

4

Going away

Vocabulary and Speaking Holidays and travel

- 1 Which of the following types of holiday have you been on? Tell your partner, giving details.

coach	adventure	camping
skiing	working	sailing

Would you like to go on any of those you haven't yet experienced? Why/Why not?

- 2 Discuss these questions with your partner.

- Where do you usually **spend** your **summer holiday**?
- Do you prefer **going on holiday** with your family or your friends? Why?
- Do you enjoy, or think you would enjoy, going to **seaside holiday resorts**? Which one(s)?
- What did you do on the last **public holiday**? Did you **go away**?

- 3 For sentences 1–6, complete the gaps with two of the answers A–D.

- When we used to take the caravan to Wales, my dad would drive and my mum used to navigate. Now she doesn't need to, because we've got a satnav.
A navigate B ride C pilot D drive
- Charlie watched as Lucy's plane _____ along the runway, _____ and disappeared into the cloudless sky.
A landed B took off C taxied D touched down
- I can _____ to London on Friday – I'm going there for the day. And when you come back on Sunday, phone me from the train and I'll _____ at the station.
A see you off B drop you off C pick you up D give you a lift
- I'm going to have a _____ when I'm on holiday, but I also want to _____ myself.
A relax B enjoy C unwind D rest
- Tim's just called from the airport; his flight's been _____ by three hours so he hasn't _____ the plane yet.
A delayed B booked C boarded D cancelled
- I spent the long weekend in Dublin. My brother _____ me up for two nights and I _____ at Jane's house on Sunday.
A lived B put C accommodated D stayed
- Cerys and Jim have just got back from their _____ to California. When they were there, they went on a _____ of all the movie stars' homes in Beverly Hills.
A travel B journey C tour D trip

- 4 What are your favourite and least favourite forms of transport? Why?

How good is the public transport system in your local area? What, if anything, could be done to improve it?



Reading and Use of English Part 2

Open cloze

- 1 This is a text with eight gaps to fill. Here are some examples of the types of words which are tested in Part 2. Most are grammatical, though some are vocabulary items, such as phrasal verbs or fixed phrases.

Complete each gap with one word.

- 1 **Phrasal verbs:** I'm much fitter now that I've given _____ smoking.
- 2 **Prepositions:** Rosie had spent all her pocket money _____ sweets.
- 3 **Pronouns:** I can't drink coffee because _____ gives me a headache.
- 4 **Relative pronouns:** We only employ people _____ have some experience.
- 5 **Linkers:** I wore my coat _____ it was cold when I got up this morning.
- 6 **Auxiliary verbs:** This is the worst snow we _____ had for a long time.
- 7 **Negatives:** The hotel staff were rude and _____ at all helpful.
- 8 **Articles:** It was _____ first time Lionel had been to Paris.
- 9 **Determiners:** Then add the herbs and a _____ salt to the mixture.
- 10 **Fixed phrases:** We would like to wish Harry _____ the best in his new job.

- 2 Now do an exercise like the one in the exam. First, read the text below, ignoring the gaps, and answer these questions.

- 1 What was the 'mistake' mentioned in the title?
- 2 What caused it?
- 3 What did the victim of the error have to do?

An expensive mistake

Holidaymaker Samantha Lazzaris booked a trip (0) *OF* a lifetime to Costa Rica, in Central America, but ended (1) _____ 1,300 miles away in the US territory of Puerto Rico. Miss Lazzaris realised the mistake when she got into a taxi at the airport. "I asked the taxi driver to take me to the hotel I (2) _____ pre-booked. He looked in amazement at me, then laughed and said, 'This is not Costa Rica. It's Puerto Rico'."

(3) _____ a result of the mix-up, Miss Lazzaris had to spend £800 on three extra flights to get (4) _____ her intended destination, losing four days of her holiday. (5) _____ seems the travel agent had used the booking code for San Juan, capital of Puerto Rico, (6) _____ of the code for San José, capital of Costa Rica. The airport codes are similar to each (7) _____ : SJO for San José and SJU for the airport in San Juan. A spokesman for the travel agent promised it (8) _____ fully investigate the complaint as soon as possible.

- 3 Now read the text again and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Help

Read the whole sentence carefully before you decide which word to put in a gap. Adverbs such as *very*, *quite*, *rather*, *fairly* seem to fit into the following gap.

We enjoyed the holiday, but sometimes it was _____ windy by the seaside ...

However, when you read to the end of the sentence, you see that the answer is *so*.

We enjoyed the holiday, but sometimes it was so windy by the seaside that we could hardly walk.

- 4 Match the answers in exercise 3 to the categories in exercise 1.

0 *of* – preposition and part of a fixed phrase

- 5 Have you or anyone you know been the victim of a mistake on holiday? What happened?



Puerto Rico AIRPORT





Reading and Use of English Part 7

Multiple matching

- 1 Apart from clothes and other essential items, what things do you usually take with you when you go on holiday? Give details.

I always take three or four books in case it rains and we can't go anywhere. They're nearly always crime novels because ...

- 2 You are going to read a magazine article about parents of young children and what they take on holiday with them. For questions 1–10, choose from the parents (A–D). The parents may be chosen more than once.

Help

As with other Reading tasks in the *First* exam, the multiple matching task contains distractors. For example, section A includes the words *first aid kit*, *medicines*, *plasters* and *fall ill*, but this does not necessarily mean that A is the answer for question 6.

Which parents

do not allow their children to do certain activities when travelling?

 1

are generally pleased at their children's growing desire for independence?

 2

have children who grow tired of each other's company on holiday?

 3

have avoided one problem but created another?

 4

accept that they are sometimes over cautious?

 5

have experience of their children being unwell as the result of an activity?

 6

keep something secret from their children until it is needed?

 7

are amused by the results of their children's activities?

 8

have no objections to the repetitive nature of a particular activity?

 9

have not needed to make use of something they always take on holiday?

 10

- 3 Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- 1 Where did you use to go on holiday as a young child?
- 2 How did you spend your time there?
- 3 What types of things did you take with you?

A Robbie and Trudi Jones

When we go away we always take a first aid kit, with all the usual children's medicines and plasters and so on. Amazingly, we've never once had to get it out on holiday, but I bet that if we didn't take it, the kids would fall ill and we'd regret not having it with us. It's the same with their clothes. We always pack something for every type of weather and they end up wearing the same three or four t-shirts all fortnight because, despite our fears to the contrary, it doesn't rain or snow or blow a gale. I guess for some things we're guilty of worrying a little too much about what might go wrong. Maybe we should relax a bit more. After all, that's what holidays are all about.



B Tanya and Steve Simpson

We usually spend our summer holiday camping in the south of France, so the main challenge for us is keeping the children entertained during the long journey down. Reading is not an option because it makes them carsick, as we've learnt to our cost in the past! And we don't believe in letting them watch videos or play computer games consoles when we go away, especially not when there are so many more interesting things to see out of the window. So we always take loads of music and audiobooks with us. The children have their favourites of course, and we often have to listen to the same ones again and again, but it's a small price to pay and we don't mind it. In fact, we rather enjoy the stories, so it's really not a problem.

C Dale and Paula Lambert

My wife and I are interested in photography and we own expensive camera equipment. Our young daughters have now reached an age where they want to do things for themselves, which we both think is great, of course. But for a while they kept asking us to let them take their own photos with our cameras. We did sometimes, but to prevent costly accidents we now buy them each a disposable camera before we go on holiday. They're cheap to buy, so we don't have to worry about them being dropped or broken and the girls have stopped asking to use our cameras. The only thing now is that when we're in the car, they keep wanting us to stop to take photos every five minutes, which can be very irritating. Having said that, we always enjoy looking at their photos when we get back home. My wife and I have a private laugh when we see the images of headless people or little girls' fingers, but our daughters are proud of their efforts and that's the main thing.



D Gerry and Hannah Naylor

Our boys generally get on quite well, but after a few days on holiday, they get fed up with being together all the time and tempers are often lost. So we always make a point just before we go of buying a few new toys and games to take with us. They give us a chance to calm things down at moments of high tension and help restore the peace between them. We don't tell the boys we've bought these things, so it comes as a pleasant surprise for them when we suddenly produce them. That's part of the trick, of course. The other thing is that because these disputes are quite frequent when we're away, we only buy fairly cheap things – otherwise we couldn't afford to have a holiday!



Language focus

Gerunds and infinitives

1a Sentences 1–3 below are taken from the reading text on pages 34–35. Complete each gap using either the infinitive with *to* or the infinitive without *to* or the gerund of the verb in brackets.

- 0 If we didn't take it ... we'd regret not having (have) it with us. (Section A)
- 1 We don't believe in _____ (let) them _____ (watch) videos. (Section B)
- 2 They give us a chance _____ (calm) things down at moments of high tension. (Section D)
- 3 ... otherwise we couldn't _____ (afford) _____ (have) a holiday. (Section D)

1b Check your answers in the relevant sections of the reading text.

2 Match each of the answers in exercise 1 to one of the explanations a–f below.

'having': (b) a gerund after the verb 'regret'

A gerund is used:

- a after prepositions.
*They get fed up with **being** together all the time.*
- b after certain verbs.
*Paul suggested **staying** in a campsite.*

An infinitive with *to* is used:

- c after certain nouns.
*I admire her ability **to keep** calm.*
- d after certain verbs.
*We've decided not **to go** abroad this year.*

An infinitive without *to* is used:

- e after modal verbs.
*It means we can **get** a bit of peace and quiet.*
- f after *help, let, make, would rather, had better*.
*I'd rather **go** on holiday with my friends.*

 **Read more about the different uses of gerunds and infinitives in the Grammar Reference pages 106–108.**

3 Work in pairs. Underline all the examples of gerunds and infinitives (with and without *to*) in Section C of the reading text on page 35. In each case, explain why the gerund or infinitive is used.

*... they want to do things for themselves ...
infinitive with 'to' after the verb 'want'*

4 Two of the sentences 1–10 below are grammatically correct. The others each contain one mistake. Find the mistakes and correct them. There is an example at the beginning.

**TOP
10
TIPS**

Staying safe in the sun

- 0 Failure ^{*to follow*} ~~following~~ the advice below can result in serious damage to your skin.
- 1 Always use a high-factor sun cream for protect your skin.
- 2 Apply sun cream to your skin at least 30 minutes before go to the beach or pool.
- 3 80% of ultraviolet radiation can pass through clouds, so you still need put on sun cream on cloudy days.
- 4 Avoid to go out in the sun between 12 noon and 3pm.
- 5 Never sunbathe for more than 30 minutes at a time and do not let your skin to burn.
- 6 Remember to take water with you when travelling – and don't forget drinking it!
- 7 You should avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and fizzy drinks as they dehydrate you.
- 8 Choose light-coloured, loose-fitting clothing and get used to wear a hat.
- 9 It is essential to wear sunglasses that block ultraviolet rays.
- 10 Spend time on sunbeds can be just as dangerous as overexposure to the sun, and should be avoided.

5  Which of the above advice do you normally follow? Do you disagree with any of it?

Listening Part 2

Sentence completion 0.00–0.00

- 1  You will hear a man called Mark Mitchell talking on the radio about 'food miles'.

What do you think 'food miles' are?

- 2  Listen to the recording and for questions 1–10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Food miles

Mark Mitchell says that food miles measure how far food travels from 'field to (1)

The UK imports (2) per cent of its fruit.

Some consumers are worried that food transported by air is contributing to rising (3)

Some UK supermarkets used a (4) showing an aeroplane to help shoppers make informed buying decisions.

'Locavores' are people who buy (5) fruit and vegetables if they can.

Critics of the concept of food miles say it is too (6) and does not help shoppers.

From the month of (7) it is more environmentally-friendly to import apples from New Zealand to the UK.

As well as food miles, we need to consider the time of year food travels and the (8) used.

There are (9) million Africans working in the business of supplying fruit and vegetables to the UK.

Kenyan farming methods do not include the use of (10) or chemical fertilisers for growing green beans.



- 3  Consumers are used to having a wide choice and eating fruit and vegetables when they are out of season. Do you think this is a good thing? Why/Why not?

Word formation

Prefixes

- 1 Write the correct negative form of the adjectives in brackets to complete these extracts from the recording.
- a 'Environmentally (friendly),' say some. 'Not at all,' say others.
- b The concept of food miles, then, is not wrong; it is simply (complete).
- 2 A number of prefixes can be used to make words negative. For 1–6, make each adjective negative using an appropriate prefix from the box.

un-	in-	dis-	im-	ir-	il-
-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 honest | 4 practical |
| 2 lucky | 5 correct |
| 3 legal | 6 rational |

- 3 Now do the exercise on page 97.

Remember

- You may hear *distractors* – information which could fit the gap but does not answer the question.
- For questions 2, 7 and 9 in this particular task, you will hear more than one mention of a percentage, a month and a figure in millions. Listen carefully to ensure you choose the right one for each.

What would it be like to live and work in places like these?



1



2

SPEAKING

Speaking Part 2

Talking about photos

- 1 Look at photographs 1 and 2. They show places where people live.

Student A: Compare the photographs and say **what you think it would be like to live and work in places like these.**

Student B: When your partner has finished, answer the following question.
Where would you prefer to live?

Useful language

Structures: The language of comparisons and modal verbs of speculation and deduction will be useful in Speaking Part 2.

Vocabulary: Use your dictionary to help you match the words below to photographs 1–2 above and 3–4 on page 97. You may use some words more than once and others not at all.

exciting inhospitable overcrowded
appealing bleak bustling dreary
unhurried dull vibrant pleasant
stressful monotonous relaxed
depressing tough

- 2 Now change roles. Look at the pictures on page 97 and follow the instructions in exercise 1.

WRITING

Writing Part 2

Email and letter

In Part 2 of the Writing paper, one of the options might be a letter or an email. The requirements are the same for both. Answers must be written in a style which is relevant to the situation and the target reader. The abbreviated language of textspeak is not acceptable.

- 1 Read the following Part 1 question. Which place would you recommend?

You have received this email from your English-speaking friend Paul.

From: Paul

Subject: Beach holiday

Alicia and I are planning on having a foreign beach holiday this summer. I'd be happy to spend every day swimming and sunbathing, but Alicia says she'd get bored and wants to travel around and see the local area.

You've had lots of seaside holidays – do you know anywhere with good beaches and an interesting local area that would keep us both happy? A decent nightlife is important, too.

Thanks
Paul



- 2 Read the following answer to the question in exercise 1. Which part of the question has the writer, Sam, forgotten to mention?

RE: Beach holiday

To: Paul

From: Sam

Subject: Re: Beach holiday

Hi Paul

Glad to hear you're both finally going to take a break from work this summer – I can't remember the last time you had a holiday.

If it's good beaches you're looking for, then I'd recommend those in the south-east of this country. There are many to choose from, and they're all top quality. As well as having lovely soft sand, they're extremely clean and the water is so clear you can see hundreds of colourful fish as you swim in the warm sea. What could be better than that?

There's also plenty to see and do in the surrounding area. One idea is to hire a car and drive up into the nearby mountains, where there are lots of pretty medieval villages to visit. Make sure you go on a day when there's a craft market – the local pottery is fantastic. Or else you could take a boat trip round one of the islands and see the seals and seabirds – I'm sure Alicia would love that.

I hope that's helpful. Let me know if you decide to go there and I'll give you more information.

Best wishes

Sam

send

A



- 3 Read the answer in exercise 2 again. What is the purpose of each paragraph?

Paragraph 1: general reference to Paul's email

- 4 Find examples of the following features of informal letters and emails in the answer in exercise 2.

- a linking words and phrases: *If... then, and*
- b expressions for making recommendations and giving advice: *I'd recommend*
- c a range of language to talk about the beaches, the sea and the local area: *top quality*

- 5 Either

- a write your own answer to the question in exercise 1. The area you choose does not necessarily have to be in your own country.
- or
- b write an answer to the following question.

You have received this email from your Australian friend, Susi.

From: Susi

Subject: Travelling holiday

A couple of friends of mine are going to be travelling around your country during the first two weeks of May. They want to see some beautiful countryside but they also enjoy visiting historical buildings.

Could you recommend two or three areas they could visit where there wouldn't be too many tourists? What's the weather like at that time of year?

Thanks
Susi

Write your email.

Help

- Write a plan. Make sure you address all the points in the question, otherwise you will lose marks.
- Write your email. Make sure you:
 - a organise your ideas into paragraphs
 - b use a variety of suitable linking words and phrases
 - c include a range of vocabulary and structures
 - d write in an appropriate style.

More information in the Writing Bank page 121.