

THE SIMPLE PRESENT

FORM

Infinitive = to work

+ I work
You work
He / she / it works
We work
You work
They work

— I don't work
You don't work
He / she / it doesn't work
We don't work
You don't work
They don't work

? Do I work ?
Do you work ?
Does he / she / it work ?
Do we work ?
Do you work ?
Do they work ?

SPELLING

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>He/she/it form</u>	<u>Exceptions</u>
Enjoy	Enjo <u>y</u> s	To be
Pay	Pay <u>s</u>	To have
Study	Stud <u>i</u> es	Have got
Try	Try <u>e</u> s	Central modal verbs

Miss	Miss <u>e</u> s
Wish	Wish <u>e</u> s
Watch	Watch <u>e</u> s
Go	Go <u>e</u> s
Fax	Fax <u>e</u> s

USE

- For things that are always true e.g. "Water boils at 100°C"
- For things that happen regularly e.g. "I get up at 10 a.m. on Sundays"

GETTING THERE

UNIT MENU

Grammar: multi-word verbs

Vocabulary: transport and travel

Professional skills: dealing with the public

Case study: improve a service

Vocabulary

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

1 What is important when choosing a means of transport? Put the criteria in the box in order of importance for the following travellers:

1 student backpacker **2** frequent business traveller **3** family with two children

comfort flexibility price productive use of time during the journey
punctuality safety speed

2 Look at the texts about the advantages and the disadvantages of different forms of transport.

1 Which form of transport does each text refer to – air, rail, coach or car hire? Does it state advantages or disadvantages?

2 Write the titles for each text as in the example.

A *The disadvantages of air travel*

Delays are frequent. You have to follow complicated procedures before departure and can only usually travel between big cities.

B

You can travel door-to-door and it's relatively inexpensive. Departure and arrival times are flexible and you can easily change your route. Transporting luggage is also easy and painless.

C

This is a very safe form of transport where accidents are rare. It is high-speed for international trips and passengers can work while travelling. The cost per mile is usually competitive. Catering is often provided.

D

Traffic congestion is a risk and accidents are more frequent than for many other forms of transport. Passengers cannot work while travelling.

E

It doesn't cover all destinations so you may have to use other means of transport to complete the journey. You have to carry and manage your own luggage on board and it's generally more expensive than road travel.

F

Traffic congestion is a risk and it is a relatively slow form of transport. There isn't usually any on-board catering and you can't move around the vehicle. It's not very comfortable for longer journeys.

G

Tickets are usually relatively cheap and the network covers many destinations. It's a low stress way of travelling and a flexible means of transport that you can use to visit several attractions in a region.

H

It's a relatively comfortable way to travel and high inter-city speeds are possible. Passengers can work while travelling and it's comparatively stress-free.

Listening

TRANSPORT IN CHINA

3))) 2.1 Listen to a tourist getting advice and answer the questions.

- 1 What question does he ask?
- 2 Which of these places is he planning to visit? Beijing, Fujian, Guizhou, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Xian?
- 3 How well does he speak Chinese?

4))) Listen again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Dennis is going to China for a month. T / F
- 2 It is cheaper to buy tickets for domestic flights outside China before you travel. T / F
- 3 Chinese trains are completely safe, but slow and unreliable. T / F
- 4 It's possible to book train tickets online before you travel. T / F
- 5 Major cities in China employ English-speaking staff at railway stations. T / F



5))) 2.2 Listen to the second part of the conversation and complete the sentences.

- 1 Soft Sleeper class is the most ¹ _____ and the most ² _____. There are four berths in each compartment and there's a table with a tablecloth, and they usually provide ³ _____ for making tea. The compartment door has a ⁴ _____ and there's a smartly-dressed attendant to look after each car.
- 2 Hard Sleeper berths are reasonably ⁵ _____ and bedding is supplied. Newer trains have power sockets for ⁶ _____ and mobiles.
- 3 Hard Seat class has ⁷ _____ people sitting side by side. They're fine for short journeys – short distance daytime trains only have Hard class seats. But it's an ⁸ _____ way to travel for longer journeys.
- 4 Soft Seat class is more expensive. It's about the same price as ⁹ _____ but I would recommend it for any journey over ¹⁰ _____ hours.

6 What does Wenjing Zue say about bus travel in China?

Speaking

TRANSPORT IN YOUR COUNTRY

7 How do train, bus and air travel in your country compare with China? Discuss and decide with a partner how you would explain the different options available. What advice would you give to a tourist planning a six-week trip travelling round your country? Mention the following:

- accommodation on overnight journeys
- delays
- on-board catering
- safety
- traffic congestion
- transporting luggage

RESEARCH

TRAVEL LINKS IN INDIA

Find out what kind of transport links are suitable for a visitor to India.

6 Read Lucy's email to her office and decide who she should market the destination to.

Choose the correct option.

- a adventure tourists
- b cruise tourists
- c wedding tourists

9 Listen again and correct the mistakes in the notes below.

Notes on Lucy's video call

Bali – an ugly Indonesian island

- 1 adventure tourists – hiking and camping on Mount Batur, but visiting Mount Batur can be peaceful as it's an active volcano. View of dirty Lake Batur at the bottom. Get there by car along winding roads. Lots of comfortable villages to visit.
- 2 family holidays – near crowded beach at Lovina. Lovina a good mix of accommodation, from B&Bs to luxury hotels with tiny rooms.

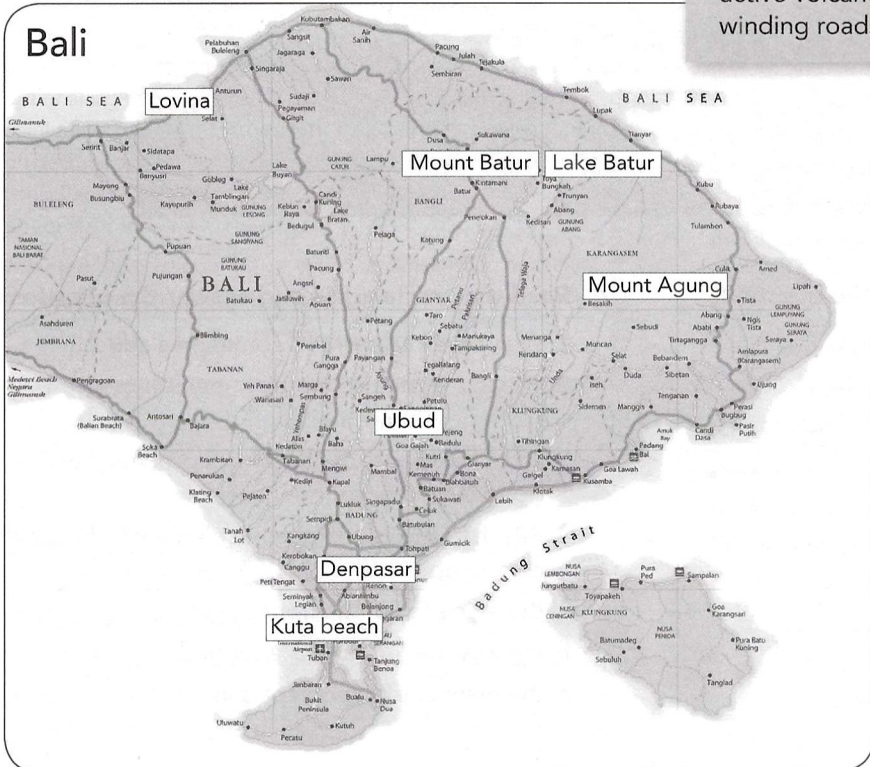
10 Complete the brochure with the words and phrases in the box.

reasonably-priced second stunning
tropical truly white sand

7 Read the email again and choose the correct adjective.

8 Listen to Lucy's video call to the office and tick (✓) the places on the map she recommends.

Bali

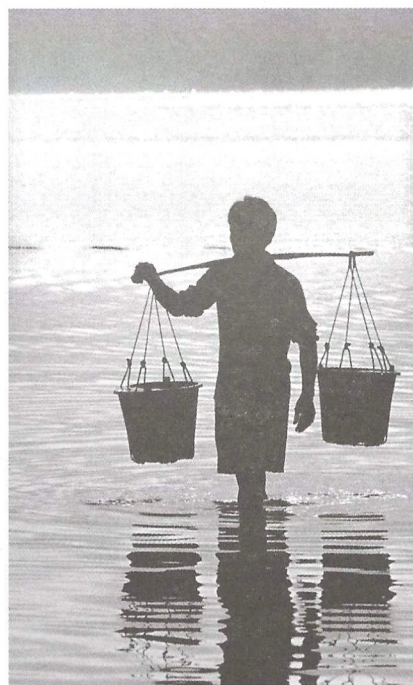


New tours to Bali

Get away from it all with your family to the unspoiled island of Bali.

Our Bali tour to the ¹ _____ inspiring resort of Lovina with its ² _____ view over the Bali Sea includes ³ _____ accommodation just minutes from ⁴ _____ beaches.

Adventurous tourists can enjoy the ⁵ _____ forests leading up to Mount Batur, the active volcano. You'll find that driving along Bali's winding roads is an experience ⁶ _____ to none!



1) Watch this video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CwIQ6CQdO5w>

Would you like to visit Bali?

Why / why not?

Which parts of Bali would you most like to visit?

2) Now watch this video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vofBtmRlz64>

Would you like to visit Siem Reap?

Why / why not?

Which parts of Siem Reap would you most like to visit?

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FORM

Infinitive = to work

+ I am working

You are working

He / she / it is working

We are working

You are working

They are working

— I am not working

You aren't working

He / she / it isn't working

We aren't working

You aren't working

They aren't working

? Am I working ?

Are you working ?

Is he / she / it working ?

Are we working ?

Are you working ?

Are they working ?

SPELLING

Infinitive -ing form

Enjoy Enjoying

Study Studying

Infinitive -ing form

Make Making

Take Taking

Stop Stopping

Sit Sitting

Admit Admitting

Prefer Preferring

Enter Entering

Limit Limiting

Lie Lying

Die Dying

USE

- i) For things happening now or in this period e.g. "I am watching TV"
- ii) For things that are changing e.g. "The price of gold is going up"
- iii) For arrangements in the future (but you must say WHEN)
e.g. "I'm flying to New York next Friday"

PACKAGE TOURS

1) PRESENTATION

A tour is a journey during which a traveller visits several places one after another. A Package Tour (or Inclusive Tour) is usually planned and arranged by a tour operator at a fixed price and should include transportation, accommodation and the services of a group leader or the tour operator's representative at the destination.

2) **READING ACTIVITY** Study this example of an inclusive tour and then answer the questions which follow.

ED KENNEDY'S HOLIDAY IN CAMBODIA: the 'Angkor What ?' Package Tour (3 Days 2 Nights)

Angkor Wat is the undisputed masterpiece of Khmer architecture. Covering an area of more than 1000 by 800 metres and surrounded by a moat almost 200 metres wide, Angkor was once a city in itself. Now, after decades of expert restoration, Angkor Wat is not only the largest Khmer monument in existence, it is also the largest temple in the world.

Day 1 : Siem Reap - Arrival

A.M. Arrive at Siem Reap airport and transfer to the hotel.

Visit Angkor Thom's South Gate, the Bayon, Phimeanakas, the Terrace of the Elephants and the Leper King.

P.M. Visit Angkor Wat, elephant ride to Phnom Bakheng to watch the sun set. Buffet dinner with traditional Khmer music and dancing. Accommodation at the hotel.

Day 2 : Siem Reap

A.M. Breakfast at the hotel. Visit Preah Rup, East Mebon, Ta Som, Neak Pean and Preah Khan temples.

P.M. Visit Srah Srang, Ta Keo and Ta Prohm, a fabulous temple lost in the jungle.

Day 3 : Siem Reap - Departure

A.M. Breakfast at the hotel. Visit Banteay Srei and Banteay Samre temples.

P.M. Cruise across the Tonle Sap lake and down the Mekong river to Phnom Penh.

Price per person by car or minibus with guide (breakfast included) Validity: January–December 2016

	1	2	3-5	6-10	Single Room Surcharge	Full-board Supplement
Standard	€200	€180	€170	€150	€50	€40
First Class	€300	€210	€200	€180	€80	€45
Superior	€400	€260	€250	€230	€130	€50
Deluxe	€600	€380	€370	€350	€230	€100

4) **READING ACTIVITY:** Now answer the following questions with information from the text.

- i) What is the tour called ?
- ii) Who is the tour operator ?
- iii) How long does it last ?
- iv) What is the point of arrival and where is the point of departure ?
- v) What kind of accommodation is available ?
- vi) How much does the tour cost for a single man in a standard room with all food and drink provided ?
- vii) How much would the tour cost for a married couple in a deluxe room with breakfast only ?
- viii) What does the tour include ?

5) **LISTENING ACTIVITY**

Listen to a travel agent explaining the 'Angkor What ?' tour to a customer. As you listen, look at the pictures of the highlights of the tour.



ANGKOR WAT



TA PROHM



THE BAYON



BANTEAY SREI

6) PRACTICE ACTIVITY

When describing an itinerary, we use the Simple Present, ("you arrive at the airport, you transfer to the hotel".. etc.).

The following words and phrases are also useful:

- "The package tour is"
- "It lasts"
- "As you probably know,"
- "And is famous for....."
- "On the first day,"
- "In the morning,"
- "Then"
- "In the afternoon,"
- "That night,"
- "On the second day,"
- "In the morning,"
- "In the afternoon,"
- "Later on,"
- "On the third day,"
- "In the morning,"
- "In the afternoon,"
- "While you are there, you stay"
- "The cost depends on"
- "If you want, it will cost you"
- "On the other hand, if you stay, it will cost you"
- "The price covers"

7a) SPEAKING ACTIVITY 1

Study the itinerary in Exercise 2 and the useful language in Exercise 6 and then try to describe the package tour to an imaginary customer.

7b) SPEAKING ACTIVITY 2

Look at the itinerary in Exercise 2 and try to devise a three-day tour covering places of interest in your own area. Then, in groups of two or three, take it in turns to describe the package tour to an imaginary customer.