

Unit 6 Alternative travel

6a Vacations

Grammar *not*

- 1 Rewrite the phrases in bold in the negative form.
- Let's kid ourselves** that just by staying at home, you're going to relax.
.....
 - Answer** the phone—let the caller leave a message.
.....
 - You have to do** a big assignment, for example.
.....
 - It would be easier **to do** things to stay in shape.
.....
 - I think it's extravagant**, because I know I'm spending less than I would on vacation.
.....
 - I hope **I overdid it**.
.....
 - I tried **to let the children know** I was worried.
.....
 - So **you really can let** modern life dictate what you do too much.
.....

- 2 Rewrite the sentences using negative forms and the words given.

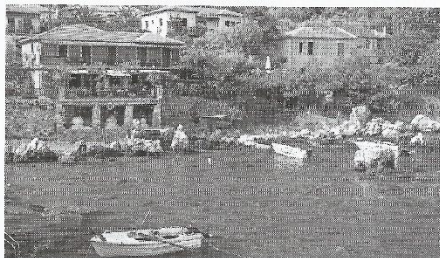
- I won't have coffee now, thanks.
..... WANT
- It doesn't seem to me to be a great idea.
..... THINK
- We shouldn't do anything to upset them.
..... LET
- I'm worried that I gave her the wrong impression.
..... HOPE
- You can give the book back to me when you like.
..... HAVE/IMMEDIATELY
- Don't be late, please.
..... TRY

- It is forbidden to take food into the library.
..... CAN
- Have they decided to leave?
..... STAY

Vocabulary travel

- 3 Complete the description of a vacation. Write one word in each space.

We had a great vacation thanks. Up until September, I had only had two days
1 all year. We rented an
2 in a little village in Pelion in the north of Greece. Pelion has lovely
3 : wooded hills leading down to beautiful little coves and a crystal clear sea. Our apartment was in a village a little way up in the hills with a fantastic
4 of the sea.



Vocabulary phrasal verbs with *in and out*

- 4 Complete the sentences using the correct verb.
- Let's in tonight and watch TV.
 - Please in and see us anytime.
 - I don't like out. It's expensive!
 - Don't out too late. You've got an interview in the morning.
 - You wouldn't believe the bureaucracy. We had to in about ten forms!

6b Why volunteer?

Why volunteer?

Volunteering is one of the most rewarding ways you can make a real difference to people who live in very tough circumstances. Most people join us because they want to give something back and find they get much more in return.

VSO is an organization that sends volunteers to help. Our short-term roles give experienced professionals the opportunity to make a concentrated, high-impact contribution to the fight against poverty. You'll face fresh challenges, develop new skills, and experience another culture in a way few people have the opportunity to.

Who can be a short-term volunteer?

Our placements are designed to achieve a specific goal or complete a set project, so they require highly skilled professionals who can hit the ground running. These roles last between four and six months.

Volunteers need at least five years' experience in your field of work, be able to stay for six months, and be ready to leave within a year, sometimes at short notice. VSO matches volunteers to placements where they are most professionally suited.



1 Read the information again and choose the correct option (a-c).

- 1 People who *want to give something back* means people who want to...
 - a repay VSO for giving them a job
 - b give money to the organization
 - c make a contribution to society
- 2 Short-term volunteer jobs are open to people...
 - a who like project work
 - b with some professional expertise
 - c who have already worked as consultants
- 3 *Hit the ground running* (paragraph 3) means...
 - a start work immediately
 - b be very adaptable
 - c use your intelligence
- 4 When placing people, VSO takes into account a volunteer's...
 - a wishes
 - b willingness to work
 - c work experience

2 Read the information again and find adjectives that mean:

- 1 satisfying (para 1) _____

2 very difficult (para 1) _____

3 intensive (para 3) _____

4 new (para 3) _____

Grammar negative and tag questions

3 Complete these negative questions for people who are thinking of becoming volunteers.

- 1 *Haven't you ever wondered* (you / ever / wonder) what it would be like to be a volunteer in another country rather than just a tourist?
- 2 You clearly care about others. Why _____ (you / translate) your concerns into concrete action?
- 3 _____ (you / would like) to use your skills to help others?
- 4 _____ (it / harm) your career to take time away from work?
- 5 _____ (you / going to lose out) financially if you become a volunteer for nine months?
- 6 _____ (it / be) selfish to want to do this for your own personal development?

6c Unusual trips

Reading a cruise with a difference

If the saying "Don't judge a book by its cover" was ever meant for a ship, then it should apply to the *National Geographic Endeavour*. The *Endeavour* was launched in 1966 as a North Sea fishing trawler and is very different from the modern lines of the cruise ships you see today swanning around the Caribbean. It looks more like a working ship, with a number of cranes for launching kayaks and other small boats. In fact, *NG Endeavour* is less of a cruise ship and more of an expedition ship that manages to mix comfort with exploration.

You won't find luxuries such as casinos, room service, or in-cabin TVs on the *Endeavour*. Instead, you'll use the ship as a base camp while voyaging to some of the wildest locations on Earth. Instead of shopping, you'll be kayaking among Antarctic icebergs or waking up at 2 a.m. to a ship's announcement saying that a polar bear has been spotted near the ship.

It's not cheap—fares of \$500 to \$1,000 a day—but you get value for your money: extraordinary experiences in the most remote regions on earth, a high degree of comfort, and a healthy dose of excitement. Although there's only one shared dining room, and breakfast and lunch are buffets, the food is surprisingly tasty and varied.

Photographers from *National Geographic* magazine accompany each voyage, and so do expert naturalists. They serve as guides, and seem just as excited as the passengers.

Throughout the year, the *Endeavour* sails from one end of the Earth to the other. From June to August, it's usually in Svalbard, way above the Arctic Circle, looking for polar bears. It then makes its way slowly south, through the Mediterranean for expeditions with a more historical and cultural focus, before heading to Antarctica, where it stays from November to March.

1 How does the article describe *NG Endeavour* cruises? Choose the correct the option.

- 1 entertaining / educational
- 2 reasonable / expensive
- 3 comfortable / uncomfortable
- 4 well-equipped / basic
- 5 exciting / monotonous

2 Complete the information about the *Endeavour*.

Type of ship	Cruise ship converted from a 1 _____ trawler.
Fares	From 2 _____ to 3 _____ a day
On-board staff	6 _____ and expert 7 _____
Places it visits	Svalbard above the Arctic Circle, the 8 _____, and 9 _____
Eating facilities	one 10 _____ room

Word focus *mind*

3 Rewrite the sentences using expressions with *mind*.

- 1 **If you were thinking of a cruise**, try one of Lindblad's expeditions.
_____ (have in mind)
- 2 **If a little danger and excitement are not a problem for you**, Lindblad cruises are perfect.
_____ (don't mind)
- 3 **Remember that these are not typical cruises**.
_____ (bear in mind)
- 4 I used to think that cruises were for the old and retired, **but I've got a different opinion now**.
_____ (change one's mind)

4 Grammar extra negative expressions

a Look at these negative expressions.

- a **Don't judge a book by its cover.**
- b **No problem.**
- c **It doesn't matter.**

b Complete these common expressions using the correct negative forms.

- 1 _____ worry.
- 2 _____ worries.
- 3 _____ make sense.
- 4 _____ way!
- 5 _____ say a word.
- 6 _____ work like that.

6d Navigation

Real life getting around



1 Complete the sentences using prepositions. Then read the conversation between two friends and check.

- 1 I'll be coming _____ the five o'clock train.
- 2 I can't pick you _____.
- 3 How do I get _____ Sara's Café?
- 4 Just get _____ any bus from the station.
- 5 Look _____ for the pier and get off there.
- 6 You'll see the café _____ your right.
- 7 If I get held _____, I'll call you.
- 8 I'll come _____ and meet you.

2 Read the conversation.

Joe: Hey, Steve. It's Joe. I'm just calling to say I'll be coming on the five o'clock train this evening.

Steve: Fantastic! But I can't pick you up. I'll be working then.

Joe: That's OK. I'll just make my way over to your house, if that's all right.

Steve: Well, you could do that, but alternatively, since it's going to be a nice evening, why don't we meet up in town—say at Sara's Café down by the seafront?

Joe: Yeah, all right. That sounds nice. How do I get to Sara's Café?

Steve: Just hop on any bus from the station and ask the driver for Longshore Street.

Joe: OK.

Steve: Look out for the pier and get off there. Then walk toward the city center and you'll see the café on your right.

Joe: OK. If I get held up, I'll call you.

Steve: Actually, why don't you come and meet me at my office first? It's just as easy.

Joe: OK, where's that?

Steve: Well, get off at the same stop and walk in the same direction but turn down Ship Street. Call me when you get there and I'll come out and meet you.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why can't Steve meet Joe at the station?

.....
.....

- 2 How will Joe get to the meeting point?

.....
.....

- 3 Where do they arrange to meet in the end?

.....
.....

4 Rewrite the sentences so that they have the same meaning. Use the words in parentheses.

- 1 The easiest option is to take the bus.

..... (thing)

- 2 Another possibility is to take a taxi.

..... (alternatively)

- 3 I can get there on my own.

..... (way)

- 4 It only takes fifteen minutes by bus.

..... (ride)

- 5 I'm arriving by train.

..... (coming)

- 6 If I am delayed, I'll let you know.

..... (held)

5 Choose the correct word to complete the situations.

crossing drive flight ride (x2) walk

- 1 It's a twenty-minute (car)

- 2 It's a two-hour (plane)

- 3 It's a fifteen-minute (bus)

- 4 It's a twenty-minute (foot)

- 5 It's a ten-minute (taxi)

- 6 It's a one-hour (ferry boat)

6e Unfair charges

Writing a letter of complaint

1 Read the letter of complaint and answer the questions.

1 What is the woman's complaint?

.....
.....

2 What action does she want to be taken?

.....
.....

24 Yale Street
Oxford, NJ 07863

U-Fly Airlines
108 Pembroke Road
Trenton, NJ 08601

Dear Sir/Madam:

I am writing to register a complaint about having to pay extra charges to your airline on a recent flight to Puerto Rico (UJ485 on May 3). I feel that these charges were unjust.

At the time that I booked this flight, I read the terms about luggage carefully. The terms clearly stated that each passenger's carry-on luggage allowance was one bag measuring no more than 22 x 17 x 10 inches and weighing up to 20 pounds.

On arrival at check-in, I informed the member of the ground crew that my bag met these regulations, but the airline representative insisted that the coat that I was wearing had to be placed in the bag. I attempted to pack the coat into my bag, but it would not fit, so I was instructed that I would have to pay \$40 if I wanted to take it onto the plane.

I was concerned that I was delaying other passengers, and consequently I opted to pay the money. Otherwise, I would certainly have disputed the charge, as I am now doing. It is perfectly reasonable to wear a coat onto a plane.

Given these circumstances, I ask you first to refund the \$40, and second to investigate the matter so that other passengers do not encounter the same problem.

Sincerely,
Amelia Lopez

2 Answer these questions.

1 Where is the writer writing from?

.....

2 What is her relationship to the recipient of the letter?

3 What is the tone of the letter (e.g., formal/semi-formal)?

3 Writing skill formal language

a Find formal phrases in the letter with the same meaning as these less formal words.

1 complain

2 unfair

3 said

4 told

5 put

6 tried

7 wanted

8 chose

9 the situation

10 look into

b Rewrite the first paragraph of this letter of complaint using more formal language. Use these verbs to help you. You can change other words too.

consist give register regret serve
state suffer

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm writing to complain about the meal we got on our flight home last week, flight UJ332. On the flight confirmation it said that we would have breakfast and lunch. Well, breakfast was just a cup of coffee and lunch was a tuna sandwich. By itself, this wouldn't have been a problem, but both my husband and I got food poisoning from the sandwich.

4 Now write the final paragraph of the letter, demanding some action from the airline.

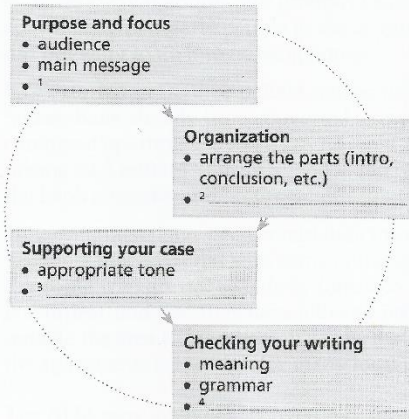
Wordbuilding phrasal verbs with *in* and *out*

- 1** Complete the phrasal verbs using *in* and *out*.
- Do **drop** _____ and see us the next time you're in town.
 - Stefan **dropped** _____ of college last year because he wanted to travel around the world.
 - Philippa and Sarah used to be business partners but they **fell** _____ over how to develop the business.
 - Chris **fell** _____ with the wrong crowd at college and started missing lectures.
 - Ben is **taking** Greta _____ to that new Thai restaurant tonight.
 - Sorry. Can you speak a little more slowly? I couldn't **take** it all _____.
 - Let's go for a walk. I need to **get** _____ out of the office.
 - Look** _____! You're going to bang your head on that door.
 - Is your old car still going? I thought it would have **given** _____ years ago.
 - I'm trying not to eat sweets, but it's very difficult not to **give** _____ to temptation.
- 2** Match the phrasal verbs from Exercise 1 with the definitions (a-j).
- have a disagreement _____
 - absorb (information) _____
 - pay someone a (short) visit _____
 - go outside; leave home or the office for a period of time _____
 - become part of a social group _____
 - be careful _____
 - surrender _____
 - arrange a social date with _____
 - leave a class or college before it is finished _____
 - stop working or functioning _____

Learning skills writing in English

- 3** Look at the diagram showing the important elements of writing. Complete the diagram with these elements.

spelling link the ideas action wanted
examples



- 4** Look at the letter of complaint in Exercise 1 on page 38. Answer the questions.
- What is the main message and where in the letter does this become clear?

 - What are the three main elements the letter includes?

 - What phrases does the writer use to link the different ideas?

 - What tone does the writer use?

 - What details make the writer's case more persuasive?

Check!

- 5** Answer the questions. All the answers are in Student Book Unit 6.
- How did Karen Ash have a Japanese holiday without leaving home?

 - Where can you pay to have an uncomfortable night and be treated unkindly?

 - What's a way to travel from place to place without ever paying for a bed to sleep in?
