch together at a restaurant with an amazing view.

In the afternoon, I ⁹ _____ (**read**) my book on the beach. I ¹⁰ _____ (**not swim**) in the ocean because it was too cold. Unfortunately, I ¹¹ _____ (**lose**) my sunglasses somewhere in the sand. I ¹² _____ (**not leave**) the beach until sunset and ¹³ _____ (**return**) to the hotel, tired but happy. I ¹⁴ _____ (**not want**) to come home because it was such a wonderful place!

C Use the prompts to write simple past questions.

- you / go on vacation / last year?
Did you go on vacation last year?
- where / you / go?
- how / you / get there?
- where / you / stay?
- you / go / with friends?
- what / you / do?