

A2: Revision U4

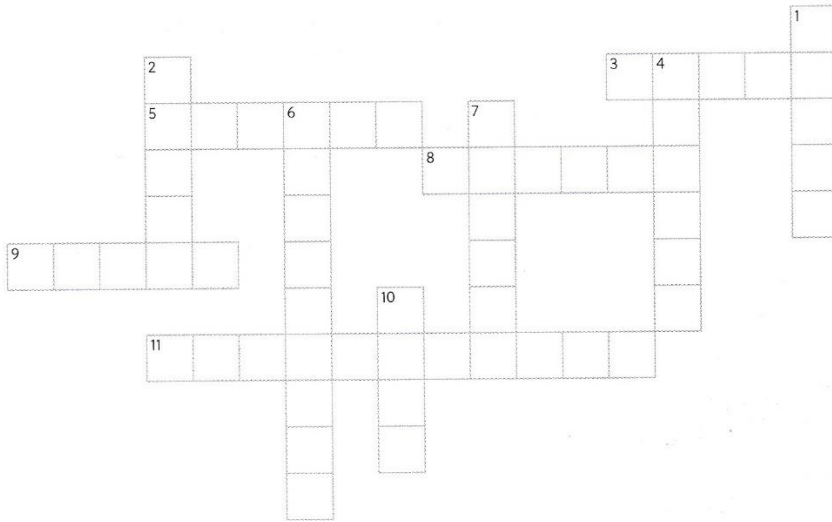
ATTENTION: Il est vivement conseillé de revoir la matière AVANT de faire les révisions !

1. Unit 1: Globe-trotter.

1.1. Vocabulary.

Countries and nationalities

1 ☆ Complete the puzzle with the names of countries.



Across

- 3 The Pyramids are here.
- 5 The capital city is Warsaw.
- 8 The Eiffel Tower is here.
- 9 The Great Wall is here.
- 11 It's famous for making watches.

Down

- 1 Pizza is a famous food here.
- 2 Paella is a famous food here.
- 4 The Acropolis is here.
- 6 The capital city is Buenos Aires.
- 7 They speak Portuguese here.
- 10 The capital city is Lima.

2 ☆☆ Complete the countries and nationalities.

- | | | |
|----|----------|----------|
| 1 | Colombia | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | Czech |
| 3 | Ecuador | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | German |
| 5 | Hungary | ..... |
| 6 | ..... | Indian |
| 7 | Japan | ..... |
| 8 | ..... | Mexican |
| 9 | Russia | ..... |
| 10 | ..... | Scottish |
| 11 | Slovakia | ..... |
| 12 | Ukraine | ..... |
| 13 | ..... | Welsh |

5 ☆☆☆ Complete the text with these words.

book • flights • luggage • passengers •
passport • sightseeing • souvenir • tickets • trips

According to Heathrow's website, about 1,300 planes leave and arrive at Heathrow Airport every day. There are (a) to 84 different countries and about 220,000 (b) pass through the airport each day. After your plane arrives, you first go through customs and show your (c) Then you go downstairs to collect your (d) Some people continue to other parts of the UK. Tourists often stay in London to go (e) They (f) a city tour online and get (g) for a show. Or they go on short day (h) to famous places like Oxford or Stratford-upon-Avon. A popular (i) from London? A London bus keyring.

Words connected with travel

3 ☆ Complete the travel words with the missing vowels.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 fl_gh_t | 4 s_...v_n_r |
| 2 _x_c_r_s_...n | 5 tr_v...l_...g_n_c_y |
| 3 p_...ck_g_... h_l_d_y | 6 t_r_g_d_... |

4 ☆☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- A:** How do you usually (a) book/go your holidays? Do you go to a (b) tour guide/travel agency?
- B:** No, I don't. I usually go online.
- A:** Do you get the hotels and (c) passengers/flights together in a (d) luggage/package holiday?
- B:** No, I usually buy them separately.
- A:** Do you often go on (e) trips/sightseeing to interesting places near where you're staying?
- B:** Yes, but I prefer to have a (f) tour guide/passenger with us to tell us about the places.

Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

6 Match the descriptions (1-5) to the types of holiday (a-e).

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 A short holiday for a few days to places like Paris or Amsterdam. | ..... |
| 2 A holiday when you go walking, canoeing or rock-climbing. | ..... |
| 3 A trip to places in Africa to see animals. | ..... |
| 4 You have a holiday at home and visit places in your area. | ..... |
| 5 You stay on a ship with lots of other people and visit different places. | ..... |
-
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| a activity holiday | d safari |
| b city break | e staycation |
| c cruise | |

1.2. Reading.

1 Look at the title of the article. What do you think it is about?

- 1 popular tourist destinations
- 2 the good points of tourism
- 3 good places for activity holidays

✓ Great students' tip

Preparing before reading

Before you read a text, look at the title and any pictures or paragraph headings. Imagine what the text is about and think about any knowledge and vocabulary you already have on the topic. This helps you to understand the text when you read.

2 Read the article quickly. Check your answer for 1.

OVERTOURISM

- A** Crowds of tourists wait for hours to look at the painting of the *Mona Lisa* in Paris. Lots of cruise ships with thousands of passengers enter the harbour of Venice. A long line of climbers wait on the side of Mount Everest to climb to the top. These are all examples of overtourism or, in other words, more tourists than a place can deal with.
- B** Tourism is important for money and jobs in many countries, but large numbers of visitors can also be a danger to famous places. For example, Venice in Italy has got a population of around 300,000 people, but according to many online sources it has over 24 million visitors a year. There are problems with traffic, rubbish and damage to buildings. It's also a problem for local people because the price of houses and food in restaurants increases in popular tourist areas, so it becomes difficult for local people to live there.
- C** Is there a way to stop overtourism? Some places are increasing the price of tickets to museums and famous buildings. Cities like Amsterdam and Paris have a tourist tax. Cities collect this money to help to pay for collecting rubbish and repairing streets and buildings. Another way is to limit numbers. According to an online article by *Forbes*, in 2016 there were 10,000 tourists a day from cruise ships on the Greek island of Santorini between May and September. Now there is a limit of 8,000 a day. The Peruvian tourist board reported that in 2018, there were over 1.5 million visitors to the historic site of Machu Picchu in Peru. Now there is a time limit of four hours to control the number of people passing through it in each part of the day.
- D** What can we do to stop overtourism? For your next sightseeing trip, why not visit some small towns and places that aren't as popular with tourists? Or plan your visit for a time when the number of visitors is low. Spend money in local restaurants and hotels. Above all, be careful not to damage buildings and don't leave rubbish.

For sources of data in exercise, see acknowledgements page.

3  Match the headings (1–4) to the paragraphs (A–D).

- 1 What can people do about overtourism?
- 2 What problems are there because of overtourism?
- 3 What is overtourism?
- 4 What are cities doing about overtourism?

4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 What is overtourism?
.....
- 2 Which three examples does the writer give of overtourism?
.....
.....
- 3 Why is overtourism bad for Venice?
.....
.....
- 4 What do some cities do with money from tourism?
.....
- 5 How many people can now leave cruise ships in Santorini in the summer?
.....
- 6 What four things can tourists do to help with overtourism?
.....
.....

5 Match the underlined words in the text to the definitions.

- 1 ships stop here
- 2 money people pay to the city council
- 3 to become more in amount or level
- 4 hurt or harm, have a negative effect
- 5 ability to work well (often on problems)
- 6 fixing something



Critical thinkers

6 What two positive effects of tourism does the text mention?
.....
.....



1.3. Grammar: part 1.

Past simple of to be

1 ☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 My parents was/were on holiday in Norway last winter.
- 2 We wasn't/weren't in Rome for very long – just two days.
- 3 The first prize was/were a trip to New York.
- 4 A: Was/Were your sister a tour guide last summer?
B: Yes, she was/were.
- 5 A: Was/Were Yuri and Sienna in America last year?
B: No, they wasn't/weren't.
- 6 I weren't/wasn't at school last week – I was/were on holiday.

2 ☆☆☆ Complete the conversations with the past form of to be.

- 1 A: you in Sydney for New Year's Eve last year?
B: Yes, we It amazing.
- 2 A: Where Martina yesterday?
..... she ill?
B: No, she She at the dentist.
- 3 A: your brother on the school trip last month?
B: Yes, he All his friends on the trip, too.
- 4 A: your parents in Australia last winter?
B: No, they It two years ago.
- 5 A: Dylan and Lauren very happy last night.
B: they? Why?
A: They in the city centre and the actor Robert Pattinson there, in one of the shops! They very excited!

There was/There were

3 ☆☆☆ Complete the sentences with the correct form of there was/there were.

- Lucia: Hi Marta! How was your holiday?
Marta: It was great. The hotel was fantastic.
(a) a swimming pool and a gym.
Lucia: (b) a view of the sea from your room?
Marta: Yes, (c)! And (d) concerts every evening in the garden.
Lucia: That sounds really nice. (e) many people staying there?
Marta: No, (f) In fact, it was very quiet.

Past simple of can

4 ☆☆ Use the prompts to write sentences and questions with the past simple of can.

- 1 Maria / swim / when she was seven years old
.....?
- 2 There wasn't any snow, so we / go / snowboarding
.....?
- 3 you / ride / a bike when you were five
.....?
- 4 The ticket office was closed, so they / buy / a ticket
.....?
- 5 you / use / a computer when you were seven
.....?

5 ☆☆☆ Complete the text with could or couldn't and these verbs.

buy • change • sit • take (x2) • travel (x2) • walk

The stagecoach

In the 18th century, people (a) couldn't travel by car or train like we do today. They (b) only or ride a horse. For long distances, they (c) a stagecoach. This was a type of transport with two or four horses. Eight people (d) on seats inside the coach. People (e) cheap tickets for a seat on the roof with the luggage. There wasn't a lot of space so passengers (f) a lot of luggage. The stagecoach wasn't very fast, and horses (g) very long distances. There were stops every 15–20 miles so that they (h) horses and get new ones.



Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

6 Complete the sentences with the past forms of to be and can.

- 1 We (a) in San Francisco last summer to visit our cousins. I (b) surprised that we (c) walk to lots of famous places around the city.
- 2 My brother (d) in Japan for a year when he (e) a student. He (f) speak and understand Japanese when he was there, but he (g) read or write it because it was very difficult.
- 3 I (h) in India last year for a holiday. There (i) so many amazing places to visit. Unfortunately, we (j) see the Taj Mahal because there were thousands of tourists.

1.4. Vocabulary and listening.

Transport

- 1 ☆ Complete the types of transport with the missing letters.

Air	Road
1 p	7 c
2 s	8 c
Rail	9 l
3 t	10 v
4 t	11 m
Sea	12 s
5 b	13 b
6 s	

Great students' tip

Recording new vocabulary in context

When you learn new words, it can be useful to record them in your notebook in a sentence in English. This helps you to remember the meaning of the word when you revise the vocabulary later.

- 2 ☆☆ Read the descriptions and write the transport words.

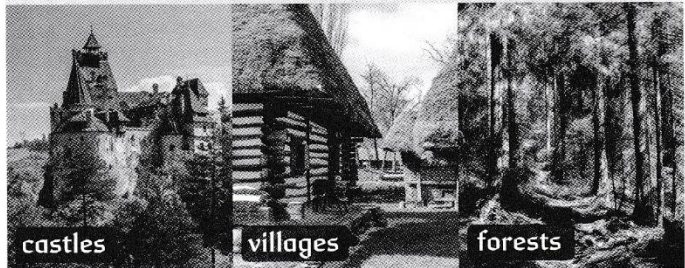
bus • helicopter • motorbike • spaceship • taxi • underground

- A type of car you use for short journeys, and you pay when you arrive.
- It travels to the moon or space.
- It has two wheels and can often go very fast.
- This sometimes has two floors and is for short trips around a city or town.
- It doesn't travel through the sea or air, or over land.
- It can land on top of a building.



- 3 🎧 ☆ Listen and tick (✓) the activities Rosa did on her holiday to Transylvania.

Visit Transylvania!



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> climbing | <input type="checkbox"/> sailing | <input type="checkbox"/> sightseeing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cycling | <input type="checkbox"/> shopping | <input type="checkbox"/> swimming |
| <input type="checkbox"/> running | | |

- 4 🎧 ☆☆☆ Listen again. Are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- Rosa went on holiday for a weekend. T / F
- She went to Bucharest by train. T / F
- She stayed in Bucharest for three nights. T / F
- She travelled to Braşov by car. T / F
- The castle they visited is from the 13th century. T / F
- She cycled through a forest. T / F
- She cycled by a lake. T / F
- She didn't have time to go swimming. T / F



Critical thinkers

- 5 🎧 ☆ Listen again. What three adjectives does Rosa use that show she enjoyed Transylvania? What other adjectives does she use to describe the area?
-
-
-

Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

- 6 Read the questions and choose the correct alternative.

- What is a ticket for one trip on a train, bus, etc.? single/return
- What is the place in an airport where people leave and arrive? terminal/reservation
- What is a type of ticket that lets you go and come back? single/return
- What is the place where an aeroplane lands and takes off from? runway/platform
- What can you make to be sure you have a seat? a reservation/a return
- Where do you wait for a train to arrive? terminal/platform

1.5. Grammar: part 2.

Past simple: affirmative, negative and questions

1 ☆ Complete the table with the past simple form of these verbs.

carry • chat • hate • hurry • jog • kick • love • want

add -ed	add -d
1	3
2	4
remove y and add -ied	double consonant and add -ed
5	7
6	8

2 ☆☆☆ Complete the sentences with the past simple form of these verbs.

arrive • chat • decide • stay • stop • study • work

- Annie as a tour guide last summer.
- We Italian and French last year at school.
- They in a hotel for two nights last weekend.
- The train at every station on the way to London.
- We at the station ten minutes early.
- The train was very expensive so we to go by bus.
- I online with Sasha for an hour yesterday.

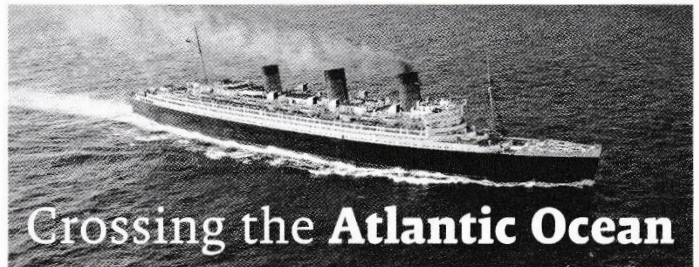
3 ☆☆☆ Change the past simple verbs in bold to the negative form.

- We **went** swimming in the lake because it was very cold.
.....
- It was a nice day so I **wore** my jacket.
.....
- He **finished** the test so his marks weren't very good.
.....
- I saw you in the coffee shop but you **saw** me.
.....
- They climbed the mountain but they **reached** the top.
.....
- Lia has got a bike, but she **cycled** to work this morning.
.....

4 ☆☆ Match the questions (1–6) to the answers (a–f).

- Did you all have fun at the party last Friday?
 - Did it rain when you went on the excursion?
 - Did your sister call her swimming coach yesterday?
 - Did your dad make your lunch today?
 - Did your friends buy you a cake for your birthday?
 - Did you enjoy the game you played last night?
- a Yes, we did. It was great, thanks.
b No, they didn't. They bought me chocolates.
c No, I didn't. I don't like losing!
d Yes, it did, but we still enjoyed it!
e Yes, he did. He makes it every day.
f Yes, she did. She rang her after school.

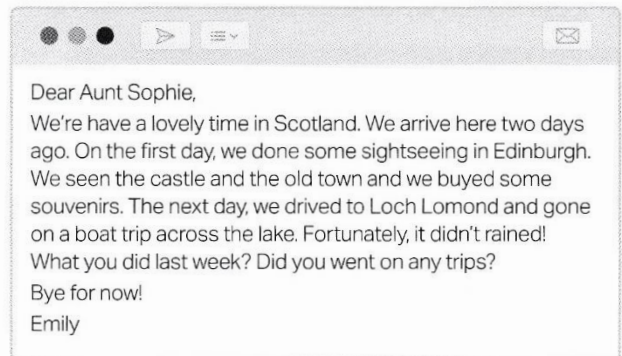
5 ☆☆☆ Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs given.



In the 18th century, many people from Europe (a) (go) to live in the US. They (b) (travel) by ship. The journey (c) (take) about six weeks and it was dangerous and difficult. Passengers (d) (not have) enough food or clean water, so they often (e) (get) ill. In the 19th century, ships (f) (make) the trip in 15 days. In the 1950s, large ships (g) (carry) 1,500–2,000 passengers across the Atlantic in about five days. People (h) (spend) a lot of money to get to the US by ship. In the 1960s, people (i) (begin) to fly across the Atlantic by plane. The journey now usually takes six to eight hours, but a flight in 2020 completed it in about five hours!

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

6 Read the email. Find and correct ten mistakes.

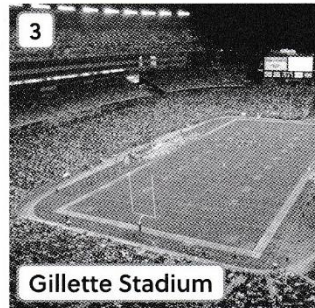
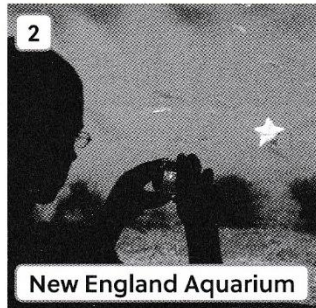
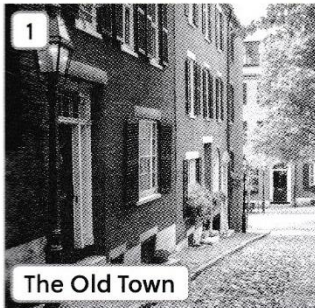


- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 7 |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 9 |
| 5 | 10 |

1.6. Speaking.

Talking about holidays

- 1 Look at the photos and listen to Lucas talking about his holiday in Boston. Which place didn't he visit?



- 2 Listen again and choose the correct alternative.

- Lucas went on holiday with family/with friends/alone.
- In Boston, he learned a lot about American geography/history/art.
- He thought the aquarium was interesting/boring/expensive.
- The people in the town/at the beach/on the train were really friendly.
- He bought a souvenir for his friends/brothers/parents.

- 3 Put the questions in the order Lucas answers them. Then listen again and check.

- How did you travel there?
- Who did you go with?
- Where did you go?
- What souvenirs did you buy?
- What did you see and do?
- Where did you stay?
- What did you eat?

- 4 Answer the questions in 3 for Lucas.

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

- 5 Choose the correct alternative.

- We had a fantastic holiday in/at the US last summer.
- I went on/with my older brother to stay with our cousins.
- We went in/to Massachusetts.
- We stayed with/at our cousins' house.
- We did some sightseeing at/in the city.
- We went on/by plane from London to Boston.
- We went to/at the New England Aquarium.

Pronunciation

- 6 Listen to these words and complete the table according to the vowel sound.

ate • bought • chat • for • had • happy •
made • plane • saw • stayed • travelled •
walked

/eɪ/ (take)	/ɔː/ (door)	/æ/ (cat)

- 7 Choose one of these holiday destinations. Imagine your holiday and make notes. Use the questions to help you.

Barcelona • Hawaii • London • Moscow • Rome

- How did you travel there?
.....
- Who did you go with?
.....
- Where did you go?
.....
- What souvenirs did you buy?
.....
- What did you see and do?
.....
- Where did you stay?
.....
- What did you eat?
.....

- 8 Practise talking about your holiday using your notes in 7. When you are ready, record yourself.

1.7. Writing.

See "Writing Bank"

Answers.

1. Vocabulary.

1 Across 3 Egypt 5 Poland 8 France 9 China 11 Switzerland

Down 1 Italy 2 Spain 4 Greece 6 Argentina 7 Brazil 10 Peru

2 1 Colombian 2 Czech Republic/ Czechia 3 Ecuadorian 4 Germany 5 Hungarian 6 India 7 Japanese 8 Mexico 9 Russian 10 Scotland 11 Slovak 12 Ukrainian 13 Wales

3 1 flight 2 excursion 3 package holiday 4 souvenir 5 travel agency 6 tour guide

4 a book b travel agency c flights d package e trips f tour guide

5 a flights b passengers c passport d luggage e sightseeing f book g tickets h trips i souvenir

6 1 b 2 a 3 d 4 e 5 c

2. Reading.

1 Students' own answers

2 1

3 1 D 2 B 3 A 4 C

4 Possible answers 1 More tourists in a place than they can deal with. 2 Crowds seeing the Mona Lisa in Paris, thousands of passengers on cruise ships visiting Venice and a line of people waiting to arrive at the top of Mount Everest. 3 Any three of: There are problems with traffic, rubbish and damage to buildings and prices of houses and restaurants increase in tourist areas. 4 They use it to pay for collecting rubbish, fixing buildings and streets. 5 8,000 people a day 6 Any four of: They can visit smaller towns, or places that aren't as popular. Visit popular places when there aren't many tourists. Spend money in local restaurants and hotels. They need to be careful with the buildings and they mustn't leave rubbish behind.

5 1 harbour 2 tax 3 increase 4 damage 5 deal with 6 repairing

6 Tourism gives people money and jobs.

3. Grammar: part 1.

1 1 were 2 weren't 3 was 4 Was, was 5 Were, weren't 6 wasn't, was

2 1 Were, were, was 2 was, Was, wasn't, was 3 Was, was, were 4 Were, weren't, was 5 were, Were, were, was, were

3 a There was b Was there c there was d there were e Were there f there weren't

4 1 Maria could swim when she was seven years old 2 There wasn't any snow, so we couldn't go snowboarding 3 Could you ride a bike when you were five? 4 The ticket office was closed, so they couldn't buy a ticket 5 Could you use a computer when you were seven?

5 b could, walk c could take d could sit e could buy f couldn't take g couldn't travel h could change

6 a were b was c could d was e was f could g couldn't h was i were j couldn't

4. Vocabulary and listening.

1 1 Air: plane, spaceship Rail: train, tram Sea: boat, ship Road: car, coach, lorry, van, moped, scooter, bike

2 1 taxi 2 spaceship 3 motorbike 4 bus 5 underground 6 helicopter

3 cycling, shopping, sightseeing

4 1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 T 7 T 8 F

5 amazing, great, beautiful old, traditional, wooden, cold

6 1 single 2 terminal 3 return 4 runway 5 reservation 6 platform

5. Grammar: part 2.

1 1 kicked 2 wanted 3 hated 4 loved 5 carried 6 hurried 7 chatted 8 jogged

2 1 worked 2 studied 3 stayed 4 stopped 5 arrived 6 decided 7 chatted

3 1 did not/didn't go 2 did not/didn't wear 3 did not/didn't finish 4 did not/didn't see 5 did not/ didn't reach 6 did not/didn't cycle

4 1 a 2 d 3 f 4 e 5 b 6 c

5 a went b travelled c took d didn't have e got f made g carried h spent i began

6 Dear Aunt Sophie, We're **having** a lovely time in Scotland. We **arrived** here two days ago. On the first day, we **did** some sightseeing in Edinburgh. We **saw** the castle and the old town and we **bought** some souvenirs. The next day, we **drove** to Loch Lomond and **went** on a boat trip across the lake. Fortunately, it didn't **rain**! What **did you do** last week? Did you **go** on any trips? Bye for now! Emily

6. Speaking.

1 3 - Gillette Stadium

2 1 with family 2 history 3 interesting 4 at the beach 5 parents

3 1 c 2 b 3 f 4 a 5 e 6 g 7 d

4 a by plane b my (older) brother c Boston, Massachusetts in the US d a hat and a T-shirt e Boston city and old town, New England Aquarium and Carson Beach f at my cousins' house g clambake

5 1 in 2 with 3 to 4 at 5 in 6 by 7 to

6

/eɪ/ (take)	/ɔː/ (door)	/æ/ (cat)
ate	bought	chat
made	for	had
plane	saw	happy
stayed	walked	travel

7 Students own answers'

8 Students own answers'