

# 2

# Travel

## In this unit

### Grammar

- past simple
- present perfect and past simple

### Vocabulary

- travel expressions
- phrasal verbs (1)

### Scenario

- A study trip

### Study skills

- taking notes while listening

### Writing skills

- a biographical profile

## 2.1 TOURISM AND TRAVELLING



*A man travels the world in search of what he needs and returns home to find it.*

George Moore, 1852–1933, Irish novelist

### LISTENING AND VOCABULARY: travel expressions

**1a** Complete the questions with the words in the box.

destinations travel journey  
abroad trip package home

- 1 What's the furthest you have travelled from *home*?
- 2 Have you ever been \_\_\_\_? Where did you go to?
- 3 Have you ever been on a business \_\_\_\_? Where to?
- 4 Do you like \_\_\_\_ holidays where everything is arranged for you? Why / Why not?
- 5 What is the longest \_\_\_\_ you have been on?
- 6 Do you think that \_\_\_\_ broadens the mind? Why / Why not?
- 7 What are the most popular \_\_\_\_ for people from your country?

**1b** In pairs or small groups, ask each other the questions.

**2a** **1.6** Listen to Nadia, a Swedish student who has travelled a lot. Tick (✓) the questions in Exercise 1 which she answers.

**2b** Listen again and make notes on her answers to the questions she answers from Exercise 1. Are they similar to your answers?

**3a** Complete the reasons for travelling with the words in the box. Look at Track 1.6 on page 169 and check your answers.

broaden experience explore find  
get meet learn (x2) see become

People travel in order to ...

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <u>see</u> new sights.   | 6 ____ away from it all. |
| 2 ____ different cultures. | 7 ____ new people.       |
| 3 ____ a new language.     | 8 ____ new places.       |
| 4 ____ themselves.         | 9 ____ new skills.       |
| 5 ____ more independent.   | 10 ____ their horizons.  |

**3b** Work with a partner. How important are the different reasons, do you think? What are the three most important? Why?



## THINK FOR A MINUTE TRAVEL AND TOURISM

### Getting away from it all?

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
What's the difference between travel and tourism? Well, being a traveller is more than just being a holidaymaker. A holiday is just a short time away, and it normally involves relaxation. Tourists stay in holiday resorts, not travellers. Travellers go for the experience and their journeys are usually much longer and more challenging. For example, travellers tend to avoid tourist traps and like to go off the beaten track to discover new places. Travel is an age-old phenomenon, but tourism is a relatively recent invention. Thomas Cook is often described as the first travel agent because he arranged the first 'package tour': a 19-kilometre trip for 500 people, in 1841.

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Going overseas in order to experience a different way of life is what many people think of as travel, but travel does not necessarily mean going abroad. How many

people can say they have visited every part of their own country? Many people who live in vast countries such as Russia and the USA have only visited a small part of their own country, and so domestic travel is also very exciting. It's a surprising fact that about 75 percent of US citizens do not own a passport, so travelling does not mean leaving the country for them.

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Some people can't travel or don't like the physical reality of travelling to faraway destinations. These days it is easy to be an 'armchair traveller'. People can visit distant corners of the world or even little known parts of their own country without leaving their living rooms. Television documentaries make the world a small place and some people argue that travel is no longer necessary. Perhaps soon people will use interactive computer programmes and virtual travel will become common. Enthusiasts argue that by doing this we will have all the benefits of travel without the inconvenience.

Next week: water

'How many people can say they have visited every part of their own country?'

### READING

4 Work with a partner to discuss the following.

- 1 What's the difference between a tourist and a traveller?
- 2 How much of your own country have you visited?
- 3 Is it possible to travel without leaving home?

5a Read the article quickly and choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph. (There are two extra headings.)

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Virtual tourism           | d) Holiday at home  |
| b) Tourist or traveller?     | e) Holiday problems |
| c) Most popular destinations |                     |

5b Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 How is a traveller different from a tourist? Give three examples.
- 2 How did tourism start?
- 3 What does the text say about people who live in large countries?
- 4 What is an 'armchair traveller'?
- 5 How has television affected attitudes to travel?
- 6 How could travel develop in the future?

### SPEAKING AND WRITING

6 What are the most interesting places you have visited in *your own country and abroad*? Where else would you like to visit?

7 Complete these travel tips with the words in the box.

|               |              |           |           |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| accommodation | be           | customs   | documents |
| find out      | inoculations | insurance | read      |
| respect       | take         |           |           |

- 1 *Read* about local laws and customs.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ aware of people acting suspiciously.
- 3 Obtain *comprehensive* travel \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Check what \_\_\_\_\_ and healthcare you need.
- 5 Make copies of \_\_\_\_\_, e.g. tickets, passport, insurance policy, and leave one copy at home.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ enough money.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ about local tricks used on tourists.
- 8 Never carry packages through \_\_\_\_\_ for others.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ local dress codes; think about what you wear.
- 10 Stay in locally owned \_\_\_\_\_ and try to eat in locally owned restaurants.

8 Work with a partner. Think of as many travel tips for visitors to *your country* as you can, and write the five most important.



## Marco Polo

Marco Polo was born in Italy in 1254. A traveller and merchant, he was one of the first Europeans to travel across Asia and into China. His journey lasted 24 years.

He set out, aged 17, with his father Nicolo and his uncle Maffeo on their great journey to China. They sailed south from Venice, Italy and stopped off in the Middle East. They then carried on overland to Persia (now Iran), through the Pamir Mountains and the Gobi Desert before they got to Beijing, China.



At that time, China was more advanced than Europe. They already had paper, so large numbers of books were available. They also used paper money in many parts of the empire.

After he got back to Italy, Marco Polo talked about his experiences in China, and he wrote a book describing the riches of Asia. His written account was the first Western record of porcelain, coal, gunpowder, printing and silk. Unfortunately, not many people believed Polo's stories and he became known as 'the man of a million lies'. He died in 1324.

### READING

1 What do you know about the people in the pictures? Who are they? What did they do?

2a Work in groups of three. Read about one explorer each and complete the chart for that explorer. Tell the rest of your group about your explorer and complete the rest of the chart.

|                       | Marco Polo | Cousteau | Tereshkova |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|------------|
| Nationality           |            |          |            |
| When born             |            |          |            |
| Job/work              |            |          |            |
| Where travelled to    |            |          |            |
| Length of journey     |            |          |            |
| Greatest achievement  |            |          |            |
| What they were called |            |          |            |
| When died             |            |          |            |

## Jacques Cousteau underwater explorer



Jacques Cousteau was a French undersea explorer, environmentalist and inventor. He was born in France in 1910. When he was young, he became fascinated by the sea, machines and film-making. In the French navy, Cousteau began exploring underwater and worked on a special breathing machine which allowed divers to stay underwater for several hours. This gave them time to really look around under the ocean. In 1943, he and engineer Emile Gagnan invented the aqualung – the very first scuba diving equipment. In 1948, Cousteau began travelling the world's oceans in his research ship *Calypso*. Cousteau produced many films and books about his underwater adventures, including the TV series *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*, which introduced the public to the world of sharks, whales, dolphins, treasure and coral reefs. Cousteau started the Cousteau Society to protect ocean life. In 1989, he received a great honour: he was made a member of the French Academy. Finally, after a long and varied life, Cousteau died on 25th June 1997.

2b According to the texts, which explorer:

- 1 became interested in the sea at an early age?
- 2 was particularly interested in the Far East?
- 3 was accused of not telling the truth about their achievements?
- 4 had a name related to a seabird?
- 5 received an important award?
- 6 had a relationship with someone who did the same job?
- 7 travelled with members of their family?
- 8 cared for the environment?