3 Escape!

VOCABULARY holidays and travel

1〉 Are the sentences true or false?

1 When you go on an **all-inclusive holiday**, you only need to pay the travel costs. T / F
2 When you go on a **cruise**, you travel on a ship. T / F
3 You can organise lots of **day trips** when you're on a **staycation**. T / F
4 A **chalet** is a wooden house built on a beach. T / F
5 You need to be a student to stay in a **youth hostel**. T / F
6 On a **city break**, you leave town for a few days. T / F
7 When you **check out** of a hotel, you get the key and sign some papers. T / F
8 A **cabin** is a private room on a ship. T / F

2〉 Complete the holiday brochures with the words below. There is one extra word.

museums excursions accommodation sunbathing tent see package activity tour five-star

A

CAMPING

[1]_____ holidays for everybody!
Learn something new and do something wild.
If you want more from a holiday than [2]_____ on the beach and doing nothing, join us!
Go camping and live in a [3]_____ in the middle of the forest for two weeks. Who knows - perhaps it will be the beginning of a great adventure?
Just give us a call on 0 800 ...

B

Fall in love with ... Paris!

Would you like to go on a [4]_____ and learn more about the capital of romance and tourism?
Are you an art lover who would like to visit [5]_____ such as the Louvre or the Musée d'Orsay?
We can help you make it happen!
For more information, visit www.yourpari ...

C

Do you feel like a little bit of luxury? Are you dreaming of staying in a [6]_____ hotel with a swimming pool? Would you like to have everything organised for you?
We have the very thing for you! All-inclusive [7]_____ holidays in the world's most beautiful coastal resorts, with all the details taken care of from [8]_____ through transport and a choice of [9]_____ to nearby places of interest.
Email us on offes@holidayheaven ...

3〉 Complete the sentences with the missing words.

1 How many g _ _ s _ s do you usually have staying in peak season in your hotel?
2 I'm not going on a cruise with you – I'd only get _ e _ s _ c _ and feel ill all the time
3 Tom spent the entire voyage in the cabin, looking out through the p _ _ t _ _ l _.
4 Why don't we hire a boat and _ _ _ l to the other side of the lake?
5 We only saw two of the most famous s _ _ _ t _ in London – Buckingham Palace and Big Ben.

4〉 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

1 If it's not too cold, we want to sleep in a camping when we go to the mountains. _____
2 Do you remember if the ship stopped five or six ports? _____
3 I'd like to go for an excursion to the Grand Canyon. _____
4 We've booked a lovely bed with breakfast by the seaside. _____
5 When you are learning to ski, it's best to go down the easy mountains. _____
6 Have you checked off the local cafés? They are great! _____

Vocabulary challenge! 〉 Student's Book, page 110, UNIT 3, ex. 1

5〉 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1 I was ready for our trip when Ben called to say he was sick.
I _____ our trip when Ben called to say he was sick. **ALL**
2 The hostel turned out to be in an isolated place.
The hostel turned out to be _____. **OF**
3 If we start driving now, we will get there on time.
If _____, we will get there on time. **HIT**
4 Quite unexpectedly, camping was a really enjoyable experience.
Quite unexpectedly, I _____ during my camping holiday. **LIFE**
5 I can't wait to relax and enjoy myself.
I can't wait to _____. **HAIR**
6 I'm fed up with working. Why don't we go somewhere on holiday?
I'm fed up with working. Why don't we _____ all. **AWAY**

6〉 Write four sentences about your dream holiday. Use the words from the lesson and the phrases below.

I'd love to go to ... I'd like to travel by ...
I could stay ... During my dream holiday, I'd like to ...

_____
_____
_____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING AND VOCABULARY 3

listening for gist and detail • phrasal verbs • tourism

1) MP3 05 **Listen to the radio phone-in programme. Match the speakers with the aspects of holidays they hate most. There is one extra answer.**

David ☐
Anna ☐
Owen ☐

a packing and preparations
b going on package holidays
c getting to the destination
d returning home

2) MP3 05 **Listen again and match the speakers with the statements. Write the correct letters: D for David, A for Anna, and O for Owen. One speaker matches two statements.**

This speaker	
1 hates waiting at departures.	
2 is excited about preparing for a holiday.	
3 feels different to most travellers about travelling to a place.	
4 worries about not taking the right decisions.	

3) **Choose the correct definitions.**

1 queue
a stand in a line of people
b show a document at a border

2 bugbear
a a type of luggage
b a problem

3 sympathetic
a feeling sorry for somebody
b smiling

4 build-up
a follow-up
b in preparations

5 my heart sank
a I felt sad
b I felt happy

6 destination
a the place you travel from
b the place you travel to

4) **Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 3.**

1 Whenever I go on holiday, a limited budget is always my _____.
2 The _____ before the party was just as exciting as the event itself.
3 Lucy proved to be very _____ and listened to me carefully.
4 When I saw Paul in such a bad condition, my _____.
5 What was the most popular tourist _____ during the last summer season?
6 The concert had better be good – we had to _____ for tickets for two hours.

Revision ▪ Student's Book, page 29

5) **Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs and their objects below. Where possible, rewrite the sentences in two ways.**

see / off / him pick / up / my brother get / off / the bus
put / on / the gloves work / out / it

1 I promised to _____ from the nursery at five.
2 You'd better _____ – it's freezing.
3 Don't you think we should _____ at the airport?
4 If you have a problem, why don't we _____ together?
5 We need to _____ at the next stop, don't we?

6) **Complete the text with appropriate prepositions.**

I'll never forget the holiday! We barely made it to the airport and just managed to get [1]_____ the plane after the final call. Earlier, everything had seemed OK – we had left home quite early and had set [2]_____ with a great deal of time to spare. But nobody could predict the traffic jam we got stuck in. And then, when the road was finally clear, our car broke [3]_____. Can you believe it? We literally ran through the departure gate. Luckily, we had checked [4]_____ for the flight online the evening before, and thanks to that the plane did not take [5]_____ without us.

Vocabulary challenge! » Student's Book, page 110, UNIT 3, ex. 2

7) **Complete the sentences with appropriate words.**

1 This time last Sunday, I was _____ up the sun by the pool at a lovely hotel in Mallorca.
2 I've been under so much _____ at work recently that I deserve a long holiday.
3 When we come home, my dad always suffers from _____-holiday depression, no matter how long the holiday has lasted.
4 Now relax, enjoy yourself and _____ the most of your time here.
5 I can't wait for my ski camp – I'm _____ down the days to my winter holiday.

8) **Write 4–5 sentences about a memorable holiday you had.**

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 GRAMMAR

Narrative tenses

Czasu *past simple* używamy do opisania:
- czynności lub wydarzeń, które miały miejsce w określonym momencie w przeszłości:
  *I **went** on holiday to Greece last year.*
- serii następujących po sobie wydarzeń w przeszłości:
  *She **woke up, brushed** her teeth and **ate** breakfast.*

Czasu *past continuous* używamy do opisania:
- czynności lub zdarzeń, które stanowiły tło dla innych wydarzeń:
  *The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.*
- czynności, które trwały w określonym momencie w przeszłości i zostały przerwane przez inne:
  *She **was reading** a book when I **came** in.*

Czasu *past perfect* używamy do opisania przeszłych wydarzeń i czynności, które miały miejsce przed danym momentem w przeszłości:
*When I **called**, Peter **had** already **gone** to bed.*

Konstrukcji *used to* używamy do opisania przyzwyczajeń, których już nie mamy:
*I **used to eat** a lot of sweets.*

Uwaga!
Do opisania dwóch równoległych czynności używamy spójników *while* oraz *as*:
*As she **walked** down the corridor, everybody **looked** at her.*
*Jess **was doing** the laundry **while** I **was sleeping**.*

Do opisania czynności, które wydarzyły się bezpośrednio jedna po drugiej, używamy spójników: *as soon as, the moment, when, after.*
*She **called** me **as soon as** she **heard** the news.*
***The moment** Lydia **entered** the room, everybody **turned** around to look at her.*
***When** I **ate** dinner, I **cleared** the table.*

Aby podkreślić, że jedna czynność wydarzyła się przed drugą, używamy spójników: *by the time, before, after.*
***By the time** Lisa **came** home, everybody **had eaten** dinner.*
***Before** I **went** out, I **had done** all my homework for the next day.*
***After** the students **had decorated** the room, they **rehearsed** the play one more time.*

1〉 Find and correct a mistake in the verb form in each sentence.

1 By that time, I'd wrote to her more than twenty emails. _____
2 Did you used to start school as early as I did? _____
3 Which sport did you played at primary school? _____
4 Mrs Jenkins teached us in the first grade. _____
5 The teacher was explain grammar when the fire alarm went off. _____
6 I hadn't see such a film before. _____
7 My grandfather wasn't use to get up so early. _____
8 What you were doing yesterday at 6.00 a.m.? _____
9 I didn't wanted to come, but they made me. _____
10 Where you had lived before that? _____

2〉 Choose the correct options to complete each sentence.

1 When I *had been / was* at primary school, I *had worn / used to wear* long hair.
2 Before I *started / had started* working on my project, I *searched / had searched* the Internet for some useful information.
3 I didn't realise I *forgot / had forgotten* my homework until the teacher *asked / had asked* me to show it to her.
4 When we *finally reached / had finally reached* the hotel, the sun *had shone / was shining* and some kids *played / were playing* in the lobby.
5 By the time I *did / had done* my homework, the film I *wanted / had wanted* to watch on TV *already finished / had already finished*.
6 When I *had found / found* my phone, I *had called / called* my parents and *was telling / told* them to pick me up.
7 I *was packing / had packed* my bag when I *'d heard / heard* the doorbell.
8 Lara *used to live / was living* in Kent. She only *used to move / moved* here three years ago.
9 What *had you done / were you doing* this time last week?
10 Steve *had stood / stood* up, *had taken / took* the empty box and *threw / was throwing* it away.

3〉 Translate the Polish parts of the text into English. Use the correct form of the verbs below.

panic arrive wait have (x2) forget get up spend start enter open read revise

I'm writing to tell you about the final exam I [1]_____ (*miałam*) yesterday. The exam [2]_____ (*zaczął się*) at 9.00 a.m. I [3]_____ (*wstałam*) a bit late, because I [4]_____ (*spędziłam*) most of the previous night revising. So when I [5]_____ (*przyjechałam*) at school, the students from my class [6]_____ (*czekali*) outside the exam room. Some people [7]_____ (*powtarzali*) from their notes, so I decided to do the same. Finally, the examiner [8]_____ (*przeczytał*) my name. I [9]_____ (*weszłam*) the room and [10]_____ (*otworzyłam*) the envelope with the exam questions. I [11]_____ (*miałam*) a horrible feeling that I [12]_____ (*zapomniałam*) absolutely everything. It was scary because in the past I [13]_____ (*zwykle panikowałam*) before tests and exams, and it took me a lot of hard work to change that attitude. Anyway …

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4〉 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple, past perfect or past continuous.

The burglar [1]_____ (*open*) the safe when he [2]_____ (*hear*) footsteps. By the time two men [3]_____ (*enter*) the room, the thief [4]_____ (*hide*) under the bed. While they [5]_____ (*open*) the safe, he [6]_____ (*lie*) on the floor. Suddenly, they all heard some voices, which [7]_____ (*come*) from the back of the house. It was the police! The two men were in a hurry, but they managed to open the safe and remove the contents. When the detective [8]_____ (*get*) into the room, he couldn't see anybody. While he [9]_____ (*look*) for clues, he [10]_____ (*find*) the burglar under the bed. Of course, the detective [11]_____ (*not want*) to listen to the burglar, who claimed that somebody else [12]_____ (*take*) the money, and took the poor guy straight to the police station.

5〉 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one, using the word given.

1 We heard the news on TV during breakfast.
We heard the news on TV _____. WHILE
2 Mike made a million dollars. He was only 21 at the time.
By the time Mike was 21, he _____. HAD
3 I disliked jazz as a child, but I love it now.
As a child, I _____ jazz. USE
4 I bumped into Jo just before I left the building.
I bumped into Jo _____ the building. AS
5 Everybody left. Then I went to bed.
I went to bed _____. WHEN
6 I met Jack on my way to work.
I met Jack _____ to work. WHILE
7 I ate a lot of sweets in the past, but now I don't.
I _____ sweets. TO

6〉 Complete the sentences with the linking words below. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

after when before the moment by the time while as soon as

1 _____ I opened the door, the postman had left.
2 I was cleaning the bathroom _____ Mary was doing the dishes.
3 Julia was driving very carefully _____ she had the accident.
4 _____ we got to the airport, I realised I'd left my passport on the desk.
5 The little boy started crying _____ his father left the school.
6 Had the builders finished _____ you got home from your holiday?
7 I felt happier _____ I had discussed the problem with a friend.

7〉 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

1 As a child, I used to _____.
2 While I was studying yesterday, _____.
3 By the time I got to school, _____.
4 Our teacher got angry when _____.
5 When I went to bed last night, _____.

Question forms; object and subject questions

Szyk wyrazów w zdaniach pytających jest następujący:

słowo pytające	słowo posiłkowe	podmiot	czasownik	dopełnienie
	Do	you	go	to school?
	Have	they	been	ill?
	Did	she	go	last night?
Why	weren't	you	listening	to the teacher?
When	did	Betty	arrive?	

Inne słowa pytające to: *what? how? how many? how much? how often? which? who? whom? whose?*

Uwaga!
W pytaniach o podmiot (rozpoczynających się od *what?* lub *who?*) nie używamy czasowników posiłkowych, a kolejność słów jest taka sama jak w zdaniu twierdzącym:
~~*Who did come to the party?*~~ *Who came to the party?*
~~*What did happen?*~~ *What happened?*
***Who** came to the party? **Monica** came to the party.*
(*Who* jest podmiotem w zdaniu.)
***Who** did you invite to the party? I invited **Monica and Dan**.*
(*Who* jest dopełnieniem w zdaniu.)

Grammar challenge! 〉〉 Student's Book, page 110, UNIT 3

Układając pytanie do zdania, w którym występuje czasownik i przyimek (np.: *look at, worry about, listen to, talk to, care for, spend on*), pamiętaj, że przyimek zostaje na końcu pytania:
Who are you looking for? What did she talk to you about?

1〉 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 do / where / spend / your / you / winter holidays / ?
_____
2 has / how many times / your / abroad / sister / been / ?
_____
3 you / were / yesterday / doing / what / at 8.00 p.m. / ?
_____
4 at night / did / you / Chris / why / call / late / ?
_____
5 your teacher / how much / does / homework / give / you / ?
_____
6 you / a five-star hotel / slept / have / in / ever / ?
_____
7 how long / lived / before / you / in NY / moved / had / you / ?
_____
8 for lunch / cooking / you / are / spaghetti / ?
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS