

3A

Fasten your seat belts

G narrative tenses, past perfect continuous, so / such...that V air travel P irregular past forms, sentence rhythm

Airplane travel is nature's way of making you look like your passport photo.
Al Gore, US politician and environmentalist

1 LISTENING & VOCABULARY air travel

- a ① 3.1 Listen to some announcements. Would you hear them when traveling by train or by plane? Write T or P.
A B C D E F G H I J
- b ② 3.2 Listen again to the ones you would hear when traveling by train (or subway). What do you need to know if you want to travel on...?
 - 1 the 9:04 train to Waterbury
 - 2 the Hudson Line service to Grand Central Terminal
 - 3 the 10:25 to Chicago, in the dining car
 - 4 the J, M, and Z trains
- c ③ 3.3 Listen again to the ones you would hear when traveling by plane. Answer the questions for each one.
 - Would you hear it in the airport terminal or on the plane?
 - What is it asking people to do?
- d ④ 3.4 Listen to some extracts from the announcements 1–6 in c. What do these formal words and phrases mean?

1 approximately	4 place, personal electronic devices
2 locate	5 requiring
3 proceed to	6 disembark, rear
- e V p.154 Vocabulary Bank Air travel

2 READING

- a When you travel by plane, bus, or train, do you usually prefer to sit in the front, in the middle, or in the back? Do you prefer a window seat or an aisle seat? Why?
- b Look at the seating diagram of a plane and the seats marked with an X. Then read the article about where to sit on a plane and match the seat numbers to the correct paragraphs.

How to get the best seat

Every time you fly and have to choose a seat, you ask yourself, "Which is the best seat to choose?" The answer is that it depends entirely on your priorities as a passenger. *Telegraph Travel* has sifted through the research to reveal the top spots.

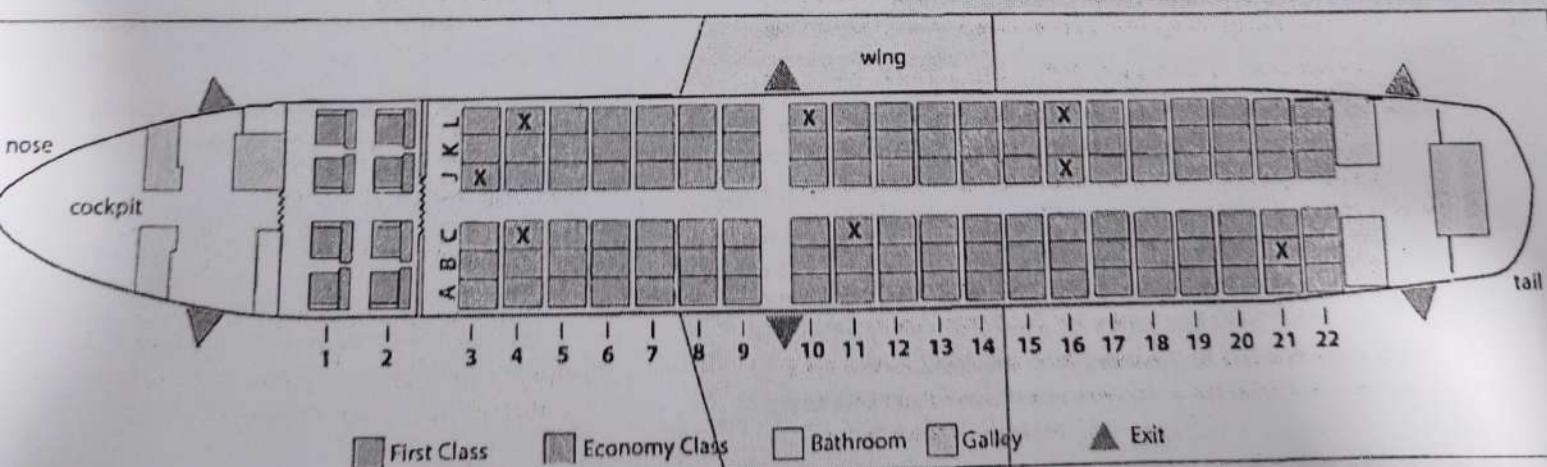


If you want a speedy exit

You're on a three-day weekend trip to Chicago, and you're traveling light with just a small carry-on bag in the ¹ cabin. You want to maximize the amount of time you spend at your destination and minimize the time spent on the plane. Verdict? You need to grab an aisle seat towards the front of the plane on the left, which is where the main exit is located and where passengers leave the aircraft from.

If you want to sleep

Sleep is hard to come by at an ² altitude of 35,000 feet. There are so many things conspiring against you that it's hard to nod off: the hum of the engines, the passenger next to you needing to get out, the lack of neck support in your seat. Some places, however, are better than others, for example, some areas of the ³ cabin are less noisy. Window seats give you control of the window blind and a place to rest your head; they also mean you don't need to be woken up every time the passenger next to you needs to go to the bathroom. The verdict? A window seat at the front of the plane, where it is also quieter.



If you don't like turbulence

Turbulence does, of course, shake the entire aircraft, but experts claim there are some seats on a plane where bumps will feel less intense. The verdict? Sit in the middle of the plane, above the wings, which help keep the plane steady when the going gets tough.

If you need more legroom

Seats in exit rows have more legroom than most. These seats are, however, in such high demand that some airlines, especially **low-cost** ones, charge more for them. They also come with restrictions: passengers in exit rows, for instance, must be willing to assist in the **evacuation** of the aircraft during an emergency, so they are not available for children or people needing **special assistance**. The verdict? If you're traveling without children, if you're in shape, and you can afford it, choose a seat in an exit row.

If you want a better dining experience

According to Professor Charles Spence – author of *Gastrophysics: The New Science of Eating* – plane food tastes better at the front of the aircraft, where it is quieter and the air is more humid. "Dry cabin air and the loud **engine** noise all contribute to our inability to taste and smell food and drink," he told *Telegraph Travel*. Verdict? Sit as close to the cockpit as possible if you want to make plane food taste better. More often than not, you'll also get served first.

If you're safety-conscious

Airlines and plane manufacturers will tell you that all seats are equal when it comes to matters of safety. However, some seats are more equal than others. A 2007 study by the magazine *Popular Mechanics* found that passengers sitting near the **tail** of a plane were 40 percent more likely to survive a crash than those sitting in the first few rows. Verdict? Sit as far back as possible.

If you want to have an empty seat next to you

If you are flying with a companion, try booking both the aisle and the window seat. You will often find that the middle seat – because it is the least favored by passengers traveling solo – has been left empty. Relax and enjoy it.

c Now read the article again and complete it with a word or phrase from the box.

altitude cabin engine evacuation
low-cost overhead compartment
special assistance tail

d According to the information in the article, which do you now think would be the best seat for you?

e Grammar in context so / such...that...

There are so many things conspiring against you that it's hard to nod off...

These seats are, however, in such high demand that some airlines, especially low-cost ones, charge more for them.

We often use so / such...that to express a consequence.

- Use so + adjective or adverb, e.g., The taxi driver drove so quickly (that) we got to the airport on time.
- Use so much + uncountable noun and so many + plural countable noun, e.g., There was so much traffic / There were so many buses on the road (that) we nearly missed our flight.
- Use such a + adjective + single countable noun, e.g., It was such a great hotel (that) we want to go back there.
- Use such + adjective + uncountable or plural noun, e.g., We had such terrible weather / such small rooms (that) we didn't enjoy the vacation.

Complete with so, so much / many, such, or such a.

- 1 The flight was _____ long that I got really bored.
- 2 I had _____ noisy child behind me that I couldn't sleep.
- 3 I slept _____ badly on the flight from New York that the jet lag was worse than usual.
- 4 There were _____ people at check-in that we had to stand in line for nearly 45 minutes.
- 5 We had _____ luggage that we had to get two carts.
- 6 We met _____ nice people in the hotel that we were never bored.

3 SPEAKING

In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

If you have flown several times

- 1 How often do you fly? What kinds of airlines do you usually use?
- 2 When was the last flight you took? Where did you go? What for? Where did you sit?
- 3 Have you ever flown long-haul? Where did you go? How long was the flight? Did you get jet lag?
- 4 How do you feel about flying? Have you ever had a very bad experience on a flight?

If you have never / hardly ever flown

- 1 When was the last time you went on a trip? Where did you go? What for?
- 2 How do you usually travel a) short distances, b) longer distances? Why do you choose to travel this way?
- 3 What's the farthest you've ever traveled? Why did you go there?
- 4 What's your favorite way of traveling? Why?

Have you ever...

- been very delayed when traveling? How long for?
- missed a flight, train, or bus? Why? What did you do?
- had to sit near a screaming baby (or a child that kept kicking your seat) on a plane, train, or bus? What did you do?
- had to catch a connecting flight, train, or bus with very little time to spare? Did you catch it?

Adverbs and adverbial phrases

VOCABULARY BANK

1 CONFUSING ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL PHRASES

a Match each pair of adverbs with a pair of sentences. Then decide which adverb goes where and write it in the **Adverbs** column.

right now / actually
especially / specially
ever / even

1 hard / hardly
in the end / at the end
late / lately

near / nearly
still / yet

- 1 He trains very — at least three hours a day.
It's incredibly foggy. I can — see anything.
- 2 I hate it when people arrive — for meetings.
I haven't heard from Mike —. He must be very busy.
- 3 — of a movie, I always stay and watch the credits roll.
I didn't want to go, but — they persuaded me.
- 4 I love most kinds of music, but — jazz.
My wedding dress was — made for me by a dressmaker.
- 5 She looks younger than me, but — she's two years older.
They're renting a house, but they're hoping to buy one soon.
- 6 I'm — finished with my book. I'm on the last chapter.
Excuse me, is there a bank — here?
- 7 Have you found a job —?
He's 35, but he — lives with his parents.
- 8 Have you — been to the US?
I've been all over the US — I've — been to Alaska!

Adverbs

hard
hardly
late
LATELY
at the end
in the end
especially
SPECIALY
actually
actually
yet
nearly
near
near
still
still
ever
even



b 3.16 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the **Adverbs** column and look at sentences 1–8. Say the adverbs.

2 COMMENT ADVERBS

a Read the sentences. Then match the **bold** adverbs with definitions 1–8.

I thought the job was going to be difficult, but **in fact** it's very easy. /ɪn 'fækt/

It took us over five hours to get there, but **eventually** we were able to relax. /'eventʃəli/

Ideally, we'd go to Australia if we could afford it. /'aɪdɪəli/

Basically, it's a pretty simple idea. /'beɪsɪkli/

I thought they'd broken up, but **apparently**, they're back together again. /ə'perəntli/

...so you can tell it was a really awful weekend. **Anyway**, let's forget about it and talk about something else. /'eni,weɪ/

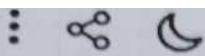
He's only 14, so **obviously** he can't stay at home on his own. /'əbviəsli/

She's been sick for weeks, but **gradually** she's beginning to feel better. /'grædʒuəli/

- 1 **ideally** in a perfect world
- 2 **in fact** the truth is; actually (used to emphasize something, especially the opposite of what was previously said)
- 3 **basically** in the main and most important way
- 4 **obviously** clearly (used to give information you expect other people to know or agree with)
- 5 **gradually** little by little
- 6 **apparently** according to what you have heard or read
- 7 **anyway** in any case (used to change or finish a conversation)
- 8 **eventually** in the end; after a series of events or difficulties

b 3.17 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the definitions and look at the sentences. Say what the adverbs mean.



3A

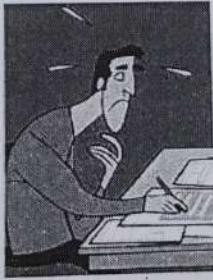
narrative tenses: simple past, past continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous
narrative tenses

1. We arrived at the airport and checked in. (3.10)
2. We were having dinner when the plane hit some turbulence. At nine o'clock most people on the plane were reading or were trying to sleep.
3. When we arrived at the airport, we suddenly realized that we'd left one of the suitcases in the taxi.
4. We'd been flying for about two hours when suddenly the captain told us to fasten our seat belts because we were flying into some very bad weather.

1. We use the simple past to talk about consecutive actions or situations in the past, i.e., for the main events in a story.

2. We use the past continuous (was / were + verb + -ing) to describe a longer continuous past action or situation that was in progress when another action happened, or to describe an action or situation that was not complete at a past time.

3. We use the past perfect (had + past participle) to talk about the "earlier past," i.e., things that happened before the main events.

a. Circle the correct verb form.

Ava and Ryan Miller (got) were getting a nasty surprise when they (had checked in) (were checking in) at Calgary International Airport yesterday with their baby, Alec. They (had won) won three free plane tickets to Mexico in a competition, and they (were looking forward to) (had been looking forward to) their trip for months. But unfortunately, they (had been forgetting) (had forgotten) to get a passport for their son, so Alec couldn't fly. Luckily, they (had arrived) (were arriving) very early for their flight, so they still had time to do something about it. They (had run) (ran) to the police station in the airport to apply for an emergency passport. Ava (was going) (went) with Alec to the photo booth, while Ryan (had filled) (filled) out (was filling out) the forms. The passport was ready in an hour, so they (turned) (were hurrying) to the gate and (got) (had got) on the plane just in time.

www.pardistalk.ir/library

4. We use the past perfect continuous (had been + verb + -ing) with action verbs (go, play, watch, etc.) to talk about longer continuous actions or situations that started before the main events happened and continued up to that point. Nonaction verbs (e.g., be, have, know, like, etc.) are not usually used in the past continuous or past perfect continuous.

past perfect simple or continuous?

Lina was crying because she'd been reading a very sad book. (3.11)

Lina didn't want to see the movie, because she'd already read the book.

- The past perfect continuous emphasizes the continuation of an activity. The past perfect simple emphasizes the completion of an activity.

b. Put the verb in parentheses in the past perfect simple (had done) or continuous (had been doing). If you think both are possible, use the continuous form.

His English was very good. He'd been learning it for five years. (learn)

1. I was really fed up because we _____ for hours. (wait)

2. She went to the police to report that someone _____ her bag. (steal)

3. It _____ all morning. The streets were wet, and there were puddles everywhere. (rain)

4. She got to work late because she _____ her phone at home and _____ go back and get it. (leave, have to)

5. I almost didn't recognize Tony at the party. He _____ a lot since I last saw him. (change)

6. The tourists' faces were very red. They _____ in the sun all morning and they _____ any sunscreen. (sit, not put on)

7. I could see from their expressions that my parents _____. (argue)

8. Jamilla had a bandage on her arm because she _____ off her bike that morning. (fall)

9. I was amazed because I _____ such an enormous plane before. (never see)

10. How long _____ you _____ before you realized that you were lost? (walk)

3B



استمع



الإشارات المرجعية



حماية العين



أفقى



القفل



a- 1- She liked the present a lot Pg 137
2- Mark came home very late last night
3- ✓ correct
4- A young man was badly hurt and was taken to the hospital
5- ✓
6- She's little bit lazy about doing her homework
7- I almost forgot your birthday but my sister fortunately reminded me
8- We had luckily taken an umbrella because it started to rain right now
9- ✓ correct
10 Xadiar has apparently been fired.
b- 1- Their house was badly damaged in the fire last week
2- Ben is often at his friend's house in the evening
3- My father usually takes a nap in the afternoon
4- Julia left early and she didn't even say good bye
5- Martin always eats incredibly quickly
6- His brother apparently nearly died in a skiing accident

- 7 were probably going to the movies tonight
- 8. I rarely send emails nowadays
- 9. I just bought a really beautiful new coat
- 10- maya eventually realized that she was never going to learn to drive