SOLUTIONS INTERMEDIATE 5 UNIT 9: JOURNEYS

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

9B

Grammar

Third conditional

I can talk about imaginary events in the past.

1	Complete the third conditional sentences with the verbs
	in brackets.

ın	brackets.		
1	lf1	(be) hungry, I	
	(buy) a sandwich	in the buffet car.	
2	We	(book) a cabin if t	they
		(not be) so expensive	١.
3	If we	(stop) at the fill	ing station, we
		(not run out) of petro	ol.
4	If you	(look) at the de	partures board,
	you	(know) which ga	te to go to.
5	What	you	(do)
		(lose) yo	
6	We	(not go) out on de	eck if the
	weather	(not be) so lo	ovely.
7	If you	(find) a bag on	a train,
		you	(take) it to
	the lost property	office?	
8	11	(not use) the car par	kifl
	(Fig.	(can) park on the stre	et.
9	If I	(need) a taxi, I	
		(wait) at the taxi ranl	k.



2	Match the sentence halves. Then rewrite them as third conditional sentences.					
	1 We missed the ferry because					
	2 We got lost because					
	3 I couldn't get on the plane because					
	4 The train was late because					
	5 The car crashed because					
	6 We didn't take the cable car because					
	a I didn't have my passport with me.					
	b we wanted to walk up the mountain.					
	c you forgot the satnav.					
	d the driver didn't see the red light.					
	e we were late setting off.					
	f there was snow on the line.					
	1 We wouldn't have missed the ferry if we hadn't been late					
	setting off.					
	2					
	3					
	4					

	/rite questions using the prompts. where / you / go / on holiday / last summer / if / you /			
•	have / the choice?			
	Where would you have gone			
2	what / you / do / if / you / feel ill / this morning?			
3	what / you / buy / last weekend / if / you / have / lots of money?			
4	what / you / do / if / today / be / a public holiday?			
5	what film / you / see / if / go / to the cinema / last night?			
6	what / you / eat / yesterday evening / if / you / have / the choice?			

1		
_		
3		
4		
5		
6		













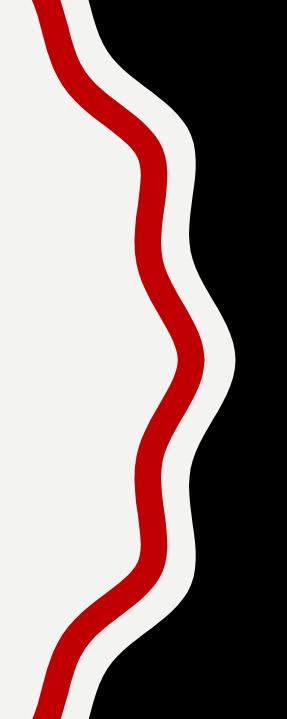




 Read the text. Find the name of the inventor and the invention.



As air travel becomes more and more popular, simply getting to the airport can be a challenging and unpleasant experience. You pay a fortune to park your car, then you have to walk for hours with heavy suitcases to arrive at the terminal. Well, a farmer from China called He Liang has come up with an idea which solves both problems: a suitcase that you can ride like a motorbike. He has called it the City Cab. It is powered by a battery and can travel up to 60 km at a speed of 20 km/h. And, of course, you don't need to find a car park for the City Cab – you just drive into the airport terminal and check it in!



ONABOTULINUMTOXINA



ONABOTULINUMTOXINA

OH NUH BOT YOO LIN NUM TOKS IN AYE

Listening Strategy 1

It is sometimes difficult to catch names and proper nouns when you listen. However, you can use the words around them (including collocations) to work out what they are (a person, a place, etc.). For example, if you hear 'We stayed four nights at the Grand Plaza', the underlined words tell you that the Grand Plaza is a hotel.

2 VOCABULARY Read Listening Strategy 1. Match the verbs and nouns below to make travel-related collocations. Some verbs can go with more than one noun.

Collocations: verb + noun

Verbs board book check in check into hail hire miss reach stay at

Nouns a cab / taxi a car a destination a holiday a hotel luggage / bags a plane / flight a room a ship a train

to board a plane / a flight / a ship / a train

GetON







a train



a bus



a bike

GetIN







BOARD

GetON





a boat



a train



a bus



a bike

GetIN











HAIL



WHEN WE GOT TO THE AIRPORT, WE ...
EVERY TIME I GO TO NEW YORK, I ...
JENNY NEEDS TO SPEND TWO NIGHTS

I'M NOT INTERESTED IN WALKING EVERYWHERE. LET'S ...

IN EDINBURGH, SO

ON THEIR ROUND-THE-WORLD CRUISE, JEAN AND MARTIN ...

3 (23.24) Listen to six short extracts and answer the questions. Listen for verbs and nouns from exercise 2 to help you.

Who or what is ...

- 1 the Princess Ariadne?
- 2 a tuk tuk?
- **3** Ely?

- 4 Martins & Cole?
- 5 Damian Fairchild?
- 6 Bellagio?

WHICH ONE IS MORE FORMAL?

- l. as a result of
- 2. Because

WHICH ONE IS MORE FORMAL?

- l. as a result of
- 2. Because

Listening Strategy 2

Being aware of formal register can help you identify the context. Formal terms used in announcements include: adjacent to (next to) due to (because of) prior to (before) beverages (drinks) to commence (to begin) to depart (to leave) to proceed to (to go to) to purchase (to buy) refreshments (food and drink) to terminate (to end)

4 (23.24) Read Listening Strategy 2. Then listen again. Which extracts (1–6) are formal? Which words from the strategy do they include?

5 (a)3.25 Listen to four extracts. For each question, circle the correct answers (a–c).

- 1 What is the speaker's main purpose?
 - a to offer the passengers a drink or snack
 - b to warn the passengers against standing up
 - c to inform the passengers that they will take off late
- 2 It is the speaker's opinion, not a fact, that
 - a nobody told him about the delay at check-in.
 - **b** staff in the airport knew the reason for the delay.
 - **c** a number of passengers got cross when they saw how long they'd have to wait for the flight.
- 3 What happened to the woman at the airport?
 - a She caused her plane to take off late.
 - b Her plane took off late because a fellow traveller wasn't on board.
 - c She was asleep when they called her flight.
- 4 Where is this announcement made?
 - a on a trainb in an airportc in an aeroplane

	head of schedule appreciate approaching pproximately complimentary in due course
in	form refreshments regret remain request
1	I am sorry to tell you that
	I would <u>ask</u> that passengers <u>stay</u> seated
3	give you an update later
4	pass through the cabin with free food and drink.
5	we are getting near our destination
6	we should be there <u>about</u> ten minutes <u>early</u> .
1	We understand that this is inconvenient

8 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Tell your partner about a journey on which you experienced travel problems, for example a delay. What was the problem? How did it affect your journey?

9B

Third conditional

1 Read the situation and choose the sentence (a or b) with a similar meaning.

- 1 I didn't have any money, so I didn't buy a sandwich in the buffet car.
 - a If I'd had some money, I would have bought a sandwich in the buffet car.
 - **b** If I hadn't had any money, I wouldn't have bought a sandwich in the buffet car.
- 2 He fell asleep in the airport and missed his plane.
 - a If he had missed his plane, he would have fallen asleep.
 - b If he hadn't fallen asleep, he wouldn't have missed his plane.
- 3 They sat in the waiting room because they didn't want to get wet.
 - a If they had wanted to get wet, they wouldn't have sat in the waiting room.
 - b If they had sat in the waiting room, they wouldn't have got wet.

- 4 We didn't go to the lost property office because we found our bag on the platform.
 - a If we had found our bag on the platform, we wouldn't have gone to the lost property office.
 - b If we hadn't found our bag on the platform, we would have gone to the lost property office.
- 5 There weren't any taxis at the taxi rank, so we took a bus.
 - a If there had been some taxis at the taxi rank, we wouldn't have taken a bus.
 - b If there hadn't been any taxis at the taxi rank, we would have taken a bus.
- 6 He didn't go up onto the deck because he was scared of the sea.
 - a If he hadn't been scared of the sea, he would have gone up onto the deck.
 - b If he hadn't gone up onto the deck, he wouldn't have been scared of the sea.

Read the story and then write third conditional sentences using the prompts below. Add commas where necessary.

The day that changed my life ...

I was a young artist living in Brighton. One day, I arranged to meet my uncle in London. It was snowy, so I didn't walk to the station. I took a taxi and I caught the first train to London. I arrived in London very early, so I decided to go to a café. I shared a table with an elderly woman because there weren't any free tables. Then I saw my uncle walk past the café, so I ran outside quickly. Because I was in a hurry, I didn't remember to pick up my bag. The woman in the café found my bag and opened it to look for my address. She saw some of my paintings and drawings. She phoned me the next day and offered to show my paintings at her gallery! And that was how a snowy day was the beginning of my career as an artist.

- 1 If it / not be / snowy / I / walk / to the station.
- 2 If I / not take / a taxi / I / not catch / the first train to London.
- 3 If I / not arrive / in London very early / I / not decide / to go to a café.
- 4 If there / be / some free tables / I / not share / a table with an elderly woman.
- 5 If I / not see / my uncle walk past the café / I / not run / outside so quickly.
- 6 If I / not be / in a hurry / I / remember / to pick up my bag.
- 7 If the woman / not open / my bag / she / not see / my paintings and drawings.
- 8 If she / not see / my paintings / she / not offer / to show them at her gallery.

- SPEAKING Work in pairs. Play 'It's Your Fault!' Choose one of the problems below. Role-play the conversation between the two people. Try to think of reasons why it is the other person's fault. Use the third conditional.
 - You have just missed your train to Edinburgh.
 - You are at the airport and you've realised that your passports are at home.
 - You are on holiday, but your luggage has disappeared.
 - You have forgotten your best friend's birthday.

It's your fault! If you had fixed the alarm clock, we wouldn't have got up so late.

No, it's not my fault, it's your fault. If you hadn't spent so long in the shower, we would have left home sooner.

No, it's not my fault, it's your fault. If you

ASSIGNMENT: WORKBOOK 9C LISTENING PART (PAMPHLET)

DEADLINE: TUESDAY