

Unit 7 Travel

7a Famous trips

Vocabulary travel verbs

1 Complete the sentences with these verbs.

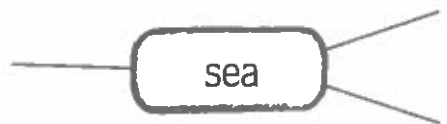
bicycle drive fly sail take travel

- 1 One day I'd like to be a pilot and _____ around the world.
- 2 I can't _____ a car because I'm only fifteen.
- 3 I have a new bike so I can _____ to work every day.
- 4 I always _____ public transportation because the roads in the city center are very busy.
- 5 Is it difficult to _____ a ship?
- 6 Do you _____ by train or by bus?

2 Vocabulary extra land, sea, and air

Write these words in the correct groups. Use a dictionary to help you.

airplane bicycle boat car drive
fly hot air balloon sail ship train
walk wheels wings



3 Can you add more words to the three groups?

Grammar simple past: negatives

4 Complete the text with the past simple negative form of the verbs.

The Spirit of St Louis

The Orteig Prize was \$25,000. Raymond Orteig was a rich businessman and he offered

the prize in 1919 to the first pilot to fly nonstop from New York to Paris. It was a dangerous journey and before 1927 six pilots tried the journey but they ¹ _____ (survive). But in 1927, Charles Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris. It took 33 hours. He ² _____ (stop) and so he won the Orteig Prize. Lindbergh and his plane, *The Spirit of St Louis*, became famous. You can see the plane today at the National Air and Space Museum in Washington DC.



Grammar simple past questions

5 Write questions for these answers about Lindbergh's trip.

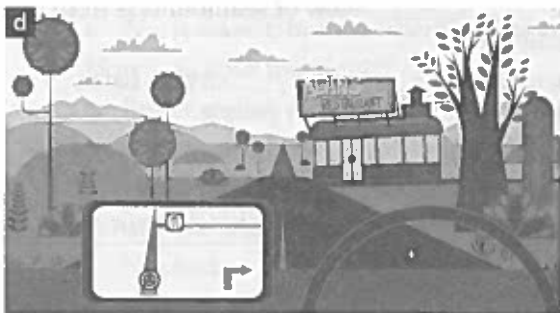
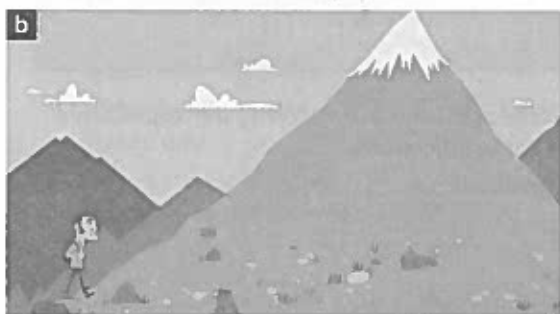
- 1 What _____ in 1919?
A prize of \$25,000 to the first pilot to fly non-stop from New York to Paris.
- 2 When _____ ?
In 1927.
- 3 How long _____ ?
33 hours.

7b Land, sea, and air

Vocabulary journey adjectives

1 Match the pairs of adjectives (1-4) with the four pictures (a-d).

- 1 short and easy d
- 2 long and slow b
- 3 fast and dangerous a
- 4 difficult but safe c



Grammar comparative adjectives

▶ SPELL CHECK comparative adjectives

- Add *-er* to short adjectives to form the comparative: *old* → *older*
- Add *-r* to adjectives ending in *-e*: *large* → *larger*
- Change adjectives ending in *-y* (after a consonant) to *-i*, and add *-er*: *happy* → *happier*
- Double the final consonant on some adjectives ending with a vowel and a consonant: *hot* → *hotter*

2 Look at the spell check box. Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

- 1 short _____
- 2 easy _____
- 3 big _____
- 4 busy _____

3 Complete these sentences with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

- 1 This laptop is _____ (cheap) than that one.
- 2 Everything is _____ (expensive) at the airport stores.
- 3 Are you _____ (old) than me?
- 4 I can speak Japanese but my brother is _____ (good)

Word focus *than*

4 Use the prompts to make comparative sentences.

- 1 my brother / short / me
My brother is shorter than me.
- 2 I think / rock climbing / difficult / surfing

- 3 giraffes / tall / elephants

- 4 camping / cheap / staying in a hotel

7c Travel to the seamounts

Reading mountains under the sea

Seamounts are mountains that you cannot see above the sea. There are about 100,000 in the Earth's oceans which are over 3,200 feet high, but we don't know much about them. That's because the journey to a lot of these seamounts is long and difficult.

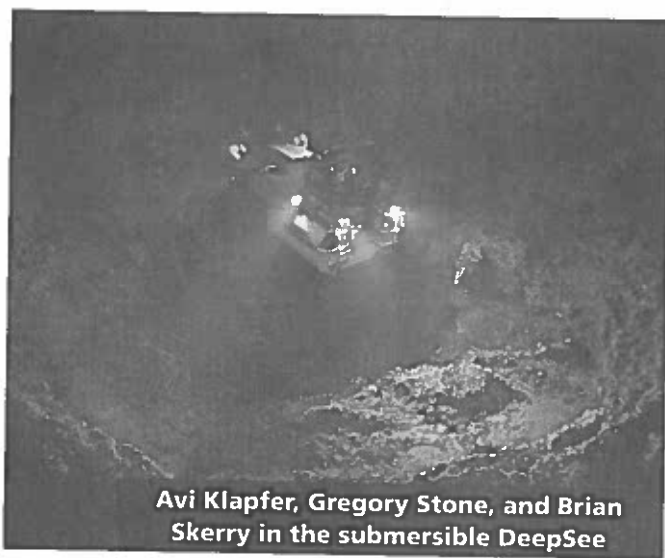
Las Gemelas is an area of seamounts about 300 miles from the coast of Costa Rica. The highest part of Las Gemelas is 7,500 feet and it's interesting for scientists because of the sea life on the sides of the mountains.

Avi Klapfer, Gregory Stone, and Brian Skerry took a submersible called the DeepSee to Las Gemelas. It's a small submersible, but it has a lot of scientific equipment. As the DeepSee takes the three men towards Las Gemelas, they can see fish and coral. The higher part of the seamounts is the most perfect home for sea life, but as they travel further down, the ocean is blacker. They switch on the lights of the DeepSee and, finally, there is the bottom of the seamounts. Here they can see how the seamounts began. There's the hole of an old volcano, perhaps millions of years old. Most seamounts come from volcanoes.

After five hours, Klapfer, Stone, and Skerry return to their ship and plan their next journey to the seamounts.

1 Read the article about seamounts. Number these topics in the order you read about them (1-3).

- the location of Las Gemelas
- a description of seamounts
- the journey to Las Gemelas



Avi Klapfer, Gregory Stone, and Brian Skerry in the submersible DeepSee

2 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- You can see seamounts above the sea.
- About 100,000 seamounts are over a kilometer high.
- The journey to a lot of seamounts is short and easy.
- Las Gemelas is an area of seamounts about 300 miles from the coast of Canada.
- There is sea life on the sides of Las Gemelas.
- A lot of seamounts are from volcanoes.

Grammar superlative adjectives

► SPELL CHECK superlative adjectives

- Add **-est** to short adjectives to form the comparative: *old* → *oldest*
- Add **-st** to adjectives ending in **-e**: *large* → *largest*
- Change adjectives ending in **-y** (after a consonant) to **-i**, and add **-est**: *happy* → *happiest*
- Double the final consonant on some adjectives ending with a vowel and a consonant: *hot* → *hottest*

3 Look at the spell check box. Write the superlative form of these adjectives.

- short _____
- easy _____
- big _____
- slow _____
- cheap _____
- fast _____

4 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of these adjectives.

easy far good high populated

- The _____ part of the seamount Las Gemelas is 2,286 meters.
- The _____ view of seamounts is from a submersible.
- Shanghai is the _____ city on Earth. There are eighteen million people.
- Neptune is the _____ planet from the Sun.
- Some people think English is the _____ language to learn, but I think it's difficult.

7d How was your trip?

Vocabulary *travel or trip?*

- 1 Complete these sentences with *travel* or *trip*.
- It's a long _____ from Cape Town to Cairo.
 - I don't like to _____.
 - My manager is away on a business _____.
 - Lots of students _____ during their vacations.
 - We went on a _____ to Amsterdam last weekend.
 - My _____ along the Andes mountains took 30 days.

Real life asking about a trip

- 2 Match the statements (1–5) with the topics (a–e).
- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 How was your flight? | a the journey |
| 2 Yes, it was fine, but the Internet didn't work. | b the weather |
| 3 I think we can do business with them. | c the food |
| 4 Terrible. It's rained every day. | d the hotel |
| 5 Yes, it's very hot and spicy. They eat a lot of fish as well. | e business meeting |
- 3 Read the questions and look at the number of stars. Choose the response that corresponds to the number of stars, one, two, or three.
- How was your flight?***
 - Very good, thank you.
 - Very uncomfortable.
 - Tiring.
 - Was your hotel comfortable?*
 - No, it wasn't and the Internet didn't work.
 - Yes, it was fine, but the Internet didn't work.
 - No, it wasn't, but the Internet worked.
 - How was your meeting?**
 - Really useful.
 - Really boring.
 - Very interesting.
 - What's the weather like?***
 - Not bad.
 - Great!
 - Terrible.

- Did you try the local food?*
 - Yes, it's very hot and spicy.
 - Yes, it's delicious.
 - Yes, but I didn't enjoy it.

4 Writing questions about a trip

Imagine you have just returned from a trip. Write responses to the questions based on the trip you imagine.

- How was your journey?
- How was your hotel?
- Did you have dinner at the hotel?
- What was the food like?
- How was the meeting?
- How was the weather?



7e Writing about travel

Vocabulary online writing

- 1** Complete the pairs of sentences with these words.
- blog / website
 - I have my own _____. I write about my life and put pictures of my family on it.
 - I buy all my clothes from this _____.
 - blogger / writer
 - Charles Dickens was a famous English _____ in the nineteenth century.
 - Andrew Evans is a _____ on the National Geographic website.
 - homepage / online
 - I need to go _____ . Is there Wi-Fi in the café?
 - Can you give me the address for the _____ ?
 - upload / download
 - I want to _____ photos of my vacation so all my family can see them online.
 - I can't _____ the photos of our vacation. Are you sure they are there?
 - post / comment
 - I read your latest blog and wrote a _____ afterwards. Did you see it?
 - My new _____ is about my recent trip through Madagascar.

2 Writing skill *so, because*

Join the sentences with *so* or *because*.

- The bus was canceled. We waited for the next one.
The bus was canceled so we waited for the next one.
- The flight was canceled. The weather was terrible.

- The food was hot and spicy. We drank three bottles of water with our meal.


- The meeting was long and boring. The department head spoke for two hours!


- The restaurant didn't take credit cards. I paid with cash.

Writing a description of a trip


- 3** You write a travel blog. Write a short blog post (80–100 words) about the trip in these pictures.

Travel Blog














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Wordbuilding really/very + adjective

► WORDBUILDING really/very + adjective

You can make some adjectives stronger or weaker with *really*, *very*, or *not very*.

My dinner was really good. (+ +)

My dinner was good. (+)

My dinner wasn't very good. (- -)

The travel show was very interesting. (+ +)

The travel show was interesting. (+)

The travel show wasn't very interesting. (- -)

You can use *very* and *really* with these adjectives: *good*, *bad*, *interesting*, *comfortable*, *nice*.

You can only use *really* (not *very*) with these adjectives: *great*, *amazing*, *delicious*.

1 Read the sentences and look at the symbols in parentheses. Rewrite the sentences using *very* or *really*.

1 The trip was good. (+ +)

The trip was very/really good.

2 The food wasn't good. (+ +)

3 The meetings were interesting. (- -)

4 The party was great! (+ +)

5 The weather was bad. (+ +)

6 It was sunny. (- -)

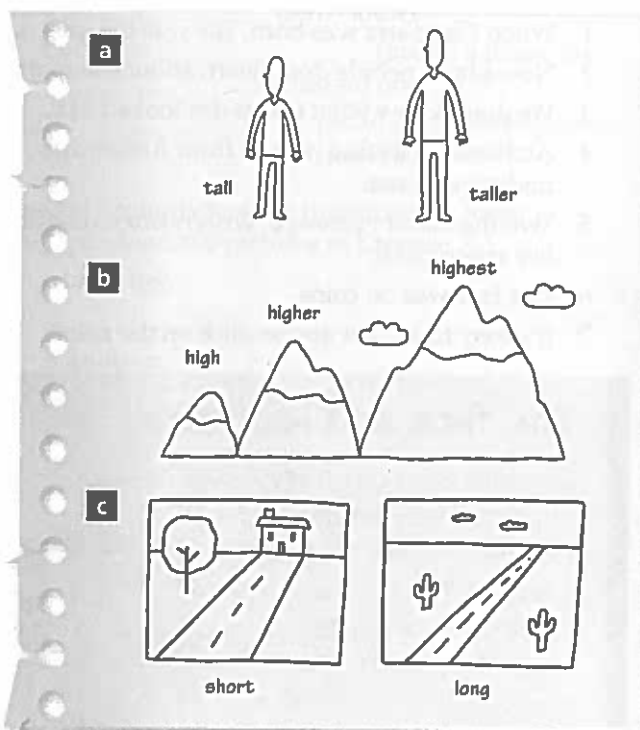
7 The flight was bad. (+ +)

8 The hotel was amazing! (+ +)

Learning skills draw pictures

2 Pictures are a good way to learn new language. Look at these pictures in a student's notebook. Match the language points (1-3) with the pictures (a-c).

- 1 opposite adjectives
- 2 comparative adjectives
- 3 superlative adjectives



3 Choose eight new words you learned in Unit 7 of the Student Book. Write them in your notebook and draw pictures to help you remember them.

Check!

4 What is the connection between the names on the left and the numbers on the right? Can you remember? Check your answers in Unit 7 of the Student Book.

Mayflower and 17th century. They sailed to America in the Mayflower in the 17th century.

1 Mayflower	100 feet
2 Mayflower II	22 miles
3 Silver Queen	1977
4 Saiga	17th century
5 Tree frog	1957
6 Loggerhead turtle	9,000 miles
7 Voyager	44 days