



Unit Three

Globetrotting



Part one

This unit is devoted to:

- **Talk about holidays and travelling experiences**
- **Use appropriate tenses to link the past with the present**
- **Form nouns from verbs**
- **Compare and contrast people and situations**
- **Express the preference**
- **Make suggestions**
- **Write an article describing a particular place**

Test your knowledge

Match the following countries with their capitals

JUMPSTART

Countries and Capitals



Match the countries to their capitals.

Countries	Capitals
Italy	Berne
Canada	Paris
Mexico	Cairo
Brazil	Bangkok
India	Sydney
Japan	Mexico City
France	Rome
Egypt	Ottawa
Ethiopia	Brasilia
Australia	Abuja
Nigeria	Tokyo
Russia	Addis Ababa
Switzerland	Moscow
Thailand	New Delhi

Answer the questions below

**What's your
favorite
destination?
Why?**

**What do you
usually take
with you when
travelling?**

**What do you
prefer the
most, travelling
alone or with a
group?**

Can you figure out the meaning of the following proverbs!

"Travel is the only thing that you buy that makes you richer."

Travel your money will return, your time won't

"It is better to travel one mile than to read a thousand books."

I wish travel therapy was covered by my health insurance

WWW.WAPITITRAVEL.COM



**Check the following website
for more proverbs**

<https://www.wapititravel.com/blog/en/travel-proverbs/>



Reading



**a. Read the following text,
then answer the
questions**

Ever since the first explorers circled the globe, more and more people have tried to do the same. Using a variety of means of transport, many **brave** globetrotters have succeeded in doing so, despite the difficulties and risks involved.

The first successful expedition to sail around the world was led by the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan. Magellan and his crew began a journey across the Atlantic, around South America and into an ocean which was unfamiliar at the time, the Pacific. The expedition took three years, from 1519 to 1522, but unfortunately Magellan himself did not **complete** the entire voyage, as he died during a battle in the Philippines. This incredible **achievement** proved that the Earth is round and also provided us with a name for the Pacific Ocean, which Magellan described as peaceful (pacific) when he first saw it.



American adventurer and writer Joshua Slocum was the first person to sail around the globe alone. He set sail from Boston in 1895 and returned more than three years later. The book he published of his experience *Sailing Alone Around the World* has become a classic in travel literature. Modern developments in sailing boats have made it possible to sail around the world much faster. Francis Joyon, a French **sailor** and sailing boat racer, currently holds the record for the fastest **solo** trip which took him just over 57 days in 2008.

Perhaps a more **remarkable** achievement is that of Laura Dekker from the Netherlands, who at 16 became the youngest person to sail around the world on her own. Her attempt began in August 2010 and was successfully completed after 518 days in January 2012.

Sailing, however, is not the only way that people have chosen to travel. American globetrotter Dave Kunst managed the journey on foot between 1970 and 1974. He covered 14,450 miles and **wore out** 21 pairs of shoes. Others have **attempted** the journey by bicycle. Thomas Stevens from England was the first to succeed. He circled the globe from April 1884 till December 1886 on a penny-farthing.



In recent years, people have been attempting stranger ideas, like hitchhiking around the world or using social media to help them travel.

In 2009, Paul Smith from the UK set himself a challenge: to travel as far as he could in 30 days using only Twitter. The rules were that he couldn't spend any money on travel or accommodation, and could only accept offers from his Twitter followers. The 'Twitchiker' managed to travel to New Zealand, on the other side of the world. Since then, he has been writing travel articles in newspapers and has also been giving presentations on the benefits of social media. As for the future of round-the-world trips, only time will tell.



A. Choose the most appropriate title to the text

- 1. The History of round-the-world trips**
- 2. Discovering New Places Around the World**
- 3. How People Travel Around the World**

b. According to the text, which of the following statements is true, false, or Not Mentioned (NM)

1. It took Magellan and his crew 3 years to cross the pacific
2. The Pacific Ocean is named after an explorer
3. Joshua Slocum managed to sail around the world by himself in less than three years
4. Joshua Slocum became famous from his book Sailing Alone Around the World
5. Francis Joyon is the youngest person to sail around the world
6. Dave Kunst walked around the globe
7. Thomas Stevens started his journey from Eglan
8. Paul Smith managed to travel around the world in 30 days.

3. Look at the highlighted words in the text and match them with their adequate meaning

1. Brave

5. Solo

2. Complete (v.)

6. Remarkable

3. Achievement

7. Wear out

4. Sailor

8. Attempt (v.)

- a. A person who works on a boat or sails a boat
- b. To try to do smth difficult or dangerous
- c. Unusual or surprising
- d. Facing difficult or dangerous situations without showing fear, but courage
- e. To use smth so much that it can no longer be used
- f. To finish doing smth
- g. Done alone
- h. Smth important that sb has done successfully

BUILDING A BETTER
VOCABULARY



I Match a verb in A with words in B. Check your answers in the article.

A

travel

leave

book

use

stay

visit

take

drive

arrive

fly

B

a bus

an ice cave

from east to west

home

in hotels

in Vladivostock

Moscow

your tickets

a travel agent

your car



2 Word search – HOLIDAYS & TOURISM

l b r o c h u r e v m p y c c
u r e c e p t i o n x n g l u
g m u s e u m l k n f n c f l
g u i a j k m i u h i j b y t
a c q o i s o j c e g q o v u
g a m m g z n a e y u e o l r
e n c l e g o s t n i l k r e
i c s q b c t m z c d a u g t
h e p z a h f k h w e o t e r
n l x h g e z o t t t s o v i
n k n i d j j r t u q c u k p
g y s p q b p r y d o v r o h
s u n b a t h e v g f u i k t
m o b o u r a y k v h d s b h
p x h b g s p e f v f i t m h

Can you find these travel words in the puzzle?

museum
book
sightseeing
tour
coach
trip

tourist
luggage
brochure
reception
cancel
sunbathe

culture
guide
accommodation
hire
check in
terminal



What's the difference? Present Perfect and Past Simple

Present Perfect Simple	Past Simple
<p>Unfinished actions that started in the past and continue to the present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I've known Julie for ten years (and I still know her).	<p>Finished actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I knew Julie for ten years (but then she moved away and we lost touch).
<p>A finished action in someone's life (when the person is still alive: life experience):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• My brother has been to Mexico three times.	<p>A finished action in someone's life (when the person is dead):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• My great-grandmother went to Mexico three times.
<p>A finished action with a result in the present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I've lost my keys! (The result is that I can't get into my house now).	<p>A finished action with no result in the present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I lost my keys yesterday. It was terrible! (Now there is no result. I got new keys yesterday).
<p>With an unfinished time word (this week, this month, today):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I've seen John this week.	<p>With a finished time word (last week, last month, yesterday):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I saw John last week.



Remember

- We use the past simple for past events or actions which have no connection to the present.
- We use the present perfect for actions which started in the past and are still happening now OR for finished actions which have a connection to the present.
- We CAN'T use the present perfect with a finished time word:

NOT: I've been to the museum yesterday

PRACTICE

Put the verb into the correct form of the past simple or present perfect

- 1) Last night I (lose) my keys - I had to call my flatmate to let me in.
- 2) I (lose) my keys - can you help me look for them?
- 3) I (visit) Paris three times.
- 4) Last year I (visit) Paris.
- 5) I (know) my great grandmother for a few years - she died when I was eight.
- 6) I (know) Julie for three years - we still meet once a month.
- 7) I (play) Hockey since I was a child - I'm pretty good!
- 8) She (play) hockey at school but she didn't like it.
- 9) Sorry, I (miss) the bus - I'm going to be late.
- 10) I (miss) the bus and then I (miss) the aeroplane as well!

What's the difference?
Present Perfect Simple and
Present Perfect Continuous

1. We use both of these tenses for finished and unfinished actions. The present perfect simple can be used (often with 'since' and 'for') to talk about unfinished actions that started in the past and are still true in the present. It's often used with stative verbs:

- **I've known John for three years.**

2. The present perfect continuous can also be used (often with 'since' and 'for') to talk about unfinished actions that started in the past and are still true in the present. (Of course, we don't use the present perfect continuous with stative verbs):

- **She's been living here for three years.**

3. Sometimes there's really **no difference in meaning** between the two tenses. This is especially the case with verbs such as 'live', 'work' and 'study':

- **They've lived in London since 2004.**
- **They've been living in London since 2004.**
- **I've studied French for ten years.**
- **I've been studying French for ten years.**
- **He's worked at the company since 2009.**
- **He's been working at our company since 2009.**

Sometimes, there is a difference in **meaning**:

a. The present perfect continuous can be used to emphasise the length of time that has passed. The present perfect simple is generally neutral:

- **They've been waiting for hours! (This emphasises the length of time).**
- **They've waited for hours. (This doesn't emphasise the length of time).**

b. On the other hand, the present perfect simple is often used when we're talking about how much or how many. This isn't possible with the present perfect continuous:

- **She's drunk three cups of coffee this morning.**
- **She's drunk at least a litre of coffee today.**
- **(NOT: she's been drinking three cups of coffee this morning.)**

c. The present perfect continuous often focuses on the action itself, while the present perfect simple focuses on the fact that the action is completed:

- **I've been reading the book you recommended. (I'm enjoying it, but I'm not finished).**
- **I've read the book you recommended. (I've finished it, so we can talk about it).**

We use 'yet' and 'already' with the present perfect simple:

- **Have you read the book yet?**
- **She's finished her work already.**

This difference is often used to talk about different kinds of results in the present. The present perfect simple is used when the action is finished, and the result comes from the action being finished:

- **I've eaten dinner, so let's go out.**
- **She's done all her homework, so she can relax this evening.**
- **I've made a cake. Would you like some?**

The present perfect continuous is used when the result comes from the action itself. It doesn't matter if the whole action is finished or not. The result is often something we can see, hear, smell, or feel:

- **I've been eating dinner, so there are plates all over the table.**
- **She's been doing her homework, so she's tired.**
- **I've been making a cake, that's why the kitchen is such a mess.**

4: Finally, the present perfect continuous can be used to emphasise that something is temporary:

- **She's been running a lot recently. (She doesn't usually do this).**
- **Usually I study at home, but I've been studying in the library for the last week.**

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS

Put the verbs in brackets in either the *Present Perfect Simple* or the *Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. I _____ (take) a French course for 5 months and the teacher says I am a fast learner.
2. A) Someone _____ (leave) the ladder outside, look.
3. B) I expect that's Brian. He _____ (clean) windows. And I don't think he _____ (finish) yet.
4. Ayse _____ (take) driving lessons and next week she is going to take a driving test.
5. I _____ (live) in Sue's flat and when I find a new house, I will move.
6. Please don't go in. I _____ just _____ (sweep) the floor.
7. I _____ (eat) 8 chocolates up to now.
8. A- Are you hungry?
B- No, I'm not. I _____ (eat) chocolates all day.
9. The young children _____ (make) a snowman all morning.
10. I _____ (break) my arms twice within 2 years.
11. I'm tired. I _____ (play) tennis all afternoon.

11 _____ (always / like) travelling and experiencing new things, which is why, two months ago, I 2 _____ (decide) to try something different. For the past five years, Mark, a friend of mine, 3 _____ (travel) to different countries while working at the same time. So far, he 4 _____ (visit) ten different countries, including countries like Finland and Argentina. I 5 _____ (choose) to go to New Zealand. I 6 _____ (work) here for two months now and I feel that it's a unique way to learn about a different culture without spending a lot of money. I'm working on a horse farm and I 7 _____ (learn) how to take care of horses, as well as how to ride a horse, of course! I 8 _____ (never / live) on a farm before, so this experience 9 _____ (be) very educational for me. For the past few days, I 10 _____ (think) about where to go next year. I think that South America sounds very interesting!

