Unit 12

Introduction

1 Students' own answers

2
1 ultimate
2 vibrant/extreme
3 hooked
4 abominable

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,
sweetering, 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
Paragraph 1

A journey on the end of the road: the point at which sth can no longer continue in the same way.

B road: at some time in the future.

C tracks: (informal) to leave a place, especially to go home.

D track: far away from other people, houses, etc.

E road: (informal) to start a journey/trip.

F track: to not have information about what is happening or where sb/sth is.

G tracks: suddenly, usually because frightened or surprised.

Paragraph 2

The train started on the long twelve-hour haul to City.

Paragraph 3

The train clanked on up to; the train finally came to a halt.

Paragraph 4

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.
   d. 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. 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.
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/did travel 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
e) if so
b) if only
f) if not
c) only if
  g) if and when
d) What if

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)
**Reading & Use of English – Part 6**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**

1 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

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**

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

**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