

# 6 Basics

## Vocabulary

### Travel

arrive buy a guidebook buy souvenirs come back home get off a train get on a train  
have adventures meet people pack a suitcase plan a trip send postcards set off

#### 1 Find nine travel words in the wordsquare.

T	P	O	S	T	C	A	R	D	S	Y
R	A	C	Z	I	R	D	Z	H	Q	O
A	E	B	X	Q	F	V	U	R	S	G
I	Q	G	U	I	D	E	B	O	O	K
N	G	N	G	Y	O	N	M	A	U	B
A	R	R	I	V	E	T	B	C	V	M
P	A	C	K	O	P	U	B	O	E	X
O	V	S	T	T	Z	R	W	A	N	E
K	I	U	S	L	T	E	P	C	I	S
S	U	I	T	C	A	S	E	H	R	X
P	O	T	R	I	P	Y	L	K	S	K

#### 2 Circle the odd one out.

- |             |           |           |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| train       | coach     | fly       |
| 1 postcards | souvenir  | plane     |
| 2 get on    | pack      | get off   |
| 3 trip      | adventure | arrive    |
| 4 come back | set off   | guidebook |

#### 3 Match 1–8 with a–h to make travel phrases.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 send      | a a trip      |
| 2 buy       | b a guidebook |
| 3 come back | c a suitcase  |
| 4 get off   | d a train     |
| 5 have      | e adventures  |
| 6 meet      | f home        |
| 7 pack      | g people      |
| 8 plan      | h postcards   |

#### 4 Circle the correct words.

Have you ever met nice people when you were planning / travelling?

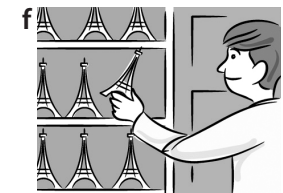
- I always send **postcards** / **guidebooks** to my friends when I go on holiday.
- My sister always packs her **suitcase** / **souvenirs** a week before she leaves!
- We **got on** / **set off** the train at nine this morning.

#### 5 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

come back home buy souvenirs set off  
meet my friends buy a guidebook  
get on a train

- Hi. Come and meet my friends.
- It's time for me to set off.  
Goodbye, everyone!
- I'm going to fly to Rome and then I'm going to get on a train to Naples.
- I want to buy a guidebook before we go.  
Let's get a miniature Eiffel Tower!
- I want to know more about France, so I'm going to buy souvenirs.
- I'm here now. It's so good to come back home.

#### 6 Match the pictures with the sentences in exercise 5.



- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a <u>1</u>      | d <u>      </u> |
| b <u>      </u> | e <u>      </u> |
| c <u>      </u> | f <u>      </u> |

# 6 Basics

## Extreme adjectives

### Normal adjectives

bad  
big  
cold  
frightening  
good  
happy  
hot  
small  
tired

### Extreme adjectives

amazing  
awful  
boiling  
delighted  
enormous  
exhausted  
freezing  
terrifying  
tiny

### 1 Complete the extreme adjectives with vowels.

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 <u>a</u> <u>w</u> <u>f</u> <u>u</u> <u>l</u> | 6 fr ___ z ___ n g          |
| 2 b ___ l ___ n g                              | 7 t ___ r r ___ f y ___ n g |
| 3 d ___ l ___ g h t ___ d                      | 8 t ___ n y                 |
| 4 ___ n ___ r m ___ s                          | 9 ___ m ___ z ___ n g       |
| 5 ___ x h ___ s t ___ d                        |                             |

### 2 Match the extreme adjectives in exercise 1 with 1–9.

- |               |       |              |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| 1 bad         | _____ | <i>awful</i> |
| 2 big         | _____ |              |
| 3 cold        | _____ |              |
| 4 frightening | _____ |              |
| 5 good        | _____ |              |
| 6 happy       | _____ |              |
| 7 hot         | _____ |              |
| 8 small       | _____ |              |
| 9 tired       | _____ |              |

### 3 Circle the odd one out.

- |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| terrifying  | frightening | <b>good</b> |
| 1 small     | big         | enormous    |
| 2 exhausted | amazing     | tired       |
| 3 happy     | hot         | delighted   |
| 4 awful     | bad         | cold        |
| 5 freezing  | boiling     | hot         |
| 6 good      | tiny        | bad         |
| 7 amazing   | cold        | frightening |
| 8 tiny      | small       | big         |
| 9 cold      | hot         | freezing    |

### 4 Circle the correct answers.

- Can we open the window? It's ...  
in here!
- a) **boiling**                      b) freezing
- 1 It's a film about enormous spiders. It's ...  
Don't go to see it!
- a) happy                              b) terrifying
- 2 Can you lend me a sweater? I'm ...
- a) freezing                              b) frightening
- 3 My sister got a puppy for her birthday. She's ...  
with it.
- a) delighted                              b) exhausted
- 4 My feet are bigger than yours. I can't wear your  
... shoes!
- a) tiny                                      b) enormous



- 5 You look ... . Why don't you go to bed early  
tonight?
- a) happy                                      b) exhausted
- 6 This book is ... . You'll love it.
- a) good                                      b) awful
- 7 It's 35° C today. Don't run, or you'll feel too ...
- a) cold                                      b) hot

### 5 Circle the correct words.

- It's **enormous** / boiling today. The temperature is  
about 40° C.
- 1 She was **tiny** / **delighted** when she received two  
free tickets to the concert.
- 2 We can't camp in Scotland in the middle of winter.  
It's **freezing** / **delighted** at that time of year.
- 3 I wrote the number on a **boiling** / **tiny** bit of paper  
and now I can't find it.
- 4 Look at the size of that elephant! It's **enormous** /  
**exhausted**.
- 5 Our holiday in Greece was **terrifying** / **amazing**.  
I loved it!
- 6 We saw a shark yesterday. It was **terrifying** /  
**freezing**.

## Grammar

### Present perfect and past simple

#### 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Luis has lost (lose) his glasses. (present perfect)  
 He left (leave) them on the bus  
 yesterday. (past simple)

- 1 a) You \_\_\_\_\_ (change) a bit!  
 b) You \_\_\_\_\_ (have) long hair  
 the last time I saw you.
- 2 a) Maria \_\_\_\_\_ (break) her leg.  
 b) She \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it on her  
 skiing holiday last month.
- 3 a) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (buy)  
 a new car.  
 b) They \_\_\_\_\_ (get) it  
 yesterday.
- 4 a) They \_\_\_\_\_ (paint)  
 the house.  
 b) Adam \_\_\_\_\_ (choose)  
 the colour.
- 5 a) We \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter  
 to Sylvia.  
 b) We \_\_\_\_\_ (send) it to her  
 this morning.
- 6 a) I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) all my  
 pocket money.  
 b) I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) lots of new  
 clothes at the weekend.

#### 2 Circle the correct words.

I've never been / gone to Switzerland. What's it like?

- 1 **Jack** Where's Tom?  
**Kay** He went out an hour ago.  
**Jack** Where's he **been** / gone?  
**Kay** I don't know.
- 2 How many times have you **been** / gone to Segovia?
- 3 Have you **been** / gone to the Guggenheim  
 Museum in Bilbao?
- 4 They're having a fantastic time with their friends  
 in Australia. They've **been** / gone for six months.
- 5 Vicki isn't here. She's **been** / gone to the cinema  
 with her friends.

#### 3 Write PP (present perfect) or PS (past simple).

- Kim has gone to China. PP
- 1 Karen lived in Paris from 2001 to 2008. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 Have you ever lived outside of Europe? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 I've travelled all round the world. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 I haven't been to South America. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 Where did you go for your last holiday? \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 Circle the correct answers.

- I ... to Italy last summer.
- a) have been                      b) went
- 1 'Did you get those jeans for your birthday?'  
 'Yes, I ... '  
 a) had                                  b) did
  - 2 'The new Bond film is on at the ABC.'  
 'I know. I ... it already.'  
 a) 've seen                              b) seen
  - 3 'Do you like duck?'  
 'I don't know. I ... it.'  
 a) 've never eaten                      b) didn't eat
  - 4 'Has Jen learnt the vocabulary for her test yet?'  
 'No, she ... '  
 a) didn't                                  b) hasn't
  - 5 Dave can drive us to the airport. He ... his  
 test last month.  
 a) has passed                              b) passed

#### 5 Order the words to make questions.

- Lucy / Has / ever / to New York / been  
Has Lucy ever been \_\_\_\_\_ to New York?
- 1 on their last holiday / Did / any nice people / they  
 / meet  
 \_\_\_\_\_ on their last holiday?
  - 2 How many times / Lily / her glasses / lost /  
 this week / has  
 \_\_\_\_\_ this week?
  - 3 ever / Have / tried / Japanese food / they  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese food?
  - 4 you at four o'clock / Did / call / Josie  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you at four o'clock?



## Language reference

### Present perfect and past simple

We use the present perfect for situations when the time period is not finished.

- I've had this computer for five years. (I've got the same computer now.)

We use the past simple for completed actions in the past, when the time period is finished.

- I had this computer for five years. (I haven't got the same computer now.)

### Quantity

Countable nouns can be 'counted'. They have a singular and plural form (eg *an egg, two eggs, three eggs ...*).

Uncountable nouns cannot be counted. They are not separate objects (eg *work, information, coffee*). You cannot make them into plurals by adding *-s*, because they only have a singular form.

We use *some, any, much, many* and *a lot of* to talk about quantity of things.

We use *some* with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences.

We use *any* with uncountable nouns and with plural countable nouns in negative sentences and questions.

We use *much, many* and *a lot of* to talk about big quantities. We often use *much* with uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions.

We often use *many* in negative sentences with plural countable nouns.

We use *a lot of* in affirmative and negative sentences and in questions, with countable and uncountable nouns.

*A lot of* is the same as *lots of*. We use *of* after *a lot* when *a lot* comes before a noun. When there is no noun after *a lot* we do not use *of*.

- Have you got any water? Yes, I've got a lot.

We use *too much* or *too many* to say that something is more than sufficient.

We use *a little* and *a few* to talk about small quantities. We use *a little* with uncountable nouns and *a few* with plural countable nouns.

- A little sugar is good for you.
- There are only a few tigers in the world.

### Remember!

When you expect the answer to be 'Yes' to an offer, ask a question using *some*. If the reply is affirmative, we can use *some*; if it is negative, we can use *any*.

- Would you like some coffee?  
Yes, please. (I'd like some.) /  
No, thanks. (I don't want any.)

## Wordlist

### Travel

arrive	_____
buy a guidebook	_____
buy souvenirs	_____
come back home	_____
get off a coach	_____
get on a train	_____
have adventures	_____
meet people	_____
pack a suitcase	_____
plan a trip	_____
send postcards	_____
set off	_____

### Normal adjectives

bad	_____
big	_____
cold	_____
frightening	_____
good	_____
happy	_____
hot	_____
small	_____
tired	_____

### Extreme adjectives

amazing	_____
awful	_____
boiling	_____
delighted	_____
enormous	_____
exhausted	_____
freezing	_____
terrifying	_____
tiny	_____