

# Unit 12

- 6  
a ballot/election  
b economic/fiscal/financial; redundancy  
c laid  
d under/bust/bankrupt  
e strike  
f tribunal; dismissal

7  
Students' own answers

## Introduction

1  
Students' own answers

- 2  
1 ultimate  
2 vibrant/extreme  
3 hooked  
4 abominable  
5 overwhelmed  
6 improvised/vibrant  
7 extreme/improvised

3  
Students' own answers

4  
alliteration (*big, brash*); repetition (*its*); simile (*taxis, which buzz up and down like bees*)

5  
words used to describe sights, sounds, smells and tastes:  
mountainous, completely different, smell of (real coffee),  
thick, stunning, striking, sound of people talking, delicious,  
mouth-watering, exotic, wonderful  
a the person is describing Sicily, the Mediterranean island  
which is part of Italy

b **POSSIBLE ANSWERS**  
the unspoilt landscape and natural features (e.g. volcano),  
the cuisine, the people

6  
smell: acrid, fragrant, odorous, musty, stench  
taste: spicy, delectable, bitter, tart, creamy, sharp, crisp  
sound: clatter, hum, buzz, roar, rumble, screech, heaving  
feeling: fascinating, impressive, heady, tender, thriving,  
sweltering, clammy, nippy  
sight: rugged, imposing

7  
Students' own answers

## Reading & Use of English – Part 7

- 1  
**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**  
a love of travel; love of different climates and cultures;  
a desire to see new places and meet new people for  
themselves (instead of just reading about it); a desire to  
inform fellow travellers about other places  
b writing talent; adventurousness; stamina; patience;  
resourcefulness; sociability; a number of languages; an  
eye for detail or the unusual; a desire to take risks; good  
knowledge of international, national and local history and  
geography; good research abilities

- c travel can sometimes require a lot of stamina or physical strength; it can also be dangerous; possibly men are more comfortable taking risks in certain situations

2

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**

- Paragraph A: Don't create too glamorous a picture  
 Paragraph B: Go somewhere different  
 Paragraph C: Always keep a record of your experiences  
 Paragraph D: Don't pretend you know all the answers  
 Paragraph E: Be adventurous

3

- 1 D *your awkward moments, your embarrassments, and your mishaps ... it makes you seem more human*
- 2 A *any reader ... is going to see right through your prose*
- 3 E *you will be waiting a long time for anything interesting to happen*
- 4 B *stuck to the biggest attractions by assignment*
- 5 E *you should be willing to take risks*
- 6 C *you never know when good fodder for a story will jump out of nowhere*
- 7 A *caught up in the magic of the road*
- 8 B *head in the opposite direction to everyone else*
- 9 C *grasp the best details*
- 10 D *you will never be the complete authority on anything*

4

- a the job of travel writing
- b he means seeing everything from an unrealistically optimistic or cheerful point of view
- c high-flown, elaborate, exaggerated or ornate
- d lose its lustre
- e mundane
- f type of writing (in this case, travel writing)
- g fodder
- h the middle of nowhere

5

- a track *on the right track*: thinking or behaving in the right way
- b road *the end of the road*: the point at which sth can no longer continue in the same way
- c paths *our paths crossed*: we met by chance
- d road *on the road*: travelling, especially for long distances or periods of time
- e road *further down the road*: at some time in the future
- f tracks *make tracks*: (informal) to leave a place, especially to go home
- g track *off the beaten track*: far away from other people, houses, etc.
- h road *hit the road*: (informal) to start a journey/trip
- i track *lose track*: to not have information about what is happening or where sb/sth is
- j tracks *dead in your tracks*: suddenly, usually because frightened or surprised

6

Students' own answers

## Writing – Part 2, Article

1

- a people who are interested in travel and read travel magazines
- b an informal, personalized style
- c that it was spoiled by a travelling companion

**POSSIBLE ANSWER**

introduction to the location of the journey, the reason why you (and the companion) made it, what made it memorable, how it was spoiled by the companion

2

- a only the final paragraph mentions how the journey was spoiled by a travelling companion; it doesn't connect with the rest of the description and seems to have been added on as an afterthought
- b by describing how irritating Emma's voice was and making it part of the description of the journey itself
- c it uses a range of descriptive language to make the journey more vivid and interesting to the reader and includes the writer's feelings and reactions; it has a clear beginning and end
- d *The train started on the long twelve-hour haul to; City buildings drifted past the window; the train soon reached; the train began to move slowly uphill; The train clanked on up to; the train finally came to a halt*

3

the verbs *went* and *got* are repeated too many times (eight and three respectively), which makes the description less vivid and interesting to read

4

**POSSIBLE ANSWER**

We **drove** down the rough track towards the jungle until we reached the river that **cut** across the road. We parked the Land Rover in the shade of some rubber trees and got out. We **waded** across the river, which fortunately was not too deep, and then, as we were in no hurry, **walked** through the rice fields on the other side towards the forest. The path that **led** through the trees was entirely overgrown, so we **hacked our way** through it with considerable difficulty. It was nearly mid-afternoon when we finally **emerged** from the thick undergrowth and **reached** the bottom of the mountain. Although we were all by now feeling exhausted, we **clambered** up the steep slope and **arrived** at the rendezvous point just as the sun was going down.

5

- |       |         |
|-------|---------|
| a out | e above |
| b in  | f up    |
| c off | g dried |
| d up  | h in    |

6

Students' own answers

## Reading & Use of English – Part 4

1

Students' own answers

2

- a there are few places a bus doesn't go; the bus stations give a flavour of the country/continent; *cultural immersion*  
b Students' own answers

3

- a flown  
b I would  
c neither of these events actually happened

4

- a If you had/'d travelled by train, it might have been much cheaper than flying.  
b I've never been backpacking, but if I had, I'm sure I'd/I would have enjoyed the experience.  
c I'm sure if you'd/you had tried a bit harder, you could have learned to speak a little of the local language.  
d If you'd/you had really been interested in seeing more of the country, you should have/should've arranged to stay an extra few days.  
e I would/I'd have stayed to listen to the guide instead of wandering around on my own if the tour had been a bit more interesting.

5

In sentence a1), an imaginary event is connected to a possible present or future event; in sentence a2), an imaginary event is connected to a past event  
In sentence b1), an imaginary past event is connected to another past event; in sentence b2), an imaginary past event is connected to a present event or situation

6

- a b2 b a2 c a1 e b1  
Sentences d and f are not needed

7

- a had not/hadn't spent, would/'d be  
b had not/hadn't lost, would not/wouldn't have had  
c did not/didn't get, would have/would've crossed  
d had not/hadn't met; would not/wouldn't be

8

- 1 a, b, c  
2 d, e, f, g  
3 e, f, g  
4 a, d, g; this makes them more formal  
5 b, c, e  
6 h Provided/providing that; so long as, on condition that  
7 i Unless  
8 j Supposing  
9 k whether (it's not possible to replace the phrase with *if* here because it's used before an infinitive + *to*)  
10 a = formal; written or spoken  
b = informal; spoken

- c = neutral; spoken but *were* is more formal than *was*, which is often used in spoken English  
d = formal; written or spoken  
e = informal, though the first clause could also contain a contraction (*If it hadn't been*), which would be common in spoken English  
f = formal; written or spoken  
g = formal; written or spoken  
h = formal, but *providing* is more often used in spoken English  
i = neutral; written or spoken  
j = neutral; written or spoken  
k = neutral; written or spoken

11 Suppose, Say, What if

9

- a Even if  
b If only  
c only if  
d What if  
e If so  
f If not  
g If and when

10

Students' own answers

11

- 1 had it not been for the generosity  
2 was more to the trip than  
3 would have been subjected to  
4 couldn't wait to arrive  
5 of missing out on driving  
6 looked on/upon the trip as

## Speaking – Part 2

1, 2

Students' own answers

3, 4

**Discourse markers used:**

- I see where you're coming from but ... (d)  
You do have a point there but ... (d)  
Well, let's see ... (c)  
say (e)  
Anyhow ... (a)  
For one thing ... (i)  
Then there are ... (g)  
In any case ... (a)  
I mean ... (f)  
On top of that ... (g)  
Whereas ... (b)  
At the same time ... (b)  
To be honest ... (f)  
There is some truth in that, of course, but ... (d)

**Discourse markers not used:**

- However ... (b)  
As a matter of fact ... (c, h or e)  
At least ... (h)  
All the same ... (b)  
I guess ... (c)

5

Students' own answers

## Reading & Use of English – Part 6

1

### POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Cape Horn, the southernmost point on earth  
solitary, cold, peaceful, challenging

2

the writer went on an expedition cruise around Cape Horn

3

(Refer to the questions in brackets in the missing paragraphs and the words in italics in the main text.)

- 1 C 'that tube' refers to the *nautical chart of Cape Horn*
- 2 H more common than *expedition cruises*
- 3 F he might be explaining this to the writer because *he was on his honeymoon* and *it is his reason for wanting the map*
- 4 E the voyage being referred to is *the first expedition to reach Cape Horn*
- 5 G the temporary position is that of *lighthouse traffic controller*
- 6 D the son is *Yamana Jeremy Button*
- 7 B you might hear the opening words of this missing paragraph at an *auction*  
Paragraph A is not needed

4

- a she was not that impressed and would much rather have gone to Madagascar
- b he joined out of necessity as he needed money from his father and this was the condition his father laid down
- c she would have been horrified to find out that her husband had paid \$100 more than the original price paid for it
- d *in a fit of obsession*: Francois was carried away by his desire to own the chart and was prepared to pay any price to own it; *Valentine snorts*: she thoroughly disapproved of the over-inflated price he had paid for it and couldn't understand why he wanted it so much
- e everyone had come to the conclusion that to really appreciate the trip, they needed to follow the course they were taking; the only way they thought they could do this was by owning the chart of the original voyage
- f it captures the rhythm of the auctioneer's sales patter as it makes his words sound like a kind of song

- task or activity that is very easy
- 3 G both the phrases *throw caution to the wind* and *do something reckless* suggest it was a decision made on the spur of the moment
- 4 E *I had to find out if they lived up to their (and my) expectations*, i.e. he had to experience it first-hand
- 5 B *a friend pointed out*; *point out* in this context means: make a recommendation
- 6 F *nothing could have prepared me for my own reactions ... absolutely awesome*
- 7 D *no one had bothered to explain* about feeling *sick and disorientated*; the man's amazement at how hard it was is also suggested by the phrases *I could hardly walk* and *there's no way I'd take anything like that on again*
- 8 B *it made me realize that if you really put your mind to something, you do find the hidden energy and determination*; this suggests the woman would be prepared (and have the energy and determination) to tackle a similar challenge again
- 9 H *the downside ... was the midge season*; the man says he *wasn't disappointed* by the scenery, and the implication is that he was disappointed or irritated by the midges
- 10 A *Cuba isn't just a carbon copy ... There really is something quite unique and irresistible about the place*; *carbon copy* means: sth that is very similar to sth else

3

### POSSIBLE ANSWERS

- a pleasantly surprised
- b perhaps because up to that point she had only seen animals in zoos/reserves rather than their *natural habitat*
- c because he had experience of trekking (he describes himself as a *fanatic*), and he believed the article
- d very pleased
- e understatement; she means she's a bad sailor
- f violent movement of the boat, feeling that the boat might sink or that she might be thrown overboard
- g in a very positive way, he would have been impressed
- h you won't have a good night's sleep
- i perhaps because she didn't know much about it and had never met anyone who'd been there on holiday
- j because it has *old-world charm (like travelling back in time)* and lots of *culture*; the people are also *easy-going* and have *charm*

## Listening – Part 4

1

Students' own answers

2

- 1 D *we were lucky enough to come into some money*
- 2 H *I'd read an article about what a doddle climbing Mount Kilimanjaro was*; *doddle* is an informal word which means: a