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

ountries and Capitals	
atch 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

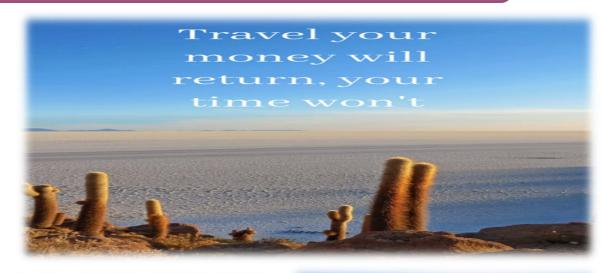
What's your favorite destination? Why?

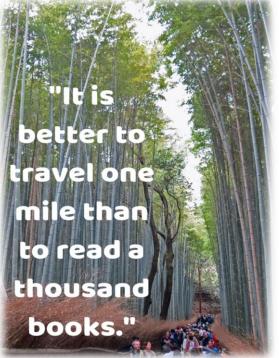
What do you usually take with you when travelling?

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

Can you figure out the meaning of the following proverbs!









Check the following website for more proverbs

https://www.wapititravel.com/blog/e n/travel-proverbs/



a. Read the following text, then answer the questions

ver 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

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.

described as peaceful (pacific) when he first saw it.

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

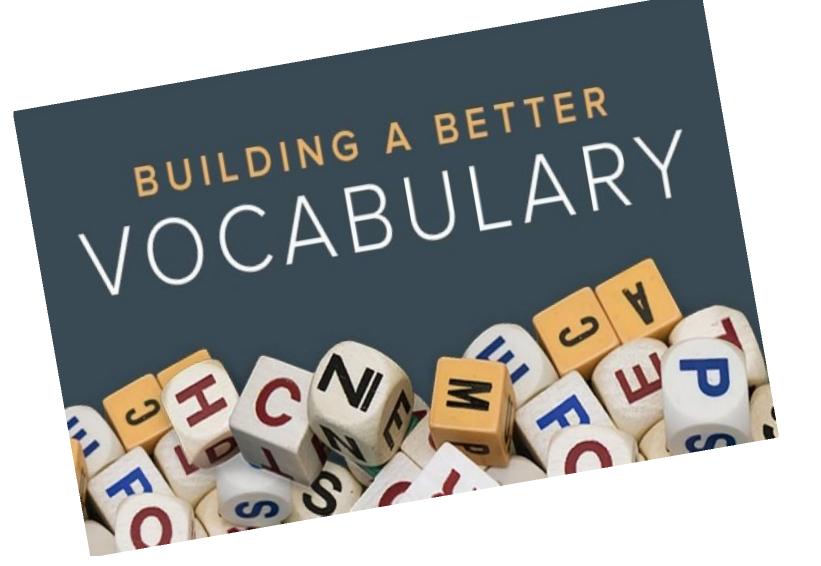
b. According	g to the	text,	which	of t	he	following	statements	is	true,	false,	or	Not
Mentioned ((NM)											

١.	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 Egland	
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

١.	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



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

A В travel a bus leave an ice cave book from east to west home use in hotels stay in Vladivostock visit take Moscow drive your tickets arrive a travel agent fly your car

2 Word search – HOLIDAYS & TOURISM

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lbrochurevmpycc
 receptionx
              \mathbf{n}
 museumlknf
             ncfl
 uiajkmiuhi
               b
 cqoisojce
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               o v i
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   idjjrtuqcu
  spqbprydovr
 unbathevgf
             u i
mobouraykvhds
pxhbgspefvfitm
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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
Unfinished actions that started in the past and continue to the present:	Finished actions:
I've known Julie for ten years (and I still know her).	I knew Julie for ten years (but then she moved away and we lost touch).
A finished action in someone's life (when the person is still alive: life experience):	A finished action in someone's life (when the person is dead):
My brother has been to Mexico three times.	My great-grandmother went to Mexico three times.
A finished action with a result in the present:	A finished action with no result in the present:
I've lost my keys! (The result is that I can't get into my house now).	I lost my keys yesterday. It was terrible! (Now there is no result. I got new keys yesterday).
With an unfinished time word (this week, this month, today):	With a finished time word (last week, last month, yesterday):
• I've seen John this week.	• I saw John last week.



- •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



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

I.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.	Ι	_(take) a French	course for 5 months and the teacher says I am a
	fast learner.		
2.	A) Someone	(leave) th	e ladder outside, look.
3.	B) I expect that's Br	ain. He	(clean) windows. And I don't think he
	(finish)	yet.	
4.	Ayse	(take) drivir	g lessons and next week she is going to take a
	driving test.		
5.	I	(live) in Sue's fl	at and when I find a new house, I will move.
6.	Please don't go in. I	just	(sweep) the flour.
7.	I	(eat) 8 chocolate	es up to now.
8.	A- Are you hungry?		ecolor-ass. • Resultanta Compania (Contraction)
	B- No, I'm not. I		eat) chocolates all day.
9.	The young children		(make) a snowman all morning.
10			ms twice within 2 years.
11	. I'm tired. I		(play) tennis all afternoon.

	(always / like) travelling and experiencing
new things, which is why,	two months ago, 12
(decide) to try something	ig different. For the past five years, Mark,
a friend of mine, 3	(travel) to different
countries while working a	at the same time. So far, he 4
(visit) ten di	fferent countries, including countries like
Finland and Argentina. I	5 (choose) to go
	(work) here for two
	nat 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 17	(learn) how to take care
of horses, as well as how	v to ride a horse, of course!
18	(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!

