

1 READING & LISTENING

a Read the title and the introduction to a story. Which of the four things do you think is the worst to lose when you're on holiday?

b Read the story sent by a reader to an online magazine. What did Stuart lose? Did he find it?

c Read the story again. Then cover it and correct the **bold** information.

- 1 Stuart went to the Alps with **his family**.
Stuart went to the Alps with his friends.
- 2 One day, they **went cycling**.
- 3 It took **three hours** to get to the top of the mountain.
- 4 They had **a snack** at the top of the mountain.
- 5 The view **wasn't very good**.
- 6 Stuart wanted to take another photo, but he couldn't find **his camera**.
- 7 He went back up the mountain with **one of his friends**.
- 8 They spent **an hour** looking for the phone.
- 9 It started to get **warmer**.
- 10 He found his phone in his **bag**.
- 11 His friends were **angry** about it.

d **2.1** Listen to a recording sent to the magazine. What did Marta lose? Did she find it?



e Listen to Marta's story again. Answer the questions.

- 1 When did it happen?
- 2 Where did Marta want to go on holiday? Why?
- 3 Why did she fly to Brussels?
- 4 What happened at the gate in Brussels airport?
- 5 How did she feel?
- 6 What did the policeman say?
- 7 Where did she fly in the end? What happened there?

f Have you ever lost anything important on holiday? What was it? What happened?

'Passport, tickets, money, phone'

It's the mantra we always say to ourselves when we go on holiday to make sure we haven't forgotten anything. But what happens when one of those things is suddenly missing? Email us your stories or send us a recording...



Last year, I went on holiday to the Alps with a group of friends. One day, we climbed a mountain – well, it wasn't really a climb, but it was a long walk – and it took about two hours to get to the top. When we got there, we had lunch. The view was amazing – we could see the sea in the distance. We took photos and just sat in the sun for a while.

Then we went down again, and when we got back to the car, I wanted to take another photo, but I couldn't find my phone – it wasn't in my bag. I thought 'Oh no! It's probably at the top of the mountain, where we had lunch.' I decided the only thing to do was to go back up the mountain to get it, because I didn't want to leave my phone up there. My friends said 'OK, but you can't go on your own', so in the end we all went up again, which was another two hours.

When we got to the top we spent about half an hour looking for the phone, but we couldn't find it anywhere. Then it started to get colder – it was now late afternoon – so I took my jacket out of my bag, and... my phone was in my jacket pocket!

I felt terrible, and really stupid! My friends were very nice about it, but they never let me forget it!

Stuart, from Exeter, UK

2 GRAMMAR past simple: regular and irregular verbs

- a Write the past simple form of these verbs. Are they regular or irregular? Check in Stuart's story.

go	_____	get	_____
climb	_____	want	_____
be	_____ /	think	_____
	_____	decide	_____
take	_____	say	_____
have	_____	spend	_____
can	_____	start	_____
sit	_____	feel	_____

- b Complete the negative verbs. Then check in Stuart's story.

- It _____ really a climb, but it was a long walk.
- I wanted to take another photo, but I _____ find my phone.
- I _____ want to leave my phone up there.

- c How do you make ☐ and ☐ in the past simple...?
 • with *was / were* • with *could* • with other verbs

- d p.128 Grammar Bank 2A

3 PRONUNCIATION -ed endings

- a 2.3 Listen to three sentences from Marta's story in 1. What regular verb do you hear in each sentence?

- b 2.4 Listen and repeat the sounds and sentences.

tie	I booked a hotel. We missed our flight.
dog	I arrived at the airport. We phoned our friends.
/ɪd/	She invited us to stay. I needed a new passport.



Regular past simple verbs

The -ed ending is usually pronounced /t/ or /d/, e.g. *booked*, *arrived*.

We only pronounce the e in -ed when there is a t or a d before it, e.g. *wanted*, *ended*, -ed = /ɪd/.

- c Say the past simple of these verbs. In which ones is -ed pronounced /ɪd/?

ask call check decide happen live rent
start stop thank want

- d 2.5 Listen and check.

4 VOCABULARY holidays

- a In one minute, write down five things you like doing when you're on holiday, e.g. *walking in the mountains, exploring a city, going to museums*. Then compare with a partner.

- b p.152 Vocabulary Bank Holidays



5 SPEAKING

- a 2.9 Listen to four conversations. Complete the phrases that B uses to show that he / she is interested in what A is saying.



Useful language for showing interest

- A I went to New York last week.
B _____! Did you like it?
- A The weather was terrible – it rained every day.
B Oh _____! What a _____! What did you do?
- A We went to a show in the West End.
B _____! What show was it?
- A I lost my phone on the first day.
B _____? How _____! How did you lose it?

- b Listen again and repeat. Copy B's 'interested' intonation.

- c Look at *Your last holiday*. What are the questions?

Your last holiday

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Where / go? | 6 What / do during the day? |
| 2 When / go? | 7 What / do in the evening? |
| 3 Who / go with? | 8 / have a good time? |
| 4 Where / stay? | 9 / have any problems? |
| 5 What / like? | |

- d Think about your answers to the questions.

- e Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his / her last holiday. Show interest in what he / she says, and try to ask more questions. Then swap roles.

Holidays

1 PHRASES WITH GO

a Match the phrases and photos.



- ☐ go abroad /ə'brɔ:d/
- ☐ go away for the weekend
- ☐ go by bus (or car, plane, train)
- ☐ go camping
- ☐ go for a walk
- ☐ go on holiday
- ☐ go out at night
- ☐ go sightseeing /'saɪtsi:ɪŋ/
- ☐ go skiing (or walking, cycling)
- ☐ go swimming (or sailing, surfing, fishing)

b 2.6 Listen and check.

2 OTHER HOLIDAY PHRASES

a Complete the verb phrases.

book buy have hire /'haɪə/ rent spend stay
sunbathe /'sʌnbet̪/ take

stay _____ in a <u>hotel</u> / at a	_____ <u>money</u> (or time)
_____ <u>campsite</u> / with friends	_____ an <u>apartment</u>
_____ <u>photos</u>	_____ a <u>bicycle</u> (or skis)
_____ <u>souvenirs</u> /su:'vɜːnɪz/	_____ a flight <u>online</u>
_____ on the beach	(or a <u>hotel</u>)
_____ a good time	

b 2.7 Listen and check.

rent or hire?

Rent and hire mean the same but we normally use *rent* for a longer period of time, e.g. you *rent* a flat or an apartment, and *hire* for a short time, e.g. you *hire* skis, a bike, a boat, etc. With a car you can use *hire* or *rent*.